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CATALOGUE OF BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS

IN

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

INCLUDING ALL SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES KNOWN TO OCCUR IN NORTH AMERICA, MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, THE WEST INDIES, AND ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA, THE GALAPAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, AND OTHER ISLANDS WHICH MAY BE INCLUDED ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR FAUNAL AFFINITIES

Initiated by

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Continued by

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PART V

TYRANNIDAE

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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PREFACE TO PART FIVE

Probably no other group of birds presents more difficulties to the systematist than the Tyrant-flycatchers, forming the subject of the present instalment of the "Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas." The family of *Tyrannidae* is very nearly related to the Chatterers (*Cotingidae*) and Manakins (*Pipridae*), and its exact limits can hardly be defined in the present state of our knowledge. As far as external structure is concerned, the character of the tarsal covering, upon which Mr. Ridgway, the latest monographer, mainly relies as criterion for their discrimination, varies much in different individuals of the same species, and I cannot help thinking that its taxonomic value has been unduly overestimated.

An arrangement resulting in the relegation to different families of so closely allied genera as *Xanthomyias* and *Acrochordopus*, or *Camptostoma* and *Microtriccus*, which apart from the divergency in the tarsal envelope are practically identical in structural features, does not seem to correctly express their natural relationship. Anatomical characters, known to exist between the various families of Mesomyodian Passeres, would help to decide the proper allocation of certain genera; but our knowledge of internal structure is limited to a few of the numerous forms and, until we acquire more information about the insertion of the vocal muscles and other anatomical details of the disputed genera, I am rather unwilling to modify the limitation of the family of *Tyrannidae* as understood by Sclater and Berlepsch.

Classification within the family offers, likewise, a good many problems, and it is not at all improbable that certain changes in the composition of the subfamily groups admitted in the present volume may ultimately be found necessary when the anatomy of additional genera has been studied. In the meantime, I am closely following the classification proposed in "Ornis," 14, p. 463-493, 1907, by the late Count Berlepsch, who had made a lifelong study of these difficult birds and whose arrangement, in my opinion, expresses natural affinities in a more satisfactory way than any other previous attempt. Segregation of genera has gone a little too far, I believe, and certain generic groups pass so gradually into each other that no hard line can be drawn.

The Tyrant-flycatchers have been a favorite study of mine for the last twenty-five years. Most of the material in European Museums has passed through my hands, and hundreds of types have been critically examined. It is, therefore, hoped that the present monograph may be

of some service to the student of this intricate family, although I am only too well aware of its many shortcomings due to the incompleteness of our knowledge and insufficiency of material in many instances.

The manuscript of this part was practically completed on May 1, 1926, and literature issued after that date has not been considered beyond the inclusion of new forms described therein.

In addition to the gentlemen mentioned in the Preface to Part III, acknowledgments are due for the loan of specimens, information concerning material in the collections under their care, and other acts of courtesy to Mons. Jacques Berlioz of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; Mr. Forske Cooper and Dr. Hans Gadow of the University Museum, Cambridge, England; Mr. August Hemprich of the Municipal Museum, Halberstadt; Mag. R. Hoerring and Mag. J. Lieberkind of the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen; Mr. N. B. Kinnear of the British Museum; Prof. Einar Lönnberg of the Royal Zoological Museum, Stockholm; Dr. R. Mertens of the Senckenbergian Natural History Museum, Frankfort; Mr. C. H. Rogers of Princeton University; Dr. Moriz Sassi of the Natural History Museum, Vienna; Dr. Witmer Stone of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; and Dr. E. Stresemann of the Zoological Museum, Berlin.

January 1, 1927. C. E. HELLMAYR.

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CATALOGUE
OF
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS

Continuation by Charles E. Hellmayr

PART V

ORDER PASSERIFORMES—Continued.

Suborder MESOMYODI—Continued.

FAMILY TYRANNIDAE.

TYRANT-FLYCATCHERS.

Subfamily FLUVICOLINAE.

Genus **AGRIORNIS** Gould.

Agriornis GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Part 6, pl. 12, 13, Jan. 1839—type (present designation[a]) *Agriornis micropterus* GOULD.

Tamnolanius LESSON, Rev. Zool., 2, p. 138, May 1839—type by orig. desig. *Tamnophilus lividus* KITTLITZ.

***Agriornis livida livida** (*Kittlitz*). KITTLITZ'S GROUND-TYRANT.

Tamnophilus lividus KITTLITZ, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (sav. étr.), 2, p. 465, pl. 1, 1835—"auf den flachen Höhen um Valparaiso"; CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 18, 1921—type in Leningrad Museum.

Tyrannus gutturalis EYDOUX and GERVAIS, Mag. Zool., 6, cl. 2, pl. 63, 1836—Chile; idem, Voyage Favorite, 5 (2), p. 32, pl. 11, 1829—part, descr. of type, Chile.

Pitangus chilensis LESSON in Bougainville, Journ. navig. Thétis, 2, p. 323, 1837—Valparaiso.

Agriornis marginalis (REICHENBACH MS.) BIBRA, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 5, p. 129, 1853—coast range near Valparaiso.

Agriornis gutturalis GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 56, 1839—Valparaiso and as far north as Copiapó; FRASER, P. Z. S. Lond., 11, p. 111, 1843—central provinces of Chile.

[a] Gray's action (Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 41, 1855) in selecting "*Tyrannus*" *lividus* KITTLITZ as genotype is invalid, since the genus, as originally proposed in January 1839, contained only *A. micropterus* and *A. leucurus*. The corresponding section of the letter press of the Zoology of the Beagle (pp. 33-56) was not published until July 1839.

Pepoaza livida D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 351, 1839—Valparaiso (spec. examined).

Agriornis lividus CASSIN in Gilliss, U. S. Astron. Exp., 2, p. 183, 1855—Chile; GERMAIN, Proc. Boston Soc. N. H., 7, p. 311, 1861—Santiago (breeding habits); PELZELN, Reise Novara, Zool., 1, Vögel, p. 78, 1865—Chile.

Dasycephala livida PHILIPPI and LANDBECK, Arch. Naturg., 29, (1), p. 136, 1863—Valdivia (in the Pampas), in the northern and central parts of Chile (on the mountain slopes); PHILIPPI, Ornis, 4, p. 159, 1888—Atacama.

Agriornis livida SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 325—Chile; SALVIN, l.c., 1883, p. 423—Talcahuano; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 4, 1888—Talcahuano, Valparaiso; LANE, Ibis, 1897, p. 28—below the town of Arauco (spec. examined); SCHALOW, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., 4, p. 720, 1898—part, Quiriquina, near Concepcion; BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 466, 1907—Chile; BARROS, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 24, p. 145, 1920—Nilahue, Curicó; idem, l.c. 25, p. 182, 1923—Cordillera de Aconcagua.

Agriornis livida livida HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 328, 1925—Valparaiso (range); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 295, 1926—Concon, Chile.

Range: Chile, from Atacama south to Valdivia[a].

10: Chile (Ramadilla, Copiapó Valley, Atacama 1; Romero, Coquimbo 2; Quillota, Valparaiso 1; Zeno, Santiago 1; Villa Portales, Cautin 3; Rio Lolen, Lonquimai Valley, Cautin 1; Temuco, Cautin 1).

***Agriornis livida fortis** *Berlepsch*[b]. CHUBUT VALLEY GROUND-TYRANT.

Agriornis livida fortis BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 352, 466, 1907—Valle del Lago Blanco, Chubut (type examined); HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 189, 1909—same locality; PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 319, 1923—Bariloche, Lake Nahuel Huapi; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 328, 1925—char., range.

Agriornis livida (not of KITTLITZ) SCHALOW, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., 4, p. 720, 1898—part, Punta Anegada, Tierra del Fuego (spec. examined); CRAWSHAY, Birds Tierra del Fuego p. 59, pl., 1907—Useless Bay and San Sebastian; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 363, 1902—Tierra del Fuego; idem, l.c., 18, p. 313, 1910—Tierra del Fuego.

Range: Western Patagonia, from Lake Nahuel Huapi down to Tierra del Fuego.

3: Argentina (Puesto Burro, Chubut 1); Chile (Rio Nireguao, Llanquihué 2).

[a] There is apparently no difference in coloration between specimens from various parts of Chile, though those from the north (Coquimbo to Atacama) are smaller, while two from Valdivia approach *A. l. fortis* in size. The attenuation of the outer primaries is evidently a rare exception in this species, for I found it only in four out of thirty-three examples examined.

[b] *Agriornis livida fortis* BERLEPSCH: Differs from *A. l. livida* merely by considerably larger size. Wing 138-149, once only 135; tail 116-126; bill 28-31.

Material examined.—Punta Anegada, Tierra del Fuego 1; Valle del Lago Blanco, Chubut 11, Puesto Burro, Chubut 1; Lake Nahuel Huapi 4; Rio Nireguao, Chile 2.

***Agriornis microptera[a] microptera** *Gould.* ARGENTINE GROUND-TYRANT.

Agriornis microptera GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3,** Part 6, pl. 12, Jan. 1839; idem, l.c., Part 11, p. 57, Nov. 1839—Port Desire (type) and San Julian, Patagonia (spec. in British Museum examined).

Agriornis striatus GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3,** Part 9, p. 56, July 1839—Santa Cruz, Patagonia (type in British Museum examined); BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., **2,** p. 459, 1861— Rio Cuarto; SALVIN, Ibis, 1880, p. 356—Tucumán; DOERING, Inf. of. Exp. Rio Negro, Zool., **1,** p. 141, 1881—Rio Colorado and Rio Negro; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10,** p. 401, 1890—Cordoba; SANZIN, El Hornero, **1,** p. 150, 1918—Mendoza.

Agriornis gutturalis (not of EYDOUX and GERVAIS) BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., **8,** p. 247, 1860—Rio Quinto.

Agriornis striata SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1,** p. 111, 1888—Argentina; WITHINGTON, Ibis, 1888, p. 464—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires (spec. in British Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 5, 1888—Pilciao (Catamarca), Pampas, Tucumán, Santa Cruz, San Julian, Port Desire (spec. examined); OUSTALET, Miss. Sci. Cap Horn, **6,** Zool., p. B50, 1891—Santa Cruz; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, **8,** p. 182, 1902—Tucumán, Tafi; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3,** p. 46, 1905—same localities; BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, **11,** p. 255, 1904—Valle del Lerma, Salta; BAER, Ornis, **12,** p. 219, 1904—Tapia; BERLEPSCH, l.c., **14,** p. 466, 1907—Argentina; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18,** p. 314, 1910—range in Argentina; AMBROSETTI, El Hornero, **1,** p. 36, 1917—Timote, Buenos Aires; DAGUERRE, l.c. **2,** p. 268, 1922—Rosas, Prov. Buenos Aires; GIACOMELLI, l.c. **3,** p. 70, 1923—La Rioja; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 643, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires.

Agriornis andicola (not of D'ORBIGNY) LÖNNBERG, Ibis, 1903, p. 450—Moreno, Jujuy.

Agriornis striatus striatus HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16,** p. 189, 1909—Tucumán (spec. examined).

Agriornis striata striata PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65,** p. 319, 1923—Huanuluan, Gob. del Rio Negro (spec. examined); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133,** p. 296, 1926—General Roca (Rio Negro), Zapala (Neuquen), and Tunuyan (Mendoza); idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **24,** p. 446, 1926—Cabeza de Vaca, Rio Negro.

[a] *A. microptera* is specifically distinct from *A. livida*, representatives of both groups being found in parts of western Patagonia. It is much smaller in all proportions, of much paler coloration and lacks the strong cinnamomeous tinge on the abdomen, only the under tail-coverts being tinged with buff. Besides, the tip of the inner web of the two outer primaries is always incised in the adult males.

The type of *A. striatus* (Santa Cruz) is an adult male in freshly molted plumage, while *A. micropterus* was based on a female in worn breeding garb and a full-grown fledgling. Birds from northwestern Argentina (Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, Salta) agree with others from more southern localities.

Material examined.—Argentina: Santa Cruz 2, Port Desire 1, San Julian 1; Lomas de Zamora, Prov. Buenos Aires 2; Noetinger, Cordoba 4; Galvez, Santa Fé 1; Pilciao, Catamarca 1; Huanuluan, Rio Negro 7; Limay, Neuquen, 1; Icano, Rio Salado, Santiago del Estero 1; Tucumán 6, Tapia 1; Rosario-Frontera, Salta 1, Cachi, Salta 1. Uruguay: Piedra del Toro, Pando, Canelones 1.

Agriornis strita (sic) REED, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 34, 1916—La Hullera, Mendoza.

Range: Argentina, from Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, Cordoba, and Santa Fé south to Santa Cruz, Patagonia[a]; Uruguay.

4: Argentina, (Noetinger, F. C. C. A., Cordoba 3); Uruguay (Piedra del Toro, Pando, Canelones 1).

Agriornis microptera andecola (*D'Orbigny*)[b]. ANDEAN GROUND-TYRANT.

Pepoaza andecola D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 351, 1839—"sur les parties les plus élevées du plateau des Andes" = Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined).

Agriornis andecola pazñae MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 14, "1908," p. 340, Jan. 1909—road from Pazña to Urmiri, near Lake Poopo, Oruro, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined); idem, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (10) 1, p. 214, 1909—same locality.

Pepoaza gutturalis (not of EYDOUX and GERVAIS) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 64, 1837—"in Andibus, rep. Boliviana."

Agriornis andecola SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 6, 1888 (ex D'ORBIGNY); BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 464, 1907—La Paz and Sajama (crit.).

Agriornis striata andecola BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 464, 466, 1907—Bolivia.

Agriornis microptera andecola HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 329, 1925—Bolivia (crit.).

Range: Temperate Zone of the Andes of Bolivia, in depts. La Paz and Oruro (Sajama, Pazña).

Agriornis montana solitaria *Sclater*[c]. SOLITARY GROUND-TYRANT.

Agriornis solitaria SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, p. 553, 1858—Titiacun, Ecuador (type in British Museum examined); idem, l.c., 28, p. 78, 1860—Quito (nest and eggs descr.); idem, l.c., p. 92, 1860—Puellaro; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 7, pl. 3, 1888—Titiacun, Puellaro, Quito, Sical, and Pasto; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 486, 1898—Cayambe (spec. examined); SALVADORI and

[a] Its breeding range is probably restricted to Patagonia, north to Rio Negro (Huanuluan) and Neuquen, whereas in the northern parts of Argentina it occurs only during winter time.

[b] *Agriornis microptera andecola* (D'ORBIGNY): Similar to *A. m. microptera*, but throat with much fewer, narrower, dusky brown (instead of blackish) streaks, and bill as a rule slenderer. Wing 116-123; tail 100-110; bill 25-26½.

The type of *A. a. pazñae*, a bird in fresh plumage, agrees with others from La Paz in similar condition, while D'Orbigny's original is rather worn and soiled.

Material examined.—Bolivia (unspecified) the type 1, La Paz 2, Sajama 1, road Pazña-Urmiri 1.

[c] *Agriornis montana solitaria* SCLATER: Closely allied to *A. m. insolens*, but upper parts somewhat darker; breast much darker smoky or sooty brown. Wing (male) 132-138; tail 99-107; bill 24½-26. Seventeen specimens, including the type, from Ecuador and one from Colombia (Pasto) examined.

FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 2, 1899—Laguna de Kingora (Sigsig), Quito, Nanegal, Lloa; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 700—Quito (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 466, 467, 1907 (crit.); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géog. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B45, 1911—Aloag, near Quito; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 71, 1922—Quito and Zambiza.

Range: Temperate Zone of Ecuador and adjacent section of Colombia (Pasto).

***Agriornis montana insolens** *Sclater* and *Salvin*. WHITELY'S GROUND-TYRANT.

Agriornis insolens SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 153—Tinta, Dept. Cuzco, Peru (type in British Museum examined); SCLATER, l.c., 1873, p. 780—Paucartambo; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 186, 1884—Tinta; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 7, pl. 2, 1888—part, spec. a-e, Tinta, Paucartambo; SALVIN, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 10, 1895—part, Huamachuco, Cajabamba, and Cajamarca (male only) (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 354—Ingapirca, Tarma, Maraynioc (spec. examined).

Agriornis maritima (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 531—Huanta and Junin (nest and eggs descr.).

Agriornis solitaria (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 183, 1884—Junin, Huanta, Cutervo, Puno.

Agriornis solitaria insolens BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 466, 467, 1907—part, Peru; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 86, 1921—above Ollantaytambo, Tica-tica, and La Raya, southern Peru.

Range: Temperate Zone of Peru, from depts. Piura (Huancabamba), Cajamarca, and Amazonas south to Cuzco (Raya Pass; head of Marcapata Valley)[a].

11: Peru (Chachapoyas 1; Cajamarca 3; Macate, Dept. Ancachs 2; Huánuco Viejo 3; Huánuco Mts. 1; Junin 1).

***Agriornis montana intermedia** subsp. nov.[b] INTERMEDIATE GROUND-TYRANT.

[a] In *A. m. insolens*, the four outer pairs of rectrices are white, mostly wholly so, though there is sometimes on the fourth, and very rarely on the third, a narrow dusky margin along the inner web.

Material examined.—Head of Marcapata Valley 2, Paucartambo 2, Tinta 4, Lauramarca, Cuzco 3, Junin 2, Huánuco 4, Macate 2, Cajamarca 6, Huamachuco 1, Cajabamba 1, Chachapoyas 1.

[b] *Agriornis montana intermedia* subsp. nov.

Type from Putre, alt. 11,600 ft. Prov. Tacna, Chile in Field Museum of Natural History, No. 57427. Adult male. July 7, 1924. C. C. Sanborn.

Adult.—Similar to *A. montana maritima*, but lateral rectrices with much less black at the base, the two outermost pairs sometimes even wholly white; similar also to *A. montana insolens*, but black tail markings more extensive and, with few

Agriornis insolens (not of Sclater and Salvin 1869) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 610—Sorata, Bolivia (spec. examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 7, 1888—part, spec. f, Sorata.

Agriornis maritima (not of Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Allen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 3, p. 354, 1876—Titicaca Id., Bolivia (spec. examined).

Agriornis solitaria insolens Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 466, 467, 1907—part, La Paz and Sajama, Bolivia (spec. examined).

Range: Andes of western Bolivia, in depts. La Paz (Sorata, La Paz, Mauri, Chicani, Chililaya) and Oruro (Sajama, Esperanza), and extreme north of Chile (Prov. Tacna).

4: Chile (Putre, Tacna 4).

***Agriornis montana maritima** (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*)[a]. D'Orbigny's Ground-tyrant.

Pepoaza maritima Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 65, 1837—Cobija, "Bolivia" = Prov. Antofagasta, Chile (type in Paris Museum examined); D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 353, 1839—Cobija.

Tyrannus gutturalis Eydoux and Gervais (not of 1836), Voyage Favorite, 5, (2), p. 33, 1839—part, spec. from Coquimbo.

Agriornis maritimus Gould in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 57, 1839—part, Copiapó.

Agriornis maritima Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 609—Cobija and desert of Atacama; Sharpe, l.c., 1881, p. 8—Coquimbo (spec. examined);

exceptions, also more or less pronounced or at least suggested on the two outer pairs of rectrices.

Wing (male) 133-136, (female) 124-130; tail 98-105, (female) 96-103; bill 23-27.

Remarks.—This is a connecting link between *A. m. maritima* and *A. m. montana*, with bicolored lateral rectrices, and the Peruvian *A. m. insolens*, white outer half of tail. The range of variation completely bridges the apparent wide gap separating the two groups. While most of the specimens from western Bolivia and Tacna have much less black in the tail than the southern races, the markings being narrower as well as less regular, examples with the largest amount of black are hardly distinguishable from *maritima*, and those with the least amount are very nearly as white-tailed as *insolens*. Birds from Tacna are decidedly grayish above, resembling *maritima*, whereas those from Bolivia, by the more brownish tinge of the upper parts, closely approach *montana*.

Material examined.—Chile: Putre, Tacna 4. Bolivia, Oruro: Sajama 1, Esperanza 1; Lake Titicaca 1; Chililaya 1, La Paz 3, Mauri, Cordillera of La Paz 3, Chicani 1, Sorata 1.

[a] *Agriornis montana maritima* (Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny), although nearly allied to, and not separated from, *A. m. montana* in my review of D'Orbigny's types, seems, after all, distinguishable by much less brownish upper parts, more grayish (less brownish buff) breast, and more conspicuous, blackish rather than brownish streaking on the throat. Tail markings exactly as in *A. m. montana*.

Specimens from Atacama are precisely similar to the type with which they were directly compared. A single example from Sacaya (Tarapacá) belongs likewise to this form.

Material examined.—Sacaya, Tarapacá 1, Cobija, Antofagasta 2, Atacama 4, Coquimbo 1, Baños del Toro 2.

SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 6, 1888—part, spec. e, Coquimbo; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1891, p. 134—Sacaya, Tarapacá (spec. examined); LANE, Ibis, 1897, p. 29—about Sacaya; BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 464, 467, 1907—part, Chile.

Dasycephala maritima PHILIPPI, Ornis, 4, p. 159, 1888—Antofagasta.

Agriornis montana montana (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 330, 1925—part, Cobija.

Range: Northern Chile, from Tarapacá (Sacaya) south to the Province of Coquimbo (Coquimbo, Baños del Toro).

7: Chile (San Pedro, Antofagasta 1; Caldera, Atacama 1, Domeyko, Atacama 3; Baños del Toro, Coquimbo 2).

***Agriornis montana montana** (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). MOUNTAIN GROUND-TYRANT.

Pepoaza montana LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 64, 1837—Chuquisaca, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined; =juv.); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 352, 1839—part, Palca (Chuquisaca)[a].

Agriornis montana SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 6, 1888 (ex D'ORBIGNY).

Agriornis maritima (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nat. B. Aires, 8, p. 182, 1902—Cerro de Malamala, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 46, 1905—same locality; BAER, Ornis, 12, p. 219, 1904—Lara (spec. examined); BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 255, 1904—Santa Catalina, Jujuy; BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 464, 467, 1907—part, Chuquisaca and Argentina; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 314, 1910—part, Tucumán and Jujuy.

Agriornis maritima maritima HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 189, 1909—Tilcara (Jujuy), Lara and Las Cienagas, Tucumán (spec. examined).

Agriornis montana montana HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 330, 1925—part, Chuquisaca, Vacas, Jujuy, Tucumán.

Range: Eastern Bolivia (in depts. Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Chuquisaca) and northwestern Argentina (in prov. Jujuy and Tucumán)[b].

2: Argentina (Cerro Muñoz, Tucumán 2).

***Agriornis montana leucura** *Gould*[c]. PATAGONIAN GROUND-TYRANT.

Agriornis leucurus GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Part 6, pl. 13, Jan. 1839 (type from Port Desire, Patagonia in British Museum examined); BRIDGES, P. Z. S. Lond., 9, p. 94, 1841—Chile, near the summit of the Andes, between 34° and 35° s. lat.; BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 247, 1860—Challao, Sierra

[a] The localities La Paz and Sicasica, not represented by specimens in D'Orbigny's collection refer, of course, to *A. m. intermedia*.

[b] Birds from Argentina are identical with the Bolivian ones.
Material examined.—Bolivia: Vacas (Cochabamba) 1, Santa Cruz 1, Chuquisaca 4. Argentina: Maimara, Jujuy 2, Tilcara, Jujuy 1, Lara, Tucumán 3, Las Cienagas 1, Cerro Muñoz 4.

[c] *Agriornis montana leucura* GOULD: Easily distinguished from *A. m. montana* by its very much darker, browner (between "drab" and "hair brown") under parts,

de Mendoza (spec. in Halle Museum examined); idem, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 459, 1861—Sierra de Uspallata, Mendoza; Scott, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **10**, p. LXIV, 1900—Port Desire (diag.).

Agriornis poliosoma Scott, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **10**, p. LV, 1900—Arroyo Gio =Arroyo Else, Patagonia (type in Princeton University Museum examined).

Agriornis fulvicrissalis Reichenow, Journ. Orn., **63**, p. 303, 1915—"Paraguay" =Prov. Buenos Aires[a] (type in Berlin Museum examined).

Agriornis maritimus (not of Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Gould in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3**, p. 57, Nov. 1839—part, coast of Patagonia and eastern side of the Cordillera of central Chile; Fraser, P. Z. S. Lond., **11**, p. 111, 1843—elevated valleys of the Andes of Chile on the east and west side; Pelzeln, Reise Novara, Zool., **1**, Vögel, p. 78, 1865—Chile; Durnford, Ibis, 1878, p. 394—Tombo Point, Chubut (spec. examined).

Dasycephala maritima Philippi and Landbeck, Arch. Naturg., **29**, (1), p. 137, 1863—Cordillera of Santiago.

Agriornis maritima Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 325—Andes of Chile; Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 137, 1883—Sierra de la Ventana, Prov. Buenos Aires (spec. examined); Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 112, 1888—Argentina; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 6, 1888—part, spec. a-d, f-k, Chile, Argentine Pampas, Tombo Point, Port Desire (spec. examined); Burmeister, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **3**, p. 316, 1890—Rio Chico del Chubut; Gosse in Fitzgerald, The Highest Andes, p. 347, 1899—Aconcagua Valley, Lujan, Puente del Inca, Mendoza (spec. examined); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 315, 1910—part, Patagonia, Sierra de Uspallata, Cord. de Mendoza, Sierra de la Ventana; Sanzin, El Hornero, **1**, p. 150, 1918—Mendoza; Barros, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., **25**, p. 183, 1924—Cordillera of Aconcagua; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 643, 1924—Sierra de la Ventana.

Agriornis maritima leucurus Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 401, 1890—Sierra of Cordoba.

Agriornis leucura Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **40**, p. 616, 1900—Santa Cruz (crit., diag.); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 315, 1910—Patagonia.

Agriornis montana leucura Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 319, 1923—Huanuluan and Escorial, Gob. del Rio Negro (spec. examined).

sometimes with a slaty cast; deeper buff anal region, under tail- and under wing-coverts; darker sides of head and neck; more sooty, less brownish upper parts. Wing (adult male) 130-135; tail 101-108; bill 25½-28.

Birds from Patagonia (types of *A. leucurus* and *A. poliosoma*), Rio Negro (Huanuluan), Mendoza (Puente del Inca), and Buenos Aires (Sierra Ventana) agree very well together. A small series from central Chile does not appear to be separable either, although *some* specimens are not quite so dark below as the average from Argentina.

Material examined.—Argentina: Port Desire 2, Santa Cruz 1, Arroyo Else 1, Tombo Point 1, Huanuluan, Rio Negro 2, Pampas Argentinas 1, Puente del Inca, Mendoza 4, Challao, Mendoza 1, Sierra Ventana, Buenos Aires 1, "Paraguay" 1. Chile: Sewell, O'Higgins 2, central Chile 2, unspecified 3.

[a] The locality "Paraguay" is most certainly erroneous. The type, purchased from a dealer, shows the same preparation as a number of skins labeled "Prov. Buenos Aires" which the late Count Berlepsch obtained from the same source.

Agriornis maritima maritima REED, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 34, 1916—Precordillera of Mendoza.

Agriornis montana (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 297, 1926—above Potrerillos and El Salto, Mendoza; idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **24**, p. 446, 1926—Cerro Aspero (Rio Negro) and Lago del Condor, Cholila (Chubut).

Range: Southern Argentina, from Santa Cruz north to Mendoza, Cordoba, and Buenos Aires (Sierra de la Ventana), and Andes of central Chile, from Colchagua to Aconcagua.

2: Chile (Sewell, O'Higgins 2).

***Agriornis albicauda** (*Philippi* and *Landbeck*)[a]. WHITE-TAILED GROUND-TYRANT.

Dasycephala albicauda PHILIPPI and LANDBECK[b], Arch. Naturg., **29** (1), p. 132, 1863—one of the valleys of the Cordilleras of Peru = Prov. Tacna, Chile.

Agriornis andicola (not *Pepoaza andecola* D'ORBIGNY 1839) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 78, 1860—Panza, Chimborazo, Ecuador (type in British Museum examined); idem, l.c., p. 92, 1860—Calacali, north of Quito.

Agriornis pollens SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 153—new name for *A. andicola* preoccupied; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1874, p. 677—Ccachupata (spec. in Berlepsch Collection examined); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 185, 1884—Ccachupata; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 7, pl. 1, 1888—Chimborazo, Ecuador; BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. p. 465, 466, 1907—Ccachupata, Lucre (near Cuzco), Huamachuco, Cajamarca, Tulpo, Peru, and Iquico, Bolivia; LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat., **1**, p. 24, 1909—Cerro Muñoz, Tucumán; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 314, 1910—Cerro Muñoz; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 86, 1921—La Raya, Peru; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 71, 1922—Ilana, near Taguarcocha, Ecuador.

Agriornis insolens SALVIN, Nov. Zool., **2**, p. 10, 1895—part, female from Cajamarca (spec. examined).

Range: Temperate Zone of Ecuador, Peru, western Bolivia (Iquico, Illimani), northern Chile (Prov. Tacna), and (?) northwestern Argentina (Cerro Muñoz, Prov. Tucumán).

4: Peru (Cajamarca 1; Mountains near Otuzco 1; La Quinua 1); Chile (Putre, Tacna 1).

[a] *Agriornis albicauda* (PHILIPPI and LANDBECK), while superficially resembling *A. montana insolens* in general aspect and white lateral rectrices, differs, nevertheless, very conspicuously by larger size, particularly longer tail, heavier bill with pale lower mandible, and much wider, blackish instead of brown streaks on throat. Wing (male) 140-150, (female) 125-135; tail 120-128, (female) 105-118; bill 26-29.

The type of *A. pollens* agrees with Peruvian specimens, but is slightly larger, while a single male from Putre (Tacna) is smaller (wing 135; tail 110) and more grayish both above and below.

Material examined.—Ecuador, Panza 1. Peru: Tulpo 2, Huamachuco 1, Cajamarca 2, mountains near Otuzco 1, La Quinua 1, Ccachupata 1, Lucre (Cuzco) 1. Bolivia: Iquico (Illimani) 1. Chile: Putre, Tacna 1.

[b] Mr. K. P. Schmidt who on his recent visit very kindly compared the type in the National Museum at Santiago found it to agree with our specimen from Putre.

Genus XOLMIS Boie.

Xolmis BOIE, Isis, 1826, 1, p. 973—proposed for Azara's "Pepoazas," type by tautonomy "Pepoaza" Azara, No. 201 = *Tyrannus cinereus* VIEILLOT[a].

Nengetus SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 3, p. 166, 1827—type by orig. desig. "*Tyrannus Nengeta* Sw. Monog."[b] = *Tyrannus cinereus* VIEILLOT.

Taenioptera BONAPARTE[c], Ann. Stor. Nat. Bologna, 4, p. 194, Nov. 1830—type by orig. desig. *Muscicapa taenioptera* BONAPARTE = *Tyrannus cinereus* VIEILLOT.

Pepoaza LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 61, 1837—type by tautonomy "Le Pepoaza proprement dit" of Azara = *Muscicapa polyglotta* LICHTENSTEIN = *Tyrannus cinereus* VIEILLOT.

Hemipenthica CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 43, 1859—type by monotypy *Tyrannus irupero* VIEILLOT.

Pyrope CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 45, 1859—type *Muscicapa pyrope* KITTLITZ.

*Xolmis cinerea (*Vieillot*). GRAY PEPOAZA.

Tyrannus cinereus VIEILLOT, Analyse nouv. Ornith. élém., p. 68, 1816—"l'Amérique méridionale."

Tyrannus pepoaza VIEILLOT[d], Tabl. enc. méth., Orn., 2, livr. 93, p. 855, 1823—based on Azara, No. 201, Paraguay.

Muscicapa polyglotta LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 54, 1823—São Paulo; SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 18, pl. 24, 1825—São Paulo; WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 862, 1831—Ressaque, near Vareda, Minas Geraës.

Muscicapa taenioptera BONAPARTE, Journ. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 4, p. 380, 1825—South America.

Tyrannus albicollis (not *Tyrannus albicollis* VIEILLOT 1819) LESSON, Traité d'Orn., p. 383, 1831—no locality given (type from Minas Geraës in Paris Museum examined); PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, p. 370, 1855—Brazil (crit.).

Taenioptera cinerea obscura CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 341, 1916—São Marcello, Rio Preto, Bahia.

Tyrannus nengeta (not *Lanius nengeta* LINNAEUS[e]) SWAINSON, Quart. Journ. Sci., Litt. and Arts Roy. Inst., 20, No. 40, p. 279, 1826—Brazil (descr.).

[a] The same species, *M. polyglotta* "SPIX" was designated as genotype by Gray (1840, p. 29).

[b] = *Tyrannus nengeta* SWAINSON, Quart. Journ. Sci., Litt. and Arts Roy. Inst., 20, p. 279, 1826.

[c] Although universally quoted from 1825, this name does not occur in Bonaparte's paper in Journ. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 4, p. 370-387, and was obviously not proposed in a generic sense until 1830. I am under great obligations to Dr. C. W. Richmond for his assistance in tracing *Taenioptera* to its earliest source.

[d] In Nouv. Dict. Nat. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 35, p. 91, 1819, Vieillot used only the French vernacular name.

[e] *Lanius nengeta* LINNAEUS (Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 135, 1766) appears to me unidentifiable. It was based on Marcgrave's "Guiraru Nheengeta" and Edwards's pl. 318. The former is described as having white upper tail-coverts, which is cer-

Pepoaza polyglotta LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 62, 1837—Corrientes, and Chiquitos, Bolivia (spec. examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 346, 1839—same localities.

Xolmis nengeta GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 54, 1839—Maldonado, Uruguay.

Taenioptera nengeta BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 516, 1856—Brazil (habits); idem, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 247, 1860—Paraná; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 459, 1861—Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Paraná; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 97, 1868—Taubaté, Mattodentro, Ypanema, and Postinho, São Paulo (spec. examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 359—Rio de Janeiro to Lagoa Santa, Barbacena, and Paracatú, Minas Geraës; DOERING, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p. 252, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes; ALLEN, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, p. 79, 1876—near Anjos, Marajó; DALGLEISH, Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edinb., 6, p. 243, pl. 7, fig. 1 (egg), 1881—Est. de la Tala, Uruguay; WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 603—San Javier, Misiones; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 137, 1883—Concepcion, Entrerios; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, p. 127, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 35, p. 12, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 114, 1888 (habits); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 11, 1888—Rio, Maldonado, Bolivia; WITHINGTON, Ibis, 1888, p. 464—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 7, p. 269, 1890—Santarem; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Cordoba, 10, p. 401, 1890—Cordoba; BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, 2, p. 44, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 331, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; KERR, Ibis, 1892, p. 129—near Fortin Donovan, Rio Pilcomayo; APLIN, l.c., 1894, p. 175, pl. 5, fig. 3, 4 (eggs)—Arroyo Grande, Santa Elena, Santa Ana, Rio Negro, Uruguay; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 9, 1895—Villa Rica and Paraguari, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 12, No. 292, p. 11, 1897—Caiza, Bolivia; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 177, 1899—São Paulo; idem, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 124, 1899—Mundo Novo, Pedras Brancas; KERR, Ibis, 1901, p. 225—Villa Concepcion, near Caraya Vuelta, and Paraguayan Chaco; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 182, 1902—Rio Sali, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 46, 1905—Rio Sali; MIRANDA, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 13, p. 184, 1906—Retiro do Ramos, Itatiaya; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 256, 1907—Ypiranga, Batataes, São José do Rio Pardo, Caconde, Iguapé, and Itararé, São Paulo; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 70, 1910—Chapada da Varzea Grande, São Antonio de Gilboez, and littoral of Piauhy (spec. examined); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 571—Sapucay, Paraguay; GRANT, l.c., 1911, p. 110—Los Ynglases (Ajó) and Riacho Ancho (Chaco); CHROSTOWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, 5, p. 479, 497, 1912—Vera Guarany, Paraná; GIBSON, Ibis, 1918, p. 398—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires.

Taenioptera cinerea BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 467, 1907 (crit.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 40, 1908—Goyaz, Fazenda Esperança, and Rio Thesouras, Goyaz; HARTERT and VENTURI, l.c., 16, p. 189, 1909—La Soledad (Entrerios),

tainly not the case in *X. cinerea*, while the plate in the "Gleanings of Natural History," from which Linnaeus's diagnosis seems to have been taken, looks more like one of the Brazilian Mockingbirds.

Mocovi and San Lorenzo (Santa Fé); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 315, 1910—Tucumán, Chaco, Entrerios; idem, l.c., 23, p. 324, 1912—Villa Rica and Itape-mini, Paraguay; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 523, 1913—Iriri and Marajó; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 377, 1914—Rio Iriri (Bocca do Curuá) and Cachoeira, Marajó; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Alto Paraná; AMBROSETTI, El Hornero, 1, p. 37, 1917—Morón, Prov. Buenos Aires; MARELLI, l.c., p. 78, 1918—Curuzú Cuatiá, Corrientes; TREMOLERAS, l.c., 2, p. 20, 1920—Canelones, Minas, Florida, Treinta y Tres, Cerro Largo, Uruguay; SERIÉ and SMYTH, l.c., 3, p. 49, 1923—Santa Elena, Entrerios; PEREYRA, l.c., p. 168, 1923—Zelaya, Prov. Buenos Aires; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 644, 1924—Buenos Aires; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 324, 1925—Corrientes and Chiquitos (crit., range).

Taenioptera cinerea cinerea WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 298, 1926—Las Palmas (Chaco), Riacho Pilaga (Formosa), and San Vicente, Uruguay.

Range: Campos of Brazil, from Marajó and the Iriri (an affuent of the Xingú) south to Mattogrosso and Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Paraguay; eastern Bolivia; Argentina, from Tucumán down to Santa Fé, Corrientes, Entrerios, and Buenos Aires[a].

16: Brazil (Codó, Maranhão 2; São Marcello, Rio Preto, Bahia 4; Chapada, Matto Grosso 3); Argentina (Ocampo, Prov. Santa Fé 1; Puerto Segundo, Misiones 1); Uruguay (near San Vicente 2, Arroyo Garzón 1, Quebrada de los Cuervos 2).

*Xolmis velata (*Lichtenstein*). VEILED PEPOAZA.

Muscicapa velata LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 54, 1823—São Paulo; SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 17, pl. 22, 1825—São Paulo; WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 859, 1831—boundary line of Minas Geraës and Bahia.

Pepoaza velata LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av, 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 62, 1837—Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia (spec. examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 347, 1839—Santa Cruz.

Taenioptera velata BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 516, 1856—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 577—Mexiana; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 97, 1868—"Rio Janeiro," Irisanga,

[a] Birds from the interior of Bahia and adjacent states (*obscura* CORY) are identical, in size and coloration, with others from São Paulo and Rio (which we may regard as representing typical *cinerea*), and five skins from Argentina (Corrientes, Entrerios, Santa Fé). Three from Paraguay do not appear to be different either. A small series from Matto Grosso and Bolivia (Chiquitos) average slightly paler, but the variation is insignificant. Two adult females (in worn plumage) from Espirito Santo, Marajó are somewhat smaller (wing 125-126 against 130-137), though two from Maranhão are hardly larger (wing 127, 129).

Material examined.—Brazil: Espirito Santo, Marajó 2; Codó, Maranhão 2, Miritiba, Maranhão 1; Piauhy 4; Porto Real, Rio 1; Ypanema, São Paulo 4, Mattodentro 1, Postinho 1, Taubaté 3; Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraës 1; São Marcello, Rio Preto, Bahia 4; Chapada, Matto Grosso 3; Rio Grande do Sul 5. Paraguay: Concepcion 1, Bernalcué, near Asunción 2. Bolivia: Chiquitos 2. Argentina: Corrientes 1, Entrerios 2, Ocampo, Santa Fé 2, Misiones 1.

Cubatão, Rio das Pedras, Nas Lages, and Rio Paraná (São Paulo), Cuyabá and Cidade de Matto Grosso, Matto Grosso; REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 360—Minas Geraës; ALLEN, Bull. Essex Inst., **8**, p. 79, 1876—Anjos, Marajó; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 12, 1888—Brazil and Bolivia; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 85, 1889—"Lake Titicaca" (error); idem, l.c., **4**, p. 332, 1892—Cachoeira and Chapada, Matto Grosso; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 178, 1899—São Paulo; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 648, 1906—Brazil; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 257, 1907—Capivari, Baurú, Campos do Jordão, Batataes, Victoria do Botucatú, Franca, and Barretos (São Paulo), Porto da Faya (Matto Grosso); HAGMANN, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), **26**, p. 29, 1909—Mexiana; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 71, 1910—Fazenda do São Antonio, Lagoa Bocca da Catinga de Cima and Santa Rita, Rio Preto (Bahia), Chapada da Varzea Grande, Piauhy; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 129, 1912—Cachoeira, Marajó; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., **61**, p. 523, 1913—north bank of lower Amazon; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 377, 1914—Marajó (Rio Arary, S. Natal, Pindobal), Mexiana, Ereré, and Rio Maecurú; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 325, 1925—Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Range: Brazil, from Marajó, Mexiana, and the north bank of the lower Amazon (Ereré, Rio Maecurú) south to Minas Geraës, São Paulo, and Matto Grosso, and eastern Bolivia (Dept. Santa Cruz)[a].

13: Brazil (Codó, Cocos, Maranhão 2; São Marcello, Rio Preto, Bahia 2; Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraës 2; Piraputanga, Matto Grosso 2); Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz 5).

***Xolmis dominicana** (*Vieillot*). DOMINICAN PEPOAZA.

Tyrannus dominicanus VIEILLOT, Tabl. enc. méth., Orn., **2**, livr. 93, p. 856, 1823—based on Azara, No. 203, Paraguay, north of 27° latitude.

Tyrannus albogriseus LESSON, Traité d'Orn., p. 383, 1831—the type examined in the Paris Museum was obtained by A. de Saint-Hilaire at Boavista, State of Paraná, Brazil; = ♀; PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, **7**, p. 370, 1855—Brazil (crit.).

Fluvicola azarae GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3**, Part 9, p. 53, p. 10, July 1839—banks of the Plata (descr. ♂).

Muscicapa picata (CUVIER MS.) PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, **7**, p. 333, 1855—Montevideo (type in Paris Museum examined; = ♂).

Pepoaza dominicana LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn, Av., **1**, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 62, 1837—Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Maldonado; D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 347, 1839—same localities, Corrientes (spec. examined).

Taenioptera dominicana BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., **8**, p. 247, 1860—Paraná; idem, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 460, 1861—Banda Oriental and Corrientes,

[a] Material examined.—Brazil: Marajó 5, Maranhão 2, Rio Preto, Bahia 5, Minas Geraës 6, São Paulo 5, Matto Grosso 2. Bolivia: Santa Cruz 3, Buenavista 5.

less common near Paraná; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 97, 1868—Porto do Rio Jaguaraiba, Faz. do Joaquim Carneiro [=Boavista], Murungaba, and Curytiba, Paraná (spec. examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 632—Conchitas (note on sexual difference); HUDSON, l.c., 1870, p. 546—La Plata; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1877, p. 176—Buenos Aires; DOERING in Roca, Inf. of. Exp. Rio Negro, Zool., 1, p. 42, 1881—Sierras de Azul and Currumalan, Prov. Buenos Aires; WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 38—La Plata, Buenos Aires; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 139, 1883—Sierras of Prov. Buenos Aires; GIBSON, Ibis, 1885, p. 279—Paysandú, Uruguay; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, p. 128, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 117, 1888 (habits); WITHINGTON, Ibis, 1888, p. 464—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; HOLLAND, Ibis, 1891, p. 16; 1892, p. 199—Est. Espartillar, Buenos Aires; KERR, l.c., 1892, p. 129—Fortin Page, Rio Pilcomayo; APLIN, l.c., 1894, p. 176—Uruguay; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 124, 1899—Mundo Novo; KERR, Ibis, 1901, p. 225—Paraguayan Chaco; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 190, 1909—Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 316, 1910 (range in Argentina); GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 110—Luiconia, Ajó; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Asunción; HUSSEY, Auk, 33, p. 392, 1916—La Plata; GIBSON, Ibis, 1918, p. 398—Cape San Antonio, Prov. Buenos Aires; TREMOLERAS, El Hornero, 2, p. 20, 1920—Canelones, Minas, Cerro Largo, Uruguay; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 644, 1924—Lomas de Zamora and Currumalan, Prov. Buenos Aires; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 325, 1925—Buenos Aires and Corrientes.

Range: Extreme southern Brazil (in states of Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul); Uruguay; Paraguay; eastern Argentina, from the Chaco through Santa Fé and Corrientes to southern Buenos Aires[a].

1: Uruguay (north of San Vicente de Castillos 1).

***Xolmis coronata** (*Vieillot*). BLACK-CROWNED PEPOAZA.

Tyrannus coronatus VIEILLOT, Tabl. enc. méth., Orn., 2, livr. 93, p. 855, 1823—based on Azara, No. 202, Paraguay and La Plata River.

Muscicapa vittigera LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 54, Sept. 1823—based on Azara, No. 202, Paraguay.

Pepoaza coronata D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 350, 1839—Buenos Aires.

Xolmis coronata DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 54, 1839—near Santa Fé, on the Paraná.

Taenioptera coronata BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 247, 1860—Montevideo and Paraná; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 459, 1861—same localities; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 141—Conchitas; HUDSON, l.c., 1870, p. 546—two hundred miles west of Buenos Aires; SCLATER, l.c., 1872, p. 548—Rio Negro; DOERING, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p. 252, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1877, p. 176—Baradero, Buenos Aires; DOERING

[a] Material examined.—Brazil: Paraná 7, Rio Grande do Sul 1. Argentina: Buenos Aires 1. Uruguay: Montevideo 1.

in Roca, Inf. of. Exp. Rio Negro, Zool., 1, p. 42, 1881—north of the Rio Colorado; WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 603—Flores, Buenos Aires; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 138, 1883—Concepcion, Entrerios; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 115, 1888 (habits); BURMEISTER, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 3, p. 68, 1888—Bahia Blanca; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 12, 1888—Paraná, Cosquin, Conchitas, Mendoza; WITHINGTON, Ibis, 1888, p. 464—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Cordoba, 10, p. 401, 1890—Cordoba; HOLLAND, Ibis, 1890, p. 425; 1891, p. 16, 17; 1892, p. 199—Est. Espartillar, Buenos Aires; KOSLOWSKY, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, p. 279, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja; idem, l.c., p. 290—Catamarca; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 183, 1902—Tucumán; BAER, Ornis, 12, p. 219, 1904—Tapia, Tucumán; BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 255, 1904—Oran, Salta; LILLO, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 46, 1905—Tucumán; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 189, 1909—San Vicente (Santa Fé) and Tucumán; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 316, 1910 (range in Argentina); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Paraguay; REED, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 34, 1916—La Paz, Mendoza; AMBROSETTI, El Hornero, 1, p. 37, 1917—Morón, Buenos Aires; MARELLI, l.c., p. 78, 1918—Curuzú Cuatiá, Corrientes; SANZIN, l.c., p. 150, 1918—Alto Verde, Mendoza; TREMOLERAS, l.c., 2, p. 20, 1920—Canelones, Florida, Rio Negro, Uruguay; SERIÉ and SMYTH, l.c., 3, p. 49, 1922—Santa Elena, Entrerios; GIACOMELLI, l.c., p. 70, 1923—La Rioja; PEREYRA, l.c., p. 168, 1923—Zelaya and Conhello, Buenos Aires; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 644, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 328, 1925—Buenos Aires; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 299, 1926—Victorica, Pampa.

Range: Eastern Bolivia (Santa Cruz de la Sierra); northern Argentina, from Salta and Tucumán south to Mendoza and the Rio Negro, east to Entrerios and Corrientes; Paraguay; Uruguay[a].

8: Argentina (Yacuiba, Salta 1; Noetinger, F. C. C. A., Cordoba 4; Concepcion, Tucumán 3).

***Xolmis irupero irupero** (*Vieillot*). WIDOW PEPOAZA.

Tyrannus irupero VIELLOT, Tabl. enc. méth., Orn., 2, livr. 93, p. 856, 1823—based on Azara, No. 204, Paraguay.

Muscicapa moesta LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 54, 1823—Montevideo.

Pepoaza irupero LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 62, 1837—Chiquitos and Corrientes (spec. examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 348, 1839—La Plata, Chiquitos.

Fluvicola irupero DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 53, 1839—Banda Oriental and Santa Fé.

[a] Material examined.—Bolivia: Santa Cruz de la Sierra 1 (♀ ad., July 20, 1909. J. Steinbach, Coll. Carnegie Museum). Argentina: Buenos Aires 1; Noetinger, Prov. Cordoba 4; Corral, Prov. Santiago del Estero 1; Tafi Viejo, Tucumán 2; Concepcion, Tucumán 3; Yacuiba, Salta 1.

Taenioptera moesta Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 517, 1856—"in St. Paulo and St. Catharina bis nach Montevideo"; idem, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 247, 1860—Argentina; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 460—Argentina (egg descr.); Doering, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p. 252, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes.

Taenioptera irupero Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond,.1868, p. 141—Conchitas; Hudson, l.c., 1870, p. 546—Buenos Aires; Doering in Roca, Inf. of. Exp. Rio Negro, Zool., 1, p. 42, 1881—north of the Rio Colorado; Dalgleish, Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edin., 6, p. 244, pl. 7, fig. 2 (egg), 1881—Est. de la Tala, Uruguay; White, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 603—Fuerte de Andalgala (Catamarca), Concepcion (Misiones); Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 139, 1883—Concepcion, Entrerios; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 35, p. 12, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 118, 1888—Argentina (habits); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 13, 1888—La Plata, Cosquin (Cordoba), Catamarca, Paysandú, Bolivia; Withington, Ibis, 1888, p. 465—Lomas de Zamora, Prov. Buenos Aires; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 85, 1889—"Valparaiso" (!); Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Ac. Nac. Cordoba, 10, p. 401, 1890—Cordoba; Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 129—Lower Pilcomayo; Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 176—Santa Elena, Uruguay; Holland, l.c., 1895, p. 215—Santa Elena, Entrerios; Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, p. 279, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 9, 1895—Puerto Pagani, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 12, No. 292, p. 11, 1897—San Francisco, Bolivia; Kerr, Ibis, 1901, p. 225—north bank of Paraguay River opposite Villa Concepcion; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 183, 1902—Tucumán; Lönnberg, Ibis, 1903, p. 469—Tatarenda and Pilcomayo, Bolivian Chaco; Baer, Ornis, 12 p. 219, 1904—Santa Ana, Tucumán; Bruch, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 255, 1904—Lerma, Salta; Lillo, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 46, 1905—Tucumán; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 257, 1907—Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 190, 1909—Paraguay, Entrerios (La Soledad), Tucumán (spec. examined); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 316, 1910 (range in Argentina); Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 572—Sapucay, Paraguay; Grant, l.c., 1911, p. 111—Tayrú and Villa Franca (Paraguay), Colonia Mihanovitch (Terr. Formosa); Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Paraguay; Reed, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 34, 1916—Lavalle, Mendoza; Marelli, El Hornero, 1, p. 78, 1918—Curuzú Cuatiá, Corrientes; Dabbene, l.c., p. 236, 1919—Isla Martin Garcia; Tremoleras, l.c., 2, p. 20, 1920—Canelones, Florida, Flores, Minas, Cerro Largo, Uruguay; Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 49, 1922—Santa Elena, Entrerios; Giacomelli, l.c., p. 71, 1923—La Rioja; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 644, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 325, 1925—Chiquitos, Corrientes (range part, excl. Brazil); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 299, 1926—Argentina (range, habits).

Range: Eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos; Trinidad, Rio Mamoré); Argentina, from the northern boundary line south to Mendoza, Cordoba, and Buenos Aires; Paraguay; Uruguay, and extreme southern Brazil (Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul)[a].

[a] Material examined.—Bolivia: Chiquitos 1, Trinidad 1. Paraguay: Puerto Pagani 1, Concepcion 5. Argentina: Corrientes 1, La Soledad, Entrerios 2, Cosquin, Cordoba 2, Noetinger, Cordoba 4, Tucumán 15, Oran, Salta 1.

21: Argentina (Concepcion, Tucumán 12; El Carrizal, Sierra de Cordoba 1; Noetinger, F.C.C.A., Cordoba 3); Bolivia (Trinidad, Rio Mamoré 1); Uruguay (Polanco 1, near San Vicente 1, north of San Carlos 1, los Cuervos 1).

***Xolmis irupero nivea** (*Spix*)[a]. RIO SAN FRANCISCO PEPOAZA.

Muscicapa nivea SPIX, Av. Bras., **2**, p. 20, pl. 29, fig. 1, 1825—near Joazeiro, Rio São Francisco, Bahia.

Taenioptera irupero (not of VIEILLOT) REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 358—Chique-Chique; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 653, 1906 (crit.); IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **9**, p. 438, 477, 1914—Cidade da Barra, Bahia (egg descr.).

Taenioptera irupuero REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 71, 1910—Joazeiro (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Range: Eastern Brazil, in states of Bahia (Joazeiro, Chique Chique, Barra, Rio São Francisco; Rio do Peixe, near Queimadas) and Ceará[b].

4: Brazil (Rio do Peixe, near Queimadas, Bahia 4).

***Xolmis murina** (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). MOUSE-BROWN PEPOAZA.

Pepoaza murina LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, p. 63, 1837—Patagonia=Rio Negro (type in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 348, 1839—Rio Negro.

Taenioptera murina HUDSON, P. Z. A. Lond., 1872, p. 541—Rio Negro; SCLATER, l.c., p. 548—Rio Negro; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 460—Cordoba; WHITE, l.c., 1883, p. 38—Cosquin, Cordoba; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 119, 1888—Argentina; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 15, 1888—Cosquin, Cordoba, Rio Negro; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 401, 1890—Cordoba; KOSLOWSKY, Rev. Mus. La Plata, **6**, p. 280, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja; idem, l.c., p. 290, 1895—Catamarca; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **12**, No. 292, p. 11, 1897—San Lorenzo (Jujuy), Tala (Salta); HOLLAND, Ibis, 1897, p. 167—Santa Elena, Entrerios (spec. examined); LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, **8**, p. 183, 1902—environs of Tucumán City; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 47, 1905—Tucumán; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 190, 1909—Tucumán, and Valle de Lerma, Salta (spec. examined); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 316, 1910 (range);

[a] *Xolmis irupero nivea* (SPIX): Very similar to *X. i. irupero*, but black terminal portion of the rectrices slightly more extensive, especially on the central pair where it measures from 15 to 18 mm. (against 10 to 14 mm. in *irupero*). Besides, the tail appears to be less deeply forked, and the bill is generally smaller, although typical *irupero* is exceedingly variable in this respect. Wing (two adult males) 109, 110; tail 76; bill 14, 15.

This form is perhaps not properly separable, but pending more satisfactory material (the majority of the available specimens being immature) it is provisionally admitted in view of its widely separated range.

Material examined.—Joazeiro (including the type) 4, Rio do Peixe 4.

[b] A young bird of the unmistakable Ceará preparation in the Berlepsch Collection examined.

Reed, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 34, 1916—plains of Prov. Mendoza; Ambrosetti, El Hornero, 1, p. 37, 1917—Morón, Prov. Buenos Aires; Sanzin, l.c., 2, p. 150, 1918—Las Catitas and Alto Verde, Mendoza; Giacomelli, l.c., 3, p. 71, 1923—La Rioja; Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 320, 1923—San Antonio, Rio Negro; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 644, 1924—Timote and Morón, Buenos Aires; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 327, 1925—Rio Negro (range); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 301, 1926—General Roca, Rio Negro, and near Ingeniero White, Buenos Aires; idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 447, 1926—Cabeza de Vaca and San Antonio Oeste, Rio Negro.

Pyrope murina Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 26, p. 196, 1878—Cordoba.

Range: Eastern Bolivia (Valle Grande, Buenavista) and Argentina, from Jujuy and Salta south the Rio Negro[a].

5: Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz 2); Argentina (Noetinger, F.C.C.A., Cordoba 3).

Xolmis rubetra (*Burmeister*). Chat-like Pepoaza.

Taenioptera rubetra Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 247, 1860—"Sierra de Mendoza", lapsu (type in Halle Museum examined); idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 461, 1861—in the pampa south of Mendoza, around San Carlos and Totoral; Sclater, Ibis, 1866, p. 59 (crit.); Hudson and Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1872, p. 541, 548—Rio Negro; Durnford, Ibis, 1877, p. 34; 1878, p. 394—Chubut; Holmberg, Act. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, 5, p. 79, 1884—between Ayacucho and Tandil, Prov. Buenos Aires; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 120, pl. 7, 1888—Argentina (habits); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 16, 1888—Rio Negro, Chubut; Withington, Ibis, 1888, p. 465—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, 10, p. 401, 1890—Pampas of Cordoba; Holland, Ibis, 1896, p. 316—Est. Santa Elena, Entrerios; Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 190, 1909—Bahia Blanca, Prov. Buenos Aires; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 317, 1910 (range); Sanzin, El Hornero, 1, p. 150, 1918—La Paz, Mendoza; Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 49, 1922—Santa Elena, Entrerios; Hinchliff, l.c., p. 190, 1923—Santi Spiritu, Santa Fé; Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 320, 1923—Huanuluan and Maquinchao, Gob. Rio Negro; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 645, 1924—Bahia Blanca; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 301, 1926—Rio Negro, Neuquen, and Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires; idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 448, 1926—San Antonio Oeste and Arroyo Seco, Rio Negro.

[a] The species appears to nest in the southern provinces (Mendoza, Neuquen, Rio Negro), migrating northwards after the breeding season. The only birds in worn breeding plumage I have seen were taken on the Rio Limay, Neuquen in December. The numerous examples from Entrerios, Cordoba, Tucumán, Salta and Bolivia, without exception in fresh plumage, were all obtained between March and October.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Valle Grande (June) 1, Buenavista (June) 2. Argentina: Tucumán (May, June, July) 7, Rio Sali, Tucumán (July) 1, Los Vasques, Tucumán (August) 1; Valle de Lerma, Salta (June) 2; Noetinger, Cordoba (August) 3; Santa Elena, Entrerios (May) 1; Rio Limay, Neuquen (December) 3; Rio Negro (no date) 3.

Range: Argentina, from Mendoza, Cordoba, Santa Fé, and Entre-rios south to the Chubut[a].

***Xolmis pyrope** (*Kittlitz*). FIRE-EYED PEPOAZA.

Muscicapa pyrope KITTLITZ, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (sav. étr.), **1**, livr. 2, p. 191, pl. 10, 1830—near Tomé, Bay of Concepcion, Chile; CHROSTOWSKI, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., **1**, p. 17, 1921—type in Leningrad Museum.

Pyrope kittlitzi CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 45, 1859—new name for *Muscicapa pyrope* KITTLITZ.

Taenioptera pyrope ignea WETMORE, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **21**, No. 12, p. 334 June 1923—Laredo Bay, Straits of Magellan; idem, l.c., **24**, p. 447, 1926—Bariloche (Rio Negro) and Rio Fetaleufu (Chubut).

Pepoaza pyrope LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., **1**, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 63, 1837—Valparaiso; D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 348, 1839—Valparaiso.

Xolmis pyrope DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, **3**, p. 55, 1839—Port Famine, Tierra del Fuego, and along the western coast as far north as Copiapó (egg descr.); FRASER, P. Z. S. Lond., **11**, p. 111, 1843—Chile.

Taenioptera pyrope HARTLAUB, Naumannia, 1853, p. 212—Valdivia; CASSIN in Gilliss, U. S. Astron. Exp., **2**, p. 185, 1855—Chile; GERMAIN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 311, 1860—Santiago (nesting habits); PELZELN, Reise Novara, Zool., **1**, Vögel, p. 76, 1865—Chile; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 326—Chile; SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, 1868, p. 187—Port Famine; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 433—Sandy Point; SHARPE, l.c., 1881, p. 8—Skyring Water, Straits of Magellan; CABANIS and REICHENOW, Journ. Orn., **24**, p. 323, 1876—Straits of Magellan; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 15, 1888—Chile, Skyring Water, Sandy Point, Port Famine; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **12**, p. 132, 1890—Laredo Bay (Str. Magellan) and Port Otway, Chile; OUSTALET, Miss. Scient. Cap Horn, Zool., 6. B52, 1891—Punta Arenas, Orange Bay, and Ushuwaia; LANE, Ibis, 1897, p. 30—Corral, Calle-Calle, Valdivia, Maquegua; SCHALOW, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., **4**, p. 719, 1898—Villa Rica, Lake Llanquihué, Punta Arenas, Senel Bay; SALVADORI, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) **20**, p. 616, 1900—Punta Arenas; ARRIBALZAGA, Ann. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, **8**, p. 164, 1902—Lago General Paz, Chubut; CRAWSHAY, Birds Tierra del Fuego, p. 62, 1907—Rio McClelland Settlement; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 190, 1909—Lago Nahuel Huapi (Neuquen), Valle del Lago Blanco (Chubut); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 316, 1910 (range in Argentina); BARROS, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., **24**, p. 145, 1920—Nilahue, Curicó; idem, l.c., **25**, p. 183, 1923—Cordillera of Aconcagua; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 326, 1925—Valparaiso (range).

Pyrope pyrope PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 320, 1923—Lake Nahuel Huapi (crit.).

Taenioptera pyrope pyrope WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 301, 1926—Concon, Chile (habits).

[a] Material examined.—Mendoza 1 (the type). Neuquen: Mangrullo 1, Casa Lata 1, Arroytos 1, La Picaza 1, Nogueira 1, Sierra de la Angostura 2.

Range: Tierra del Fuego; Chile, from the Straits of Magellan as far north as Copiapó (Atacama) and on the Argentine slope of the Andes north to Lake Nahuel Huapi[a].

29: Chile (Melinka, Ascension Isl., Guaitecas Islands 3; Rio Inio, Chiloë 1, Quellon, Chiloë 5; Riñihue, Valdivia 1, Mafil, Valdivia 9; Rio Colorado, Malleco 1, Curacautin, Malleco 2; Concepcion 3; Pilen Alto, Maule 1; Romero, Coquimbo 1); Argentina (Puesto Burro, Chubut 2).

Genus **MUSCISAXICOLA** Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny.

Muscisaxicola Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 65, 1837—type by subs. desig. (Gray, 1840, p. 24) *Muscisaxicola rufivertex* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny.

Ptyonura Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), p. 276, 1844—new name for *Muscisaxicola* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny.

*Muscisaxicola rufivertex rufivertex *Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*. Rufous-crowned Ground-tyrant.

Muscisaxicola rufivertex Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 66, 1837—part, Cobija[b], Prov. Antofagasta (types in Paris Museum examined); D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 354, pl. 40, fig. 2, 1839—part, Cobija; Bridges, P. Z. S. Lond., 9, p. 94, 1841—Andes of Chile, lat. 34°—35°, on the east and west sides; Fraser, l.c., 11, p. 112, 1843—elevated Andes [of Chile] near the snow; Bibra, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 5, p. 129, 1853—Santiago; Pelzeln, Reise Novara, Zool., 1, Vögel, p. 68, 1865—Chile; Philippi and Landbeck, Arch. Naturg., 31 (1), p. 95, 1865—Cordilleras of Santiago and Colchagua (descr. adult and juv.); Sclater, Ibis, 1866, p. 58—part, Chile; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 326—Chile; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1879, p. 612—part, Cobija; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 134, 1888—part, Mendoza (ex Burmeister); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 58, 1888—part, spec. a-f, Cordillera of Santiago and Coquimbo, Chile; Philippi, Ornis, 4, p. 159, 1888—Atacama; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 85, 1889—"Valparaiso"; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 321, 1910—part, Cordillera of Mendoza; Reed, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 35, 1916—Cordillera of Mendoza; Barros, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 25, p. 183, 1923—Cordillera of Aconcagua; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 337, 1925—Cobija (range, part).

Muscisaxicola rufivertex sanborni Hellmayr[c], Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 73, 1924—Romero, Prov. Coquimbo, Chile.

[a] A series of fifteen specimens from Tierra del Fuego (*T. p. ignea*), which I have lately had an opportunity of comparing in the Paris Museum with an equal number out of our Chilean material appears to be indistinguishable, and two skins from Puesto Burro, Chubut are also perfectly alike.

[b] See Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 47, footnote 1, 1920.

[c] *M. r. sanborni* was separated on the assumption that a series from the inner districts of Antofagasta (Rio Loa, San Pedro) represented typical *rufivertex*. The

Ptyonura rufivertex CASSIN in Gilliss, U. S. Astron. Exp., **2**, p. 186, 1855—Chile; BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., **8**, p. 247, 1860—foot of Sierra de Mendoza (spec. in Halle Museum examined); idem, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 461, 1861—same locality.

Range: Andes of Chile, in provinces of Colchagua, Santiago, Aconcagua, Coquimbo, Atacama, and extending in the coast range as far north as Cojiba and Gatico, Province of Antofagasta; and Sierra of Mendoza, western Argentina.

20: Chile (Baños del Toro, Coquimbo 3; Romero, Coquimbo 6; Domeyko, Atacama 1; Caldera, Atacama 4; Gatico, Antofagasta 6).

***Muscisaxicola rufivertex pallidiceps** subsp. nov.[a] PALE-CROWNED GROUND-TYRANT.

Muscisaxicola rufivertex (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY), SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1891, p. 134—San Pablo, Tarapacá, part (spec. in British Museum examined); LÖNNBERG, Ibis, 1903, p. 450—Moreno, Jujuy; BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, **11**, p. 255, 1904—Santa Catalina, Jujuy; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 194, 1909—Cerro Muñoz (Tucumán), Cachi (Salta) (spec. examined); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 321, 1910—part, Jujuy; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 332, 1925—part, Sajama and Cerro Muñoz.

Range: Northern Chile, from the inner Cordilleras of Antofagasta (Rio Loa, San Pedro) north to Tacna; southwestern Bolivia, in depts. Oruro (Sajama) and Potosi (Potosi); northwestern Argentina (prov. Jujuy, Salta, and Tucumán[b]).

later acquisition of six topotypes from Gatico, together with a reexamination of D'Orbigny's originals in the Paris Museum, however, revealed the identity of the birds from the coast range of Antofagasta with those from central Chile, the latter differing only by slightly larger size and heavier bill. *Sanborni*, thus, becomes a synonym of *rufivertex*, while the form found in the interior of northern Chile and adjacent districts of Bolivia and Argentina requires a new name.

Recent comparison of the adult male from Mendoza (coll. Burmeister) in the Halle Museum shows it to be precisely similar to the series from Coquimbo.

[a] *Muscisaxicola rufivertex pallidiceps* subsp. nov.

Type from twenty miles east of San Pedro, alt. 12,600 ft., Prov. Antofagasta, Chile, in Field Museum of Natural History No. 56652. Adult male. May 1, 1924, C. C. Sanborn. Similar to *M. r. rufivertex*, but crown patch much paler, cinnamon instead of hazel; upper parts as a rule lighter, more purely gray, and size somewhat larger. Wing (male) 107-113, (female) 100-106; tail (male) 70-79, (female) 64-75; bill 16-18.

Besides our own series I have examined an adult male from San Pablo, Tarapacá, secured by Ambrose Lane on Feb. 20, 1890, in the British Museum; four specimens collected by Gustav Garlepp in May and June 1897 at Sajama, Oruro, Bolivia, belonging to the Berlepsch Collection; two (immature) males from Potosi, obtained by Prof. Behn in March 1847, in the Berlin Museum; one adult male from Cerro Muñoz, Tucumán, alt. 4,000 metr., June 3, 1906, L. Dinelli, and another from Cachi, Salta, 3,000 metr., April 22, J. Steinbach, both in the Tring Museum.

[b] In the absence of specimens I am unable to allocate the references *Ptyonura rufivertex* STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac.Ci. Cordoba, **10**, 1890, p. 401 (Sierra de Cordoba) and *Muscisaxicola rufivertex* GIACOMELLI, El Hornero, **3**, 1923, p. 71 (La Rioja).

14: Chile (Rio Loa, Antofagasta 4; San Pedro 1, twenty miles east of San Pedro, Antofagasta 7; Canchones, Tarapacá 1; Alcerraca, Tacna 1).

*Muscisaxicola rufivertex occipitalis *Ridgway*[a]. TITICACA GROUND-TYRANT.

Muscisaxicola occipitalis RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 430, Nov. 1887—Lake Titicaca (type) and Ocros, Dept. Ayacucho, Peru; BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 468, 1907 (crit.); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 1, No. 20, p. 322, 1910—Tulpo, s.e. of Huamachuco (spec. examined); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 46, 1920—Urcos and Lucre, Dept. Cuzco, Peru; La Paz and Chicani, Bolivia (crit., characters); idem, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 331, 1925—La Paz, Chicani (Bolivia), Tarma, Cuzco, Libertad (Peru).

Muscisaxicola rufivertex LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 66, 1837—part, La Paz, Bolivia (spec. in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 354, 1839—part, "sur les plateaux les plus élevés des Andes à 4600 mètr. . . . ."; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 154—Tinta, Peru (spec. in British Museum examined); idem, l.c., 1879, p. 612—part, La Paz; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 533—Junin; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 216, 1884—between Cacas and Palcamayo, Cutervo, and Arequipa; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 58, 1888—part, spec. h-l, Bolivia and Tinta (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 358—Chicha and Queta, near Tarma (spec. examined); idem, Ornis, 13, p. 127, 1906—Puno, Lake Titicaca; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 90, 1921—La Raya, Calca, Tica-tica, and above Ollantaytambo, Urubamba, Peru.

Muscisaxicola rubricapilla (not of PHILIPPI and LANDBECK) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 16—Tinta (spec. examined).

Muscisaxicola juninensis (not of TACZANOWSKI) SALVIN, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 11, 1895—Huamachuco and near Cajamarca (spec. in British and Tring Museums examined).

Muscisaxicola rufivertex ruficrissa CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 342, 1916—Macate, Ancachs (type) and Cajamarca, Peru.

Range: Temperate Zone of Peru (from Dept. Cajamarca south to Puno and Arequipa) and northwestern Bolivia (depts. La Paz and (?) Cochabamba).

3: Peru (Cajamarca 1; Macate, Ancachs 1; La Quinua, Junin 1).

[a] *Muscisaxicola rufivertex occipitalis* RIDGWAY: This very distinct form differs from the other races by very much darker (chestnut) crown patch, mouse gray instead of light ashy gray back, dusky instead of black upper tail-coverts and rectrices, much more grayish throat and breast, and more or less buffy instead of pure white under tail coverts; size somewhat larger. Wing (male) 110-120, (female) 103-109.

Specimens from Junin and northwards are generally slightly paler and less brownish above than a series from southern Peru and Bolivia, but the divergency is too insignificant to warrant the recognition of an additional race (*ruficrissa*).

Material examined.—Peru: Cajamarca 4, Cajabamba 1, Santiago, Libertad 4, Huamachuco 5, Tulpo, southeast of Huamachuco 2, Macate, Ancachs 1, Tarma, Junin 2, La Quinua, Junin 1, Lucre, Cuzco 3, Lauramarca, Cuzco 1, Urcos, Cuzco 2, Tinta 4. Bolivia: La Paz 5, Chicani 4.

Muscisaxicola albilora *Lafresnaye.* WHITE-LORED GROUND-TYRANT.

Muscisaxicola albilora LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) **7**, p. 60, 1855—no locality indicated (type now in Mus. Comp. Zool. examined; = juv.); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63**, p. 27, 1919—crit., Santiago, Chile suggested as type locality; HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., **85**, A, Heft 10, p. 45, 1920—Anta and Lauramarca (near Cuzco), Maraynioc (Junin), and La Paz, Bolivia (crit.); CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 90, 1921—above Matchu Picchu (Peru), Cuchacancha (Bolivia); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H.., **55**, p. 41, 1926—Taraguacocha, Ecuador.

Muscisaxicola rubricapilla PHILIPPI and LANDBECK, Anal. Univ. Chile, **25**, p. 429, 1864—Cordillera of Hacienda de la Puerta, Prov. Colchagua, Chile; idem, Arch., Naturg., **31** (1), p. 90, 1865—same locality (German translation); SCLATER, Ibis, 1866, p. 58—Cordilleras of Colchagua and Santiago; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 326—Chile; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1867, p. 986, pl. 46—part, Chile; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 533—Junin and Maraynioc; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 215, 1884—Maraynioc (excl. Tinta); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 57, 1888—Santiago, Chile; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 358—Maraynioc, Peru (spec. examined); PHILIPPI, Anal. Mus. Nac. Chile, Zool., **15**, p. 44, pl. 24, fig. 2, 1902—Chile; BARROS, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., **25**, p. 184, 1923—Cordillera of Aconcagua.

Range: Breeding in the Andes of central Chile (prov. Colchagua Santiago, and Aconcagua), migrating northwards in winter to Bolivia (La Paz; Cuchacancha, Dept. Cochabamba), Peru (Cajamarca)[a], and Ecuador (Taraguacocha).

***Muscisaxicola juninensis** *Taczanowski*[b]. JUNIN GROUND-TYRANT.

Muscisaxicola juninensis TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 214, 1884—Junin, Peru (one of the original specimens in the British Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 58, 1888—Junin and Salinas, Peru (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 358—Icapirca, Pariayacu, and Tarma, Junin (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 468, 1907 (crit.);

[a] Specimens taken in Peru and Bolivia are indistinguishable from the Chilean ones.

Material examined.—Chile: Vicinity of Santiago 5, Valle del Yeso 1, unspecified 10. Bolivia: La Paz 1. Peru: Anta, Cuzco 3, Lauramarca, Cuzco 1, Maraynioc 2, Hacienda de Queta, Tarma 1, Cajamarca 1 (♂ ad., June 27, 1895, O. T. Baron, in coll. British Museum).

[b] *Muscisaxicola juninensis* TACZANOWSKI: Nearest to *M. albilora*, but upper parts much less brownish, nearest to "light drab" (somewhat paler and more grayish); whitish loral streak less conspicuous; superciliaries much less distinct, pale grayish instead of pure white; occipital patch less extensive, not sharply circumscribed and much less rufous, only some of the median crest feathers being chestnut at their bases; bill generally, though not always, weaker and slenderer. Wing (male) 112-121, (female) 110-114; tail 71-80; bill 14-16.

This is *possibly* a northern representative of *M. albilora*, but it would be unsafe to employ trinomials until we know more about the breeding ranges of these birds.

Material examined.—Peru: Junin 1, Icapirca, Junin 1, Lauramarca, Cuzco 1, Salinas, Arequipa 2, Lake Titicaca 1, Vincocaya, Titicaca 1. Chile: Prov. Tacna 6; Prov. Tarapacá, near San Pablo 3, Huasco 2, Sacaya 1.

LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 25, 1909—Maimara, Laguna Colorada, Jujuy; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 321, 1910 (ex LILLO); HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 46, 1920—Lauramarca, Cuzco (crit., char.).

Muscisaxicola rubricapilla (not of PHILIPPI and LANDBECK) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 986—part, Salinas, above Arequipa (spec. examined); ALLEN, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 3, p. 354, 1876—Moho and Vincocaya, Lake Titicaca (spec. examined).

Muscisaxicola rufivertex (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1886, p. 398—Huasco, Tarapacá (spec. examined); idem, l.c., 1891, p. 134—part, Sacaya and San Pablo (spec. examined).

Range: Andes of southern Peru (depts. Junin, Cuzco, Puno, and Arequipa) and northern Chile (prov. Tacna and Tarapacá); according to Lillo, also in northwestern Argentina (Prov. Jujuy).

6: Chile, Prov. Tacna (Chungará 1, Choquelimpie 5).

*Muscisaxicola flavinucha *Lafresnaye.* YELLOW-NAPED GROUND-TYRANT.

Muscisaxicola flavinucha LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 7, p. 59, pl. 3, 1855—Chile; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 326—Chile; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 533—Junin; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 211, 1884—Junin; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 57, 1888—Prov. Santiago (Chile), Junin (Peru); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 358—Ingapirca, Junin (spec. examined); BAER, Ornis, 12, p. 220, 1904—Lara, Tucumán (spec. examined); BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 255, 1904—Santa Catalina, Jujuy; LILLO, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 47, 1905—Cumbre de Calchaquies, Tucumán; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 193, 1909—Valle del Lago Blanco (Chubut), Lara (Tucumán); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 321, 1910—Cumbre de Calchaquies and Santa Catalina; BARROS, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 25, p. 183, 1923—Cordillera of Aconcagua; WETMORE, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 450, 1926—Anecon Grande, Rio Negro (crit.).

Muscisaxicola flavivertex PHILIPPI and LANDBECK, Anal. Univ. Chile, 25, p. 434, 1864—Cordilleras of Prov. Santiago; idem, Arch. Naturg., 31 (1), p. 98, 1865 (German translation); SCLATER, Ibis, 1866, p. 58 (crit.); PHILIPPI, Ornis, 4, p. 159, 1888—Pastos Largos; idem, Anal. Mus. Nac. Chile, Zool., 15, p. 47, pl. 17, fig. 2, 1902—Chile.

Muscisaxicola hatcheri SCOTT[a], Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 10, p. LV, 1900—Cordillera, Upper Rio Chico, Patagonia (type in Mus. Princeton University examined; = juv.); WETMORE, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 448, 1926—Lago Fetalaufquen, Chubut.

[a] The type is a bird in fluffy juvenile plumage, with distinct buffy edges to the wing-coverts and quills, and without trace of the ochraceous occipital patch. Adult birds from the same general region (Valle del Lago Blanco, Chubut) differ from the Chilean series by somewhat browner upper, and slightly more grayish under parts, but the variation is too insignificant to justify the recognition of a separate race (*M. f. hatcheri*). Specimens from Antofagasta, Bolivia, and Peru are indistinguish-

Range: Breeding in the Andes from western Patagonia (upper Rio Chico, Gob. Santa Cruz; Lago Blanco, Chubut) to central Chile (prov. Santiago, Aconcagua, Coquimbo, and (?) Antofagasta) and northwestern Argentina (prov. Tucumán and Jujuy), migrating northward in winter to Bolivia (Huachacachi) and Peru (depts. Cuzco and Junin).

15: Argentina (Valle del Lago Blanco, Chubut 2); Chile (Baños del Toro, Coquimbo 9; Rio Loa 1, twenty miles east of San Pedro, Antofagasta 3).

***Muscisaxicola capistrata** (*Burmeister*). BURMEISTER'S GROUND-TYRANT.

Ptyonura capistrata BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 248, 1860—foot of Sierra of Mendoza (type in Halle Museum examined); idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 461, 1861—same locality; idem, Ann. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 3, p. 243, 1888—Chubut.

Muscisaxicola capistrata SCHALOW, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., 4, p. 717, 1898—Punta Anegada and Cape Espiritu Santo, Tierra del Fuego, and Gregory Bay, Straits of Magellan (crit.); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 364, 1902—Tierra del Fuego (ex SCHALOW); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, 13, p. 127, 1906—Pichacani, Dept. Puno, Peru; BERLEPSCH, l.c., 14, p. 468, 1907—Sajama (Bolivia), Puno (Peru); LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 26, 1909—Cerro Muñoz, Tucumán; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 194, 1909—Cumbre de Malamala, Tucumán; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 322, 1910—Tierra del Fuego and Cerro Muñoz; REED, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 35, 1906—Cerros de Chacras Coria, Mendoza; SANZIN, El Hornero, 1, p. 151, 1918—Mendoza; PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 323, 1923—Huanuluan, Rio Negro (breeding); WETMORE, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 450, 1926—Corral Chico, Rio Negro.

Muscisaxicola garretti SCOTT, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 10, p. LIV, 1900—Coy Inlet, Patagonia; SCHALOW, Orn. Monatsber., 8, p. 97, 1900 (crit. = *M. capistrata*).

Range: Tierra del Fuego; Patagonia (Coy Inlet; Chubut; Rio Negro); western Argentina (Mendoza; Cerro Muñoz and Cumbre de Malamala, Tucumán); Chile (Gregory Bay, Straits of Magellan; prov. Atacama and Antofagasta); western Bolivia (Sajama and Esperanza, Dept. Oruro); southern Peru (Dept. Puno)[a].

able from those of central Chile. An adult male secured by G. A. Baer on Feb. 26, 1903, at Lara, Tucumán, alt. 4,000 metr., is in exceedingly worn breeding plumage.

Material examined.—Patagonia: Cordillera, Rio Chico 1, Valle del Lago Blanco, Chubut 5. Chile: Santiago 3, Baños del Toro, Coquimbo 9, Rio Loa, Antofagasta 1, twenty miles east of San Pedro 3, unspecified 4. Argentina: Lara, Tucumán 1, Bolivia: Huachacachi 1. Peru: Lauramarca, Cuzco 5, Ingapirca 2, Junin 2.

[a] This species apparently breeds in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego and spends the winter in the north, though the data so far available are very incomplete.

Material examined.—Chile (as specified above) 11. Tierra del Fuego: Punta Anegada 2, Cape Espiritu Santo 1. Argentina: Mendoza (the type) 1, Cumbre de Malamala, Tucumán 2. Bolivia: Esperanza 1, Sajama 1. Peru: Pichacani 1.

13: Chile (Ramadilla, Copiapó Valley, Atacama 1; Prov. Antofagasta, Rio Loa 2, Rio Inacaliri 4, Ojo de San Pedro 2, twenty miles east of San Pedro 2); Argentina (Aconquija, Tucumán 1; La Laguna Blanca, Catamarca 1).

***Muscisaxicola frontalis** (*Burmeister*). BLACK-FRONTED GROUND-TYRANT.

Ptyonura frontalis BURMEISTER, Journ., Orn., 8, p. 248, 1860—near Mendoza, at the base of the Sierra of Uspallata[a] (types in Halle Museum examined); idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 462, 1861—same locality.

Muscisaxicola nigrifrons PHILIPPI and LANDBECK, Anal. Univ. Chile, 25, p. 436, 1864—vicinity of Lago de los Piuquenes, near Las Arañas, Prov. Santiago; idem, Arch. Naturg., 31 (1), p. 101, 1865—same locality (German translation); SCLATER, Ibis, 1866, p. 58—Chile (crit.); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 326—Chile; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 55, 1888—Cordillera of Santiago; PHILIPPI, Anal. Mus. Nac. Chile, Zool., 15, p. 43, pl. 14, fig. 1, 1902—Chile; LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 25, 1909—Cerro de Muñoz, Tucumán; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 194, 1909—Cerro Muñoz (spec. examined).

Muscisaxicola frontalis nigrifrons BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 468, 1907—Chile (crit.)[b].

Muscisaxicola frontalis DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 322, 1910—Cerro Muñoz, Cord. of Mendoza; WETMORE, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 449, 1926—Anecon Grande, Rio Negro.

Muscisaxicola frotalis (sic) REED, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 36, 1916—Cordillera of Mendoza.

Range: Andes of Chile (in prov. Santiago, Coquimbo, and Antofagasta) and western Argentina (in prov. Jujuy, Tucumán, Mendoza, and Rio Negro).

10: Chile (Baños del Toro, Prov. Coquimbo 7; twenty miles east of San Pedro, Prov. Antofagasta 2); Argentina (Cerro Laguna Colorada, Jujuy 1).

[a] The original locality is perhaps questionable. The species has never been met with again at Mendoza, though various specimens were obtained in the extreme northwest of Argentina at altitudes of 4,000 metr. and above.

[b] I cannot discover any difference, either in size or coloration, between twelve skins from Chile and five from Argentina. The chestnut brown patch on the occiput is characteristic of the adult male.

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL	BILL
Five adult males from Prov. Coquimbo	115,118,119,119,120	72-76	18-19
Two adult males from Prov. Santiago	120,121	72,78	19,19
Two adult males from Prov. Antofagasta	121,124	77,79	19,19
One adult male from "Mendoza" (type)	121	78	19
Two adult males from Cerro Muñoz, Tucumán	114,118	73,75	18,19
One adult male from Jujuy	116	71	19

***Muscisaxicola albifrons** (*Tschudi*). WHITE-FRONTED GROUND-TYRANT.

Ptyonura albifrons TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., **10** (1), p. 276, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 167, pl. 12, fig. 2, 1846—Peru[a].

Muscisaxicola albifrons PHILIPPI and LANDBECK, Arch. Naturg., **31** (1), p. 78, 1865—Parinacota Mediana, above Tacna, Prov. Tacna, Chile; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 986—Salinas, Dept. Arequipa; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 533—Ninarupa; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 209, 1884—Ninarupa; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1886, p. 397—Sacaya, Tarapacá; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 54, 1888—Salinas and Ninarupa, Peru; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p.358—central Peru; idem, Ornis, **13**, p. 103, 1906—Vilcabamba, Dept. Cuzco; BERLEPSCH, l.c., **14**, p. 468, 1907—Peru to Bolivia (crit.); CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 89, 1921—La Raya, Peru.

Taenioptera holospodia SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1887, p. 47—Bolivia (type in British Museum examined); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 14, pl. 4, 1888—Bolivia; BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 467, 1907 (crit.).

Range: Andes of southern Peru (depts. Junin and Cuzco), western Bolivia (Cosapilla), and northern Chile (prov. Tacna and Tarapacá)[b].

4: Chile, Prov. Tacna (Las Cuevas 2, Chungará 2).

Muscisaxicola alpina columbiana *Chapman*[c]. COLOMBIAN GROUND-TYRANT.

Muscisaxicola alpina columbiana CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **31**, p. 152, 1912—Paramo de Santa Isabel, Central Andes, Colombia; idem, l.c., **36**, p. 432, 1917—Santa Isabel.

Range: Central Andean chain of Colombia (Paramo de Santa Isabel).

***Muscisaxicola alpina alpina** (*Jardine*). ALPINE GROUND-TYRANT.

Taenioptera alpina JARDINE, Contrib. Ornith., 1849, p. 47-9, pl. 21—"highest ridge of the Andes" [near Quito, Ecuador].

Muscisaxicola albifrons (not of TSCHUDI) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 78, 1860—Panza, Chimborazo; idem, Ibis, 1866, p. 57—Panza and Chimborazo.

[a] I have little doubt that Tschudi (p. 168), when recording *P. albifrons* from the Rio de Huaura (coast north of Lima) and *P. mentalis* from the Rio de Yanayacu (interior), has inadvertently transposed the localities of the two species. *M. albifrons*, an inhabitant of the Paramo Zone, is not likely to occur on the littoral near Lima, where *P. mentalis*, on the other hand, is not infrequently met with during the hard season.

[b] Material examined.—Peru: Ninarupa 1, Vilcabamba 1. Bolivia: Cosapilla 1, unspecified (type of *T. holospodia*) 1. Chile: Prov. Tacna 4.

[c] *Muscisaxicola alpina columbiana* CHAPMAN: Exceedingly close to *M. a. alpina*, but coloration above slightly deeper and breast darker grayish; wing perhaps a trifle shorter (120-122, against 122-125).

This very unsatisfactory race may prove to be inseparable when sufficient material comes to hand. Two topotypes examined.

Muscisaxicola alpina SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 92, 1860—above Puellaro; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1867, p. 986—Ecuador (crit.); TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, l.c., 1885, p. 87—Chimborazo and San Rafael; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 54, 1888—Andes of Quito, Panza, Pichincha, Chimborazo, Sical; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 4, 1899—Chaupi (Illiniza); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 702—Pichincha and Guamani Pass; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géog. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B. 50, 1911—Mozo, Pichincha; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 72, 1922—Pichincha.

Range: Paramo Zone of the Andes of Ecuador[a].

1: Ecuador (Pichincha 1).

***Muscisaxicola alpina grisea** *Taczanowski*[b]. ASH-COLORED GROUND-TYRANT.

Muscisaxicola grisea TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 213, 1884—Maraynioc, Junin, Peru; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 55, 1888—Ninabamba; SALVIN, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 11, 1895—Cajamarca and Huamachuco (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 468, 1907—western Bolivia; HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 44, 1920—Ollachea, Dept. Puno; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 90, 1921—above Ollantaytambo, Urubamba.

Range: Temperate Zone of the Andes of Peru (north to Cajamarca) and western Bolivia (Chaco, Dept. La Paz).

4: Peru (Junin 1; Huánuco Mountains 3).

***Muscisaxicola cinerea** *Philippi* and *Landbeck*. CINEREOUS GROUND-TYRANT.

Muscisaxicola cinerea PHILIPPI and LANDBECK, Anal. Univ. Chile, 25, p. 422, 1864—Las Araucas, Valle Largo, Las Chacarillas, Cordilleras of Santiago; idem, Arch. Naturg., 31 (1), p. 80, 1865—same localities (German translation); SCLATER, Ibis, 1866, p. 57—Cordilleras of Santiago; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 326—Chile; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 533—Maraynioc,

[a] Seven specimens from Pichincha examined.

[b] *Muscisaxicola alpina grisea* TACZANOWSKI: Very nearly allied to *M. a. alpina* and similarly colored underneath; but upper parts much more grayish (mouse gray rather than hair brown); pileum mouse gray like the back instead of being bister brown and forming a distinct dusky cap; wing-coverts and secondaries conspicuously, though narrowly edged with hoary; auriculars pale gray, not dusky brown. Wing (male) 122-124, (female) 110-117; tail (male) 84-86, (female) 73-78; bill 14½-15½.

While clearly but a geographical race of *M. alpina*, this bird is perfectly distinct from *M. cinerea* by larger size, considerably darker (mouse gray rather than light ashy gray) upper parts with conspicuous, more whitish edges to wing-coverts and secondaries; the much wider white supraloral streak being continued far beyond the eye; and by having the anterior under parts obsoletely flammulated or shaded with pale grayish brown.

Material examined.—Peru: Cajamarca 1, Huamachuco 1, Junin 1, Huánuco Mts., Huánuco 3, Ollachea, Puno 1. Bolivia: Chaco, La Paz 1.

Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 212, 1884—Ninarupa, Junin; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 55, 1888—Cordillera of Santiago, "Valdivia" (!), Chile; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 358—Ingapirca, Junin; PHILIPPI, Anal. Mus. Nac. Chile, Zool., **15**, p. 49, pl. 19, fig. 2, 1902—Chile; BARROS, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., **25**, p. 184, 1923—Portillo, Cordillera of Aconcagua.

Muscisaxicola grisea (not of TACZANOWSKI) BAER, Ornis, **12**, p. 220, 1904—Cerro Pelado, Tucumán (spec. in Paris Museum examined); BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, **11**, p. 255, 1904—Santa Catalina, Jujuy; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 184, 1902—Cuesta de Malamala, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 47, 1905—same locality.

Range: Andes of central Chile (in prov. Santiago, Aconcagua, and Coquimbo) and northwestern Argentina (in prov. Tucumán and Jujuy), migrating north to Peru (Dept. Junin)[a].

17: Chile (Baños del Toro, Coquimbo 9); Argentina (Aconquija, Tucumán 1; Las Pavas, Tucumán 7).

***Muscisaxicola macloviana macloviana** (*Garnot*)[b]. GARNOT'S GROUND-TYRANT.

Sylvia macloviana GARNOT, Voyage Coquille, Zool., **1** (2), p. 540, July 1829—"Iles Malouines, dans les environs de la baie de l'Huile, du port Duperrey et les vallées qui avoisinent l'Aiguade."

Curruca macloviana LESSON, Voyage Coquille, Zool., **1** (2), p. 663, 1830—Iles Malouines.

Muscisaxicola macloviana GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3**, p. 83, 1839—East Falkland Island; GOULD, P. Z. S. Lond., **27**, p. 95, 1859—East Falkland Island; SCLATER, l.c., **28**, p. 385, 1860—Falkland Islands; ABBOTT, Ibis, 1861, p. 154—East Falkland; SCLATER, l.c., 1866, p. 58—Falkland Islands; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 56, 1888—part, spec. o-u, y, Falkland Islands; BROOKS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **61**, p. 158, 1917—Falkland Islands.

Muscisaxicola macloviana macloviana WACE, El Hornero, **2**, p. 204, 1921—Falkland Islands.

Taenioptera pyrope (errore) VALLENTIN, Mem. and Proc. Manchester Lit. and Phil. Soc., **48**, No. 23, p. 43, 1904—Wickham Range, East Falkland Island.

Range: Falkland Islands.

2: West Falkland (Port Stephens 2).

[a] An adult male from Laguna de Pelado, Tucumán, erroneously recorded by G. A. Baer as *M. grisea*, is perfectly identical with the Baños del Toro specimens in Field Museum, while two males from Peru (Ingapirca, Junin) differ only by slightly longer wings.

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL	BILL
Eight adult males from Prov. Coquimbo	103-108	71-76	15-16
Four adult males from Tucumán	105-110	74-76	15
Two adult males from Peru (Ingapirca)	111,112	76,77	14½,15

[b] *Muscisaxicola macloviana macloviana* is so much larger (wing of male 115-118, against 97-105, of female 112, against 95-103) than the mainland form that its separation appears perfectly justified. Seven specimens examined.

***Muscisaxicola macloviana mentalis** *Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*[a]. SMOKE-FRONTED GROUND-TYRANT.

Muscisaxicola mentalis LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 66, 1837—Cobija, "in Bolivia"[=Chile], Arica, and Patagonia[b] (spec. in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 355, pl. 40, fig. 1, 1847—Rio Negro, Cobija, Arica; GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 83, 1839—Bahia Blanca, Tierra del Fuego, Chiloē, and Chile; FRASER, P. Z. S. Lond., 11, p. 112, 1843—Chile; PHILIPPI and LANDBECK, Arch. Naturg., 31 (1), p. 85, 1865—Valdivia, Santiago, Arica (crit.); SCLATER, Ibis, 1866, p. 58—Chile; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 99—Lima; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 326, 338—Chile; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., p. 986—Islay, Peru; SCLATER and HUDSON, l.c., 1872, p. 541, 549—Rio Negro; SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, 1868, p. 187—Sandy Point; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 612—Cobija; SHARPE, l.c., 1881, p. 8—Coquimbo; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 218, 1884—Peru; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 12, p. 132, 1890—Sandy Point, Latitude Cove, Mayne Harbor, Straits of Magellan.

Saxicola fumifrons PEALE, U. S. Expl. Exped., 8, p. 90, 1848—near Callao, Peru.

Ochthoeca chilensis HARTLAUB, Naumannia, 3, p. 212, 1853—Valdivia (=juv.); PELZELN, Reise Novara, Zool., 1, Vögel, p. 76, 1865—Chile.

Muscisaxicola albimentum LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 7, p. 61, 1855—no locality indicated (the label of the type, now in Mus. Comp. Zool., gives "Bolivia et Patagonia"; =juv.).

Ptyonura mentalis TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), p. 277, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves p. 167, 1846—"Rio de Yanayacu" (errore, see footnote *a* on p. 27); CASSIN in Gilliss, U. S. Astron. Exp., 2, p. 185, 1855—Chile.

Muscisaxicola macloviana (not of GARNOT) SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 133, 1888—part (excl. Falkland Islands); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 56, 1888—part, spec. a-n, x, Islay (Peru), Santiago, Coquimbo (Chile), Rio Negro, St. Martin's Cove, Hermit Isl.; WITHINGTON, Ibis, 1888, p. 465—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; OUSTALET, Miss. Cap Horn, Zool., 6, p. 55, 1891—Orange Bay, Cook Bay (Staten Isl.), Bourchier Bay (False Cape Horn), Punta Arenas; HOLLAND, Ibis, 1895, p. 215—Santa Elena, Entrerios; SCHALOW, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., 4, p. 715, 1898—Seno Almirantazgo, Ushuwaia, Lapataja (Tierra del Fuego), Cavancha (Iquique), Isla de Pajaros (Totoralillo), Tumbes, and Villa Rica, Chile (spec. examined); SALVADORI, Ann.

[a] As correctly pointed out by Philippi and Landbeck long ago, adult birds are characterized by dark brown pileum and rufous brown chin spot, the female differing only in smaller size and generally less extensive rufous on chin. Young birds lack the chin spot, the throat and foreneck being streaked with white and pale gray ish; the upper wing-coverts are edged with buff, and the pileum is almost the same color as the back.

There is apparently no difference between specimens from various localities. A male from Ushuaia approaches typical *macloviana* in size (wing 109 mm).

Besides our own series I have examined the following examples.

Peru: Islay 2. Chile: Cobija 2, Arica 3, Tumbes 2, Villa Rica 1, Totoralillo 1. Tierra del Fuego: Ushuaia 2, Seno Almirantazgo 1. Argentina: Rio Negro 2.

[b] Carmen de Patagones, Rio Negro designated as type locality by Peters (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 322, 1923).

Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) **20**, p. 616, 1900—Penguin Rookery, Staten Isl; ARRIBALZAGA, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 165, 1902—Lago General Paz, Chubut; DABBENE, l.c., p. 364, 1902—Tierra del Fuego; idem, l.c., **18**, p. 321, 1910—range (excl. Isl. Malvinas); idem, Physis **2**, p. 291, 1916—Quilmes, Prov. Buenos Aires; CRAWSHAY, Birds Tierra del Fuego, p. 64, 1907—San Sebastian Settlement; BARROS, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., **24**, p. 146, 1921—Nilahue, Curicó; idem, l.c., **25**, p. 183, 1923—Cordillera of Aconcagua.

Muscisaxicola macloviana mentalis HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 194, 1909—Valle del Lago Blanco (Chubut), Ushuaia (Tierra del Fuego); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63**, p. 26, 1919 (crit.); DAGUERRE, El Hornero, **2**, p. 268, 1922—Rosas, Prov. Buenos Aires; PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 322, 1923—Huanuluan, Puerto Blest, and San Antonio, Rio Negro (breeding range); MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 646, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 333, 1925—Cobija, Arica, Patagonia (crit.); WETMORE, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **24**, p. 449, 1926—Nahuel Niyeu and Arroyo Seco (Rio Negro), and Lago Fetalaufquen (Chubut).

Range: Breeding in the Andes of Chile and Argentina, from the Province of Aconcagua and Lake Nahuel Huapi south to Tierra del Fuego, wintering in eastern Patagonia and Argentina as far north as Buenos Aires and Entrerios, and on the Chilean and Peruvian littoral as far north as Lima.

30: Chile (Chacalluta, six miles north of Arica, Prov. Tacna 4; Gatico, Antofagasta 5; Ramadilla, Copiapó Valley 1, Caldera, Atacama 5; Romero, Coquimbo 4; Quirihué, Maule 4; Santiago 2; near Sewell, O'Higgins 1; Rio Colorado, Malleco 1; Lake Gualletué, Cautin 1; Concepcion 1; Rio Nireguao, Llanquihué 1).

***Muscisaxicola maculirostris maculirostris** *Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*. SPOT-BILLED GROUND-TYRANT.

Muscisaxicola maculirostris LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 66, 1837—La Paz, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 356, pl. 41, fig. 2, 1847—La Paz; BIBRA, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **5**, p. 129, 1853—Cordillera [of Santiago], Chile (habits); PHILIPPI and LANDBECK, Arch. Naturg., 31 (1), p. 82, 1865—Cerro de San Cristobal and Las Arañas (Cordillera of Santiago), Hacienda La Puerta (Prov. Colchagua) (descr. adult and juv.); SCLATER, Ibis, 1866, p. 57—part, Chile, La Paz, Mendoza; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 326, 338—Chile; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1868, p. 568—Arequipa; idem, l.c., 1869, p. 154—Tinta; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 534—Lima; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1878, p. 395—near the River Sengelen, Chubut; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 612—La Paz and Tilotilo, Bolivia; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 219, 1884—part, Chile and Peru; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 134, 1888—part (excl. Ecuador); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 59, 1888—part, spec. a-p, Santiago (Chile), Rio Negro, Tilotilo (Bolivia), Tinta and Arequipa (Peru); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond.,

1896, p. 358—Ingapirca, Queta, and Maraynioc, Peru; idem, Ornis, **13**, p. 127, 1906—Puno; BAER, Ornis, **12**, p. 220, 1904—Lara, Tucumán; LILLO, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 48, 1905—near Tucumán; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 322, 1910—range; REED, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 36, 1916—Cordillera of Mendoza; SANZIN, El Hornero, **1**, p. 151, 1918—Chacras Coria, Mendoza; GIACOMELLI, l.c., **3**, p. 71, 1923—La Rioja; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 90, 1921—Huaracondo Canyon, Pisac, Cuzco, Tica-tica, Peru; PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 323, 1923—Huanuluan, Rio Negro (breeding); BARROS, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., **25**, p. 184, 1923—Rio Blanco, Cord. of Aconcagua; idem, l.c., **28**, p. 35, 1924—San Bernardo, Chile; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 306, 1926—General Roca (Rio Negro), Zapala (Neuquen), and Mendoza; idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **24**, p. 450, 1926—Corral Chico and Cerro Anecon Grande, Rio Negro.

Muscisaxicola maculirostris maculirostris HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 194, 1909—Lara (Tucumán), Angosta Perchela (Jujuy), Cachi (Salta); HELLMAYR, l.c., **32**, p. 334, 1925—La Paz (crit.).

Ptyonura maculirostris BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., **8**, p. 248, 1860—near Mendoza; idem, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 462, 1861—Mendoza.

Muscisaxicola brunnea GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3**, p. 84, 1839—Port San Julián, Patagonia (=juv.).

Range: Andes of Peru (from Cajamarca southward), Bolivia, Chile (south to Cautin), and western Argentina (prov. Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, La Rioja, Mendoza, and Rio Negro, occasionally even in Chubut and Santa Cruz)[a].

22: Peru (Matucana 3, Chosica 1, Santa Eulalia 1, La Quinua 1); Chile (Putre, Tacna 2; Rio Loa, Antofagasta 4; Ramadilla, Copiapó Valley 1, Caldera, Atacama 5; Romero, Coquimbo 2; Villa Portales, Cautin 2).

Muscisaxicola maculirostris rufescens *Berlepsch* and *Stolzmann*[b]. RUFESCENT GROUND-TYRANT.

Muscisaxicola maculirostris rufescens BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 359—Yocón, Ecuador (type in Berlepsch collection examined); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **5**, p. 486, 1898—Mount Cayambe; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., **9**, p. B51, 1911—Tumbaco; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 72, 1922—Quito, Chaupicruz, Pomasqui.

[a] I am unable to make out any geographical variation of this widespread bird, excepting the inhabitants of the Ecuadorian highlands which constitute a well-marked race.

Material examined.—Peru: Cajamarca 21, Junin 2, Maraynioc 1, coast range above Lima 5, Lucre, Cuzco 6, Anta, Cuzco 1. Bolivia: La Paz 1, Chicani, Dept. La Paz 8. Chile: (various localities from Tacna to Cautin) 20. Argentina: Lara, Tucumán 3, Las Lagunas, Jujuy 1, Mendoza 1.

[b] *Muscisaxicola maculirostris rufescens* BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN: Differs from the typical race by much darker, pinkish buff rather than buffy white under, and deeper grayish brown upper parts. Four specimens, including the type examined.

Muscisaxicola maculirostris (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 92, 1860—Calacali; idem, Ibis, 1866, p. 57—part, Calacali, Ecuador; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1884, p. 295—Yocón; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 219, 1884—part, Ecuador; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 59, 1888—part, spec. q-s, Calacali, Quito.

Muscisaxicola rufescens SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 4, 1899—Pichincha.

Range: Temperate Zone of Ecuador.

***Muscisaxicola fluviatilis** *Sclater* and *Salvin*[a]. UCAYALI GROUND-TYRANT.

Muscisaxicola fluviatilis SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 187—lower Ucayali, Peru; idem, l.c., 1869, p. 598—Cosnipata; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 277—Nauta, Ucayali, and Huallaga (nest and eggs descr.); idem, l.c., 1876, p. 16—Potrero, Urubamba Valley; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 534—Amable Maria, Monterico, and Acancocha; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 18—Huambo; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 220, 1884—Peru; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 59, 1888—Ucayali, Nauta, Cosnipata, Peru; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 359—La Merced, Chanchamayo; idem, Ornis, **13**, p. 85, 1906—Santa Ana; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **17**, p. 285, 1910—Maroins, Rio Machados, and below Crato, Rio Madeira; DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, **1**, p. 338, 1914—Tucumán (spec. examined); CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 90, 1921—Rio Comberciato, southeastern Peru.

Range: Eastern Peru (from the banks of the Marañon south to Dept. of Cuzco), northern Bolivia (Juntas), western Brazil (Rio Madeira and Rio Machados), and northern Argentina (Tucumán).

4: Peru (Moyobamba 2, San Ramon, Chanchamayo 1, Vista Alegre 1).

Genus **LESSONIA** Swainson.

Lessonia SWAINSON in Richardson, Fauna Bor.-Americ., Birds, p. 490, 1832—type *Anthus sordidus* LESSON = *Alauda rufa* GMELIN.

Centrophanes (not *Centhrophanes* KAUP 1829) CABANIS, Bericht. Preuss. Ak. Wiss., 1845, p. 217; idem in Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 167, note 1, 1846—type *Alauda rufa* GMELIN.

[a] *Muscisaxicola fluviatilis* SCLATER and SALVIN, the only representative of the genus in the Tropical Zone, bears a striking resemblance to *M. maculirostris*, from which it, however, differs by smaller size, much shorter tarsi, not distinctly bicolored lower mandible, and much more buffy coloring of throat, chest, and sides of the head. Wing 74-80; tail 49-54.

Two specimens from the Rio Madeira and one from Tucumán are more brownish above than a series from Peru and Bolivia. Birds from northern Peru possibly have the wing bands wider and of a brighter rufous, but they are exactly matched by the Tucumán example.

Material examined.—Peru: Moyobamba 2, San Ramon 1, Vista Alegre 1, Santa Ana 2, Potrero 1. Bolivia: Juntas 1. Brazil: below Crato, Rio Madeira 1, Maroins, Rio Machados 1. Argentina: Tucumán 1.

Centrites CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13 (1), p. 256, 1847—new name for *Centrophanes* CABANIS, preoccupied.

***Lessonia rufa rufa** (*Gmelin*). RUFOUS-BACKED GROUND-TYRANT.

Alauda nigri (sic) (not *Alauda nigra* BODDAERT p. 40) BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., p. 46, 1783—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 738, fig. "1" [=2] and Buffon's "Alouette noire, à dos fauve," Buenos Aires, coll. Commerson.

Alauda rufa GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), p. 792, 1789—based on the same.

Alauda fulva LATHAM, Ind. Orn., 2, p. 492, 1790—based on the same.

A[nthus] erythronotos MERREM in Ersch and Gruber, Allgem. Encycl. Wiss. and Künste, 4, p. 289, 1820—new name for *Alauda rufa* GMELIN; Buenos Aires and Paraguay.

Sylvia dorsalis KING, Zool. Journ., 3, p. 428, 1827—Straits of Magellan.

Anthus sordidus LESSON[a], Voyage Coquille, Zool., 1 (2), p. 664, April 1830—Talcahuano, Bay of Concepcion, Chile (= ♀).

Anthus variegatus EYDOUX and GERVAIS, Voyage Favorite, 5 (2), p. 38, pl. 15 (= ♀), 1839—Chile.

Anthus fulvus LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 26, 1837—Patagonia and Corrientes; D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 223, 1838—part, Chile, Rio Negro (Patagonia), Corrientes.

Muscisaxicola nigra GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 84, 1839—La Plata, Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, and Chile, as far north as the valley of Copiapó; FRASER, P. Z. S. Lond., 11, p. 112, 1843—Chile; GERMAIN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, p. 311, 1860—Santiago (nesting habits); PHILIPPI, Ornis, 4, p. 158, 1888—Leoncito, Chile.

Centrites rufus BIBRA, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 5, p. 129, 1853—Santiago.

Ptyonura brunnea (not *Muscisaxicola brunnea* GOULD) BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 248, 1860—Paraná (descr. ♀); idem, Reise La Plata St. 2, p. 462, 1861—Paraná.

Lessonia nigra BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 248, 1860—Mendoza, Paraná, Santa Fé; HOLMBERG, Act. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, 5, p. 78, 1884—La Tinta and Sierra Tandil, Prov. Buenos Aires; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 323, 1910—range in Argentina; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 54, 1914—Paraguay; REED, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 36, 1916—Rio Mendoza and Luján de Cuyo; SANZIN, El Hornero, 1, p. 151, 1918—Rodriguez Peña, Mendoza; TREMOLERAS, l.c., 2, p. 20, 1920—Montevideo, Canelones, San José, Uruguay; DAGUERRE, l.c., p. 268, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; BARROS, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 24, p. 146, 1920—Nilahue, Curicó; idem, l.c., 25, p. 184, 1923—Cordillera of Aconcagua; SERIÉ and SMYTH, El Hornero, 3, p. 49, 1923—Santa Elena, Entrerios; GIACOMELLI, l.c., 3, p. 71, 1923—La Rioja; PEREYRA, l.c., p. 168, 1923—Buenos Aires; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 646, 1924—Buenos Aires.

[a] Although faulty with respect to the posterior under parts, the description cannot possibly refer to any other Chilean bird.

Centrites niger BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 458, 1861—Argentina; PELZELN, Reise Novara, Zool., **1**, Vögel, p. 76, 1865—Chile; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 326—Chile, north to Copiapó; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1868, p. 142—Conchitas; idem, Ibis, 1868, p. 187—Sandy Point; HUDSON, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 87, 333—Buenos Aires; idem, l.c., 1871, p. 259—Buenos Aires; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1877, p. 177—Baradero, Buenos Aires; idem, l.c., 1878, p. 395—Chubut Valley and Lake Colguapé, Sengel Valley; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 432—Sandy Point; SHARPE, l.c., 1881, p. 8—Cape Gregory; WHITE, l.c., 1882, p. 604—San José de Flores and Salto, Buenos Aires; DOERING in Roca, Inf. of. Exp. Rio Negro, Zool., **1**, p. 42, 1881—from Azul to the Rio Colorado; SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 423—Coquimbo; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 142, 1883—Concepcion (Entrerios) and Azul (Buenos Aires); SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 134, 1888—Argentina (habits); WITHINGTON, Ibis, 1888, p. 465—Lomas de Zamora, Prov. Buenos Aires; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 61, 1888—Conchitas, Cosquin (Cordoba) Paraná, Chubut, Tierra del Fuego, Cape Gregory, Sandy Point, Coquimbo; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 401, 1890—Cordoba; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **12**, "1889," p. 132, Feb. 1890—Gregory Bay and Elizabeth Isl.; OUSTALET, Miss. Sci. Cap Horn, Zool., **6**, p. B57, 1891—Orange Bay; HOLLAND, Ibis, 1891, p. 16; 1892, p. 199—Est. Espartillar, Buenos Aires; APLIN, l.c., 1894, p. 178—Uruguay; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **12**, No. 292, p. 12, 1897—Rio Tala, Salta; SCHALOW, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., **4**, p. 714, 1898—Coquimbo and Punta Arenas; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 125, 1899—Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul (spec. examined); SALVADORI, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) **20**, p. 616, 1900—Santa Cruz and Penguin Rookery, Staten Isl.; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 184, 1902—Rio Sali, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 48, 1905—same locality; BAER, Ornis, **12**, p. 220, 1904—Santa Ana, Tucumán; NICOLL, Ibis, 1904, p. 42—Punta Arenas; BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, **11**, p. 255, 1904—Oran, Salta; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 262, 1907—range; CRAWSHAY, Birds Tierra del Fuego, p. 65, col. pl. (♂ ♀), 1907—San Sebastian, Rio McClelland, and Cheena Creek; GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 114—Los Ynglases, Ajó, Buenos Aires; GIBSON, l.c., 1918, p. 401—Cape San Antonio.

Centritus niger DOERING, Period. Zool. Arg., **1**, p. 252, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes.

Lessonia nigra nigra HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 193, 1909—Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires.

Lessonia rufa PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 323, 1923—Huanuluan, Rio Negro.

Lessonia rufa rufa HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **30**, p. 222, 1923—Corrientes and Buenos Aires (range); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 307, 1926—Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Neuquen, Uruguay, Mendoza, and Concon, Chile; idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **24**, p. 451, 1926—Corral Chico, Rio Negro.

Range: Chile, from Copiapó southwards; Argentina, from the Pilcomayo and the eastern base of the Andes in provinces of Salta and Tucumán south to Tierra del Fuego and Staten Island; Uruguay; southern Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

20: Argentina (Tucumán 1; Concepcion, Tucumán 3; Avellanada, Buenos Aires 1; Rio Gallegos, Gob. Santa Cruz 1;) Chile (Ramadilla, Copiapó Valley, Atacama 2; Romero, Prov. Coquimbo 1; Concepcion 1; Lake Gualletué, Cautin 1; Quellon, Chiloë Isl. 4, Rio Inio, Chiloë Isl. 4; Rio Nireguao, Prov. Llanquihué 1).

***Lessonia rufa oreas** (*Sclater* and *Salvin*)[a]. ANDEAN GROUND-TYRANT.

Centrites oreas SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 154—Tinta, Dept. Cuzco, Peru (types examined); idem, Exotic Ornith., p. 191, pl. 96, 1869—Tinta; ALLEN, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **3**, p. 354, 1876—Lake Titicaca; TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 534—Junin; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 612—Lake Titicaca; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 222, 1884—Junin and Tinta; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1886, p. 398—Sacaya, Tarapacá (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 62, 1888—Tinta, Salinas; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 359—Ingapirca, Junin; idem, Ornis, **13**, p. 128, 1906—Puno; LÖNNBERG, Ibis, 1903, p. 450—Moreno, Jujuy.

Anthus fulvus (not of LATHAM) D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 223, 1838—part, "Andes Boliviennes" (spec. from Oruro in Paris Museum examined).

Centrites niger (not of BODDAERT) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 987—Salinas (spec. examined).

Lessonia nigra oreas MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (10) **1**, p. 214, 1909—Pulacayo, Oruro.

Lessonia oreas DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 323, 1910—Moreno, Jujuy.

Lessonia niger oreas CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 91, 1921—Huaracondo Canyon, Calca, and La Raya, Peru.

Lessonia rufa oreas HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **30**, p. 222, 1923—Oruro (crit.).

Range: Temperate Zone of the Andes of Peru (from Dept. Huánuco southwards), western Bolivia (depts. Oruro and La Paz), northern Chile (prov. Tacna, Tarapacá, and Antofagasta), and northwestern Argentina (Puna of Jujuy).

6: Peru (Lake Junin 1, Huánuco Viejo 3); Chile, Antofagasta (Rio Loa 1, twenty miles east of San Pedro 1).

[a] *Lessonia rufa oreas* (SCLATER and SALVIN): Differs from *L. r. rufa*, in the male sex, by decidedly lighter, cinnamon rufous rather than chestnut back, and grayish white instead of deep black inner webs of the primaries. The female is even more different, having the back but little duller rufous than the male; the under parts mostly sooty with dingy brownish edges to the feathers; the under tail-coverts sooty black instead of buffy whitish; the axillars and under wing-coverts sooty instead of cinnamon buff; the inner webs of the primaries more whitish, and by lacking the cinnamomeous alar speculum; size somewhat larger. Wing (male) 78-83, (female) 75½-77; tail 47-53; bill 10-11.

Material examined.—Peru: Tinta 6, Salinas 1, Huánuco Viejo 3, Junin 2, Lucre, Cuzco 2, Anta, Cuzco 3. Bolivia: Oruro 1, Chililaya 2. Chile: Tacora (Tacna) 1, Sacaya (Tarapacá) 1, Antofagasta 2.

Genus **MYIOTHERETES** Reichenbach.

Myiotheretes REICHENBACH, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 66, March 1850—type[a] by subs. desig. (GRAY, 1855, p. 48) *Tyrannus rufiventris* "D'ORB." = *Taenioptera striaticollis* SCLATER.

Orodynastes RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **18**, p. 208, 1905—type by orig. desig. *Taenioptera striaticollis* SCLATER.

*Myiotheretes striaticollis striaticollis (*Sclater*). STREAKED-THROATED GROUND-TYRANT.

Tyrannus rufiventris (not of VIELLOT 1823) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 45, 1837—Yungas, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 312, pl. 32, fig. 3, 1839—Yungas, near the Rio Meguella, east of La Paz.

Myiarchus rufiventris TSCHUDI, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 153, 1846—Montañas of central Peru.

Taenioptera striaticollis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **19**, "1851," p. 193, pl. 42, June 1853—Ecuador; idem, l.c., **23**, p. 77, 1855 (crit.).

Myiotheretes striaticollis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 92, 1860—Puellaro; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 197, 1862—Bogotá and Puellaro; TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 532—Auquimarca; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1874, p. 677—Ccachupata, Peru; idem, l.c., 1875, p. 234—Mérida; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 511—Medellin, Antioquia; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 610—Sorata, Tilotilo, Rio Miguella, Bolivia; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1882, p. 18—Chachapoyas; idem and BERLEPSCH, l.c., 1885, p. 86—Machay and San Rafael, Ecuador; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 187, 1884—Auquimarca, Chachapoyas, Ccachupata, Paucal; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 9, 1888—Tilotilo, Sorata, Puellaro, Jima, Sical, Bogotá, Mérida; SALVIN, Nov. Zool., **2**, p. 10, 1895—Cajabamba and Succha (Huamachuco); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 355—Garita del Sol, Pariayacu; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **12**, p. 174, 1898—Macotama; idem, Proc. New Eng. Zool. Cl., **1**, p. 78, 1899—El Mamon; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 2, 1899—Sigsig, Ibarra, and Nanegal; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 700—Pichincha; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 607, 1902—Ibarra; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, **13**, p. 112, 1906—Huaynapata; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géog. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., **9**, p. B46, 1911—Amboasi and Tumbaco; BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, **35**, p. 453, 1918—Huancabamba; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 71, 1922—Cumbaya, above Chaupicruz, Quito, and Pichincha.

Orodynastes striaticollis columbianus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **26**, p. 171, 1913—San Lorenzo, Santa Marta Mts.

Orodynastes striaticollis striaticollis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 427, 1917—Paramillo, Santa Isabel, Fomeque; TODD and CARRIKER,

[a] The markings on the head and throat as well as the shape of the two outer primaries, as shown in the drawings, leave no possible doubt as to *Myiotheretes* having been based on *Tyrannus rufiventris* LAFRESNAYE and D ORBIGNY, which, furthermore, was formally designated by Gray as its genotype. Sclater's later action (P. Z. S. Lond., **27**, p. 331, 1859), in selecting *Tyrannus rufiventris* VIEILLOT as type is, therefore, inadmissible. *Orodynastes* RIDGWAY, thus becomes a synonym of *Myiotheretes*, while a new name has to be created for Vieillot's species.

Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 392, 1922—San Lorenzo, Cerro de Caracas, San Miguel, and Sierra de Mamarongo; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 23, 1925—Yungas, Bolivia.

Range: Highlands of Venezuela (Andes of Mérida), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and western Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz)[a].

5: Peru (Chinchao 4, Panao Mts., Dept. Huánuco 1).

***Myiotheretes striaticollis pallidus** *Berlepsch*[b]. PALLID GROUND-TYRANT.

Myiotheretes striaticollis pallidus BERLEPSCH, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 16, p. 98, May 1906—Norco, Prov. Tucumán; idem, Ornis, 14, p. 353, 1907—Norco; LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 25, 1909—Tucumán; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 189, 1909—Norco and Tapia, Tucumán.

Tyrannus rufiventris (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 246, 1860—Tucumán.

Mionectes (!) *rufiventris* BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 453, 1861—Tucumán.

Myiotheretes striaticollis (not of SCLATER) SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 12, No. 292, p. 11, 1897—Lesser, Salta; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 182, 1902—San Pablo, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 46, 1905—Rio Sali, San Pablo, Tucumán.

Myiotheretes striaticollis subsp. *pallidus* DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 315, 1910—prov. Tucumán and Salta.

Range: Highlands of northwestern Argentina, in provinces of Tucumán and Salta.

1: Argentina (Anfama, Tucumán 1).

Genus **CNEMARCHUS** Ridgway[c].

Cnemarchus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 208, 1905—type by orig. desig. *Taenioptera erythropygia* SCLATER.

***Cnemarchus erythropygius** (*Sclater*). RED-RUMPED GROUND-TYRANT.

Taenioptera erythropygia SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 19, "1851," p. 193, pl. 41, June 1853—Ecuador.

[a] On comparing some thirty specimens from Mérida and Santa Marta down to Bolivia, I fail to see any racial differentiation in this widely ranging bird.

[b] *Myiotheretes striaticollis pallidus* BERLEPSCH: Readily distinguished from the typical race by much paler upper parts; much narrower, dusky rather than blackish streaks on throat and forenecck; much lighter under parts; slenderer, smaller bill. Four specimens from Tucumán examined.

[c] Genus *Cnemarchus* RIDGWAY: Very close to *Myiotheretes*, but bill very much smaller; tarsus decidedly longer; tip of two outer primaries (in adult male) not emarginate; tail proportionately longer.

Myiotheretes erythropygius SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 78, 1860—Panza; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 197, 1862—Panza; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 677—Ccachupata; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 187, 1884—Ccachupata; TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 87—San Rafael; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 9, 1888—Panza, Sical, Quito, Ecuador; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 355—Pariayacu, Maraynioc; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 2, 1899—Chaupi (Illiniza); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 700—Pichincha and Guamani Pass; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 71, 1922—same localities.

Cnemarchus erythropygius CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 86, 1921—Cedrobamba, Dept. Cuzco.

Range: Highlands of Ecuador and Peru.

4: Peru (Huánuco Mts., Huánuco 4).

Cnemarchus rufipennis (*Taczanowski*)[a]. RUFOUS-WINGED GROUND-TYRANT.

Muscisaxicola rufipennis TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 134—Maraynioc, Junin; idem, l.c., p. 533—same locality; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., p. 678—Ccachupata, Dept. Cuzco; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1879, p. 233—Agua Blanca, Dept. Cajamarca; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 221, 1884—Maraynioc, Agua Blanca, Ccachupata; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 60, 1888—Ccachupata; SALVIN, Nov. Zool., **2**, p. 11, 1895—Huamachuco, Dept. Libertad; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 359—Maraynioc (Pariayacu); BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 468, 1907—Bolivia (crit.).

Range: Andes of Peru (from Dept. Cajamarca south) and Bolivia (Cocapata, Dept. La Paz).

NEOXOLMIS genus nov.[b]

***Neoxolmis rufiventris** (*Vieillot*). CHOCOLATE TYRANT.

Tyrannus rufiventris VIEILLOT[c], Tabl. enc. méth., Orn., **2**, livr. 93, p. 856, 1823—based on Azara, No. 205, Montevideo.

[a] Although diverging from the genotype by somewhat longer second primary and much more elongated bill, this peculiar species seems more properly referable to *Cnemarchus* than to any other genus.

Material examined.—Peru: Chipa, Dept. Junin 1. Bolivia: Cocapata, Dept. La Paz 1.

[b] *Neoxolmis* genus nov.

Somewhat like *Myiotheretes*, but tarsus much longer (about twice as long as middle toe without claw); claw of hallux decidedly longer than its digit; wing relatively longer and much more pointed; outermost primary much longer, equalling or exceeding second; rictal bristles hardly apparent.

Type *Tyrannus rufiventris* VIEILLOT.

[c] In Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35**, p. 93, 1819, the bird is described only under the French vernacular name "Le Pepoaza à ventre rougeâtre."

Pepoaza variegata LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. **2**, p. 63, 1837—Patagonia (type in Paris Museum examined; =juv.); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 349, pl. 39, fig. 2, 1839—Ilha de los Jabalis, Bay of San Blas, Patagonia.

Xolmis variegata GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3**, p. 55, pl. 11, 1839—Maldonado (Uruguay), Bahia Blanca (Patagonia).

Myiotheretes rufiventris SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 196, 1862—Paraná; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 138, 141—Conchitas, near Buenos Aires; idem, Ibis, 1868, p. 187—Possession Bay, Tierra del Fuego; DURNFORD, l.c., 1877, p. 175—Moreno and Punta Lara, Prov. Buenos Aires; idem, l.c., 1878, p. 394—Chuput, Patagonia; WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 603—Monte Grande, Prov. Buenos Aires; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 140, 1883—Concepcion del Uruguay, Entrerios; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 112, 1888—Argentina; WITHINGTON, Ibis, 1888, p. 464—Lomas de Zamora, Prov. Buenos Aires; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 8, 1888—Buenos Aires, Paraná, Maldonado, Chubut; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Cienc. Cordoba, **10**, p. 401, 1890—Cordoba; OUSTALET, Miss. Scient. Cap Horn, **6**, p. B51, 1891—Missionares, Tierra del Fuego; APLIN, Ibis, 1894, p. 175—Uruguay; HOLMBERG, Seg. Censo Rep. Arg., **1**, p. 534, 1898; CRAWSHAY, Birds Tierra del Fuego, p. 60, col. pl., 1907—Useless Bay; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 189, 1909—Barracas al Sud, Prov. Buenos Aires; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 315, 1910 (range); GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 110—Los Ynglases, Ajó, Prov. Buenos Aires; GIBSON, l.c., 1918, p. 397—Cape San Antonio, Prov. Buenos Aires; TREMOLERAS, El Hornero, **2**, p. 20, 1920—Colonia, Flores, Rio Negro, Uruguay; DAGUERRE, l.c., p. 268, 1922—Rosas, Prov. Buenos Aires; PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 320, 1923—Huanuluan, Rio Negro; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922–23, p. 644, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; WETMORE, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., **24**, p. 447, 1926—Arroyo Seco and Cerro Anecon Grande, Rio Negro.

Taenioptera variegata BURMEISTER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 635—vicinity of Buenos Aires; HUDSON, l.c., 1870, p. 333, 545—Buenos Aires (habits).

Taenioptera australis PHILIPPI, Arch Naturg., 45 (1), p. 158, pl. 9 (=♂ ad.), 1879—Dinamarqcure, Patagonia; BURMEISTER, l.c., 47 (1), p. 133, 1881—Buenos Aires (crit., descr. ♂ ♀, habits).

Range: Breeding in Tierra del Fuego and southern Patagonia, migrating in winter as far north as Cordoba, Buenos Aires, Entrerios, and Uruguay.

1: Argentina (Noetinger, Prov. Cordoba 1).

Genus **OCHTHODIAETA** Cabanis and Heine.

Ochthodiaeta CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 48, 1859—type by orig. desig. *Tyrannula fumigata* BOISSONNEAU.

*Ochthodiaeta fumigata fumigata (*Boissonneau*). SMOKY GROUND-TYRANT.

Tyrannula fumigata BOISSONNEAU, Rev. Zool., **3**, p. 71, 1840—Santa Fé de Bogotá.

Tyrannula boissonneaui BONAPARTE, Consp. Av., **1**, p. 191, 1850—new name for *Tyrannula fumigata* BOISSONNEAU.

Tyrannus fumigatus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **23**, p. 150, 1855—Bogotá.

Ochthoeca fumigata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, p. 554, 1858—Matos, Ecuador; idem, l.c., **28**, p. 67, 1860—Chillanes; idem, l.c., 1871, p. 749—Colombia and Ecuador.

Ochthodiaeta fumigatus TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 532—Maraynioc and Chilpes; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 202—Cutervo; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1884, p. 294—La Union; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 17, 1888—Bogotá, Santa Elena, Chiquinda, Matos, Chillanes; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, l.c., 1896, p. 355—Culumachay (Maraynioc); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 700—Pichincha and Papallacta.

Ochthodiaeta fumigata SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 511—Santa Elena; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 188, 1884—Chilpes, Maraynioc, Cutervo, Paucal; TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 87—La Union and San Rafael; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 2, 1899—Pun and Papallacta; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., **9**, p. B46, 1911—Frutillas; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 427, 1917—Andes west of Popayan, Almaguer, Laguneta, Santa Isabel, Choachi; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 71, 1922—Verdecocha road to Mindo.

Range: Andes of Colombia (except Santa Marta range), Ecuador and Peru, south to Junin[a].

5: Colombia (Bogotá 2); Peru (Panao Mountains, Dept. Huánuco 3).

Ochthodiaeta fumigata lugubris *Berlepsch*[b]. MÉRIDA GROUND-TYRANT.

Ochthodiaeta lugubris BERLEPSCH, Ibis, (5) **1**, p. 492, 1883—Mérida, Venezuela; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 17, 1888—Mérida.

Ochthoeca fumigata (not of BOISSONNEAU) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 781—upper wood region of Mérida.

Range: Andes of Mérida, western Venezuela.

Ochthodiaeta signata *Taczanowski*[c]. JELSKI'S GROUND-TYRANT.

Ochthodiaeta signatus TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 532—Auquimarca and Ninabamba, Dept. Junin; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 17, 1888—Peru.

[a] Material examined.—"Bogotá" 6, "Quito" 2, Pichincha 3, Papallacta 1, Panao Mts. 3.

[b] *Ochthodiaeta fumigata lugubris* BERLEPSCH: Similar to *O. f. fumigata*, but under tail-coverts deep ochraceous instead of sooty brown like the abdomen. Four specimens examined.

[c] We are not acquainted with this species which is known only from the two original examples secured by the late C. Jelski in Peru.

Ochthodiaeta signata TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 189, 1884—Auquimarca and Ninabamba.

Range: Andes of central Peru (Dept. Junin).

Ochthodiaeta fuscorufa SCLATER and SALVIN. RUFOUS-BELLIED GROUND-TYRANT.

Ochthodiaeta fuscorufus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 354—Tilotilo, Prov. Yungas, Bolivia (type) and Paucartambo, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 610—Tilotilo; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 190, 1884—Paucartambo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 18, pl. 5, 1888—Tilotilo, Paucartambo.

Range: Andes of Bolivia (Tilotilo, Dept. La Paz; Incachaca, Dept. Cochabamba) and southeastern Peru (Paucartambo, Dept. Cuzco)[a].

Ochthodiaeta pernix *Bangs*[b]. SANTA MARTA GROUND-TYRANT.

Ochthodiaeta pernix BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, p. 95, 1899—Macotama, Santa Marta range (type in Mus. Comp. Zoology examined); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 152, 1900—San Lorenzo.

Octhodiaeta pernix TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 391, pl. 5, 1922—San Lorenzo and Cerro de Caracas.

Range: Temperate Zone of the Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia.

Genus **OCHTHOECA** Cabanis.

Ochthoeca CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13 (1), p. 255, 1847—type by subs. desig. (Gray, 1855, p. 48), *Fluvicola oenanthoides* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY.

***Ochthoeca oenanthoides oenanthoides** (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). D'ORBIGNY'S CHAT-TYRANT.

Fluvicola oenanthoides LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 60, 1837—La Paz, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 344, pl. 38, fig. 2, 1839—La Paz.

Ochthoëca oenanthoides SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 750—Bolivia alta (ex D'ORBIGNY); SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 610—part, La Paz (ex D'ORBIGNY); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 192, 1884—part, descr. of type in Paris Museum; LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 25, 1909—Tilcara, Jujuy (spec. examined).

[a] One adult male from Incachaca, Bolivia, in collection of American Museum of Natural History (No. 137425) examined.

[b] *Ochthodiaeta pernix* BANGS: Nearest to *O. fuscorufa*, but with longer bill; upper parts darker, bister brown; the hazel double wing band barely suggested by narrow apical edges of dull ferruginous on median and greater coverts; throat conspicuously streaked with dusky; chest clouded with dusky, producing a kind of spotting; abdomen and under tail-coverts much deeper, cinnamon rufous rather than ochraceous tawny. Wing (adult male, the type) 102; tail 87; bill 23.

Ochthoeca polionota pacifica BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 354, Feb. 1907—La Paz, Bolivia (type examined).

Ochthoeca oenanthoides oenanthoides HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 164, 1914—La Paz and Sajama, Bolivia, and Jujuy, Argentina (crit., descr.).

Muscisaxicola morenoi BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 258, 1904—Santa Catalina, Jujuy[a].

[a] According to Dr. Dabbene (in litt.) and a colored sketch of the type specimen forwarded to me.

Range: Andes of Bolivia (La Paz; Sajama, Oruro), northern Chile (Prov. Tacna), and northwestern Argentina (prov. Jujuy and Tucumán)[a].

6: Chile (Putre, Prov. Tacna 3); Argentina (Colalao del Valle, Prov. Tucumán 3).

***Ochthoeca oenanthoides polionota** *Sclater* and *Salvin*[b]. SOOTY-BACKED CHAT-TYRANT.

Ochthoeca polionota SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond. for Nov. 1869, p. 599, 1870—Pitumarca, Dep. Cuzco (type examined); TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 533—part, Maraynioc; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 193, 1884—Maraynioc; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 20, 1888—Pitumarca, Maraynioc; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 365—Ingapirca and Queta, Dept. Junin (spec. examined); idem, Ornis, 13, p. 127, 1906—Puno; SALVIN, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 10, 1895—Huamachuco, Dept. Libertad (spec. examined).

Ochthoeca oenanthoides polionota HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 165, 1914—Ollachea, near Macusanai, Dept. Puno, and Queta, near Tarma, Dept. Junin (crit., descr.); idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 38, 1920—Ollachea, Puno; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 87, 1921—Cuzco, La Raya, Tirapata, Limbani, Puno.

Range: Andes of Peru, from depts. Libertad (Huamachuco) and Huánuco south to Cuzco and Puno.

2: Peru (La Quinua, Dept. Huánuco 2).

[a] Birds from Argentina and La Paz appear to be identical while those from Tacna and Sajama, by slightly darker coloration, point to *O. o. polionota.*

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL
Two males from La Paz, Bolivia	83,83½	68,68
One female from La Paz	78	69
One female from Sajama, Oruro	79	69
Three males from Prov. Tucumán	80-81	68-70
One male from Tilcara, Jujuy	80	68
One male from Putre, Tacna	85	74
Two females from Putre	80,80	70,71

[b] *Ochthoeca oenanthoides polionota* SCLATER and SALVIN: Differs from *O. o. oenanthoides* by larger size, much darker sooty upper parts without trace of buffy tips to greater wing-coverts, sooty gray (instead of whitish) throat, much deeper rufous belly, fulvous (instead of buffy or whitish) under tail-coverts, much darker axillaries, etc. Wing 87-91, (female) 83; tail 73-76, (female) 70; bill 12-13.

Material examined.—Peru: Huamachuco 1, La Quinua 2, Queta, Tarma 1, Pitumarca 3, Ollachea 2, Anta, near Cuzco 2, Lauramarca 1.

***Ochthoeca superciliosa** *Sclater* and *Salvin*[a]. RUFOUS-BROWED CHAT-TYRANT.

Ochthoeca superciliosa SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond. for Nov. 1870, p. 786, 1871—Paramos of Mérida; SCLATER, l.c., 1871, p. 750—Venezuela alta; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 19, 1888—Paramos of Mérida.

Range: Andes of Mérida, western Venezuela.

5: Venezuela (Montañas Sierra 1, Conejos 1, Escorial 1, Rio Mucujón 2).

***Ochthoeca fumicolor**[b] **fumicolor** *Sclater*. SMOKE-BROWN CHAT-TYRANT.

Ochthoeca fumicolor SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 24, p. 28, pl. 117, June 1856—Bogotá; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 198, 1862—part, spec. a, Bogotá; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 749—part, Colombia; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 19, 1888—Bogotá; STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 306, 1899—Bogotá.

Ochthoeca oenanthoides (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 192, 1884—part, "Nouvelle Grenade."

Ochthoeca fumicolor fumicolor HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 165, 1914—Bogotá (diag.).

Ochthoeca oenanthoides fumicolor CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 428, 1917—Choachi, Chipaque, El Piñon, Palo Hueco, La Mar, Pradera, Eastern Andes (spec. examined).

Range: Eastern Andes of Colombia (Bogotá region), north to Santander (Paramo de Tama, on the Venezuelan line)[c].

6: Colombia (Bogotá 1, Choachi 1, Palo Hueco 1); Venezuela (Paramo de Tama 3).

***Ochthoeca fumicolor brunneifrons** *Berlepsch* and *Stolzmann*[d]. BROWN-FRONTED CHAT-TYRANT.

[a] *Ochthoeca superciliosa* SCLATER and SALVIN, while nearly allied to *O. fumicolor*, nevertheless differs very decidedly by deep cinnamon rufous superciliaries and belly, white under tail-coverts, pure white outer web of the outermost rectrix, and much darker coloration of upper parts, throat and forencek. The lower surface is even much darker than in *O. f. berlepschi*.

Nineteen specimens examined.

[b] As pointed out in another connection (see Nov. Zool., 21, p. 163, 1914), the *O. fumicolor* group obviously is specifically distinct from *O. oenanthoides*.

[c] The birds from Paramo de Tama generally have the breast slightly duller and the flanks less rufescent, but this rather insignificant divergency is not quite constant.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 6, Chipaque 3, El Piñon 3, La Mar 1, Paramo de Choachi 2, Palo Hueco 1. Venezuela: Paramo de Tama 3.

[d] *Ochthoeca fumicolor brunneifrons* BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN: Similar to *O. f. fumicolor*, but larger; wing bands narrower; posterior portion of superciliary stripe deep ochraceous; belly much brighter, more of a cinnamon rufous hue, this color extending up to the foreneck; back more rufous brown.

Material examined.—Colombia: Santa Elena 4. Ecuador: Sanjas 1, Quito 4, Pichincha 4, Cechce 1. Peru: Cutervo 1, Molinopampa 1, Mts. near Balsas 1, Huánueo Mts. 3, Maraynioe 2.

Ochthoeca oenanthoides brunneifrons BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 355—Maraynioc, Dept. Junin, Peru (type in Berlepsch Collection examined); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **5**, p. 486, 1898—Cayambe, northern Ecuador; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Arc Mérid. Equat., **9**, p. B47, 1911—Chambo, Pichincha; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 428, 1917—Paramillo, Andes west of Popayan, Valle de las Pappas, Santa Isabel, Santa Elena, Colombia; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 22, p. 71, 1922—below Lloa, below Nono, and Chinquil, Ecuador.

Ochthoeca fumicolor (not of SCLATER, 1856) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, p. 554, 1858—Titiacun, near Riobamba; idem, l.c., **28**, p. 79, 1860—Panza; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, 1862, p. 198—part, spec. b, Titiacun; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 749—part, Ecuador; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 511—Santa Elena (spec. examined); TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1880, p. 202—Cutervo; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 191, 1884—Maraynioc, Paucal; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1884, p. 295—Cechce, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 87—San Rafael, Tunguragua.

Ochthoeca polionota (errore) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 533—part, Maraynioc (spec. examined).

Ochthoeca oenanthoides (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 20, 1888—part, spec. a-i, Santa Elena, Medellin (Colombia), Sical, Maraviña, Panza, Titiacun (Ecuador); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 701—Pichincha, Mojanda, Papallacta.

Ochthoeca brunneifrons SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 170, 1899—El Troje, Chaupi, Papallacta.

Ochthoeca fumicolor brunneifrons HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **21**, p. 166, 1914—Peru and Ecuador (crit., descr., range).

Range: Andes of Peru (from Dept. Junin northwards) and Ecuador; Western and Central Andes of Colombia.

6: Ecuador (Sanjas 1); Peru (Molinopampa 1, Mountains east of Balsas 1, Huánuco Mts. 3).

Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi *Hellmayr*[a]. BERLEPSCH'S CHAT-TYRANT.

Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **21**, p. 167, 1914—Malaga, western Bolivia; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 87, 1921—above Matchu Picchu, Dept. Cuzco.

Ochthoeca oenanthoides (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 600—Bolivia; idem, l.c., 1874, p. 677—Ccachupata, Peru (spec. examined); idem, l.c., 1879, p. 610—part, "Mapiri," Bolivia;

[a] *Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi* HELLMAYR: Similar to *O. f. brunneifrons* on the under parts, but easily recognizable by the light grayish hair brown (instead of deep brown) pileum and hindneck, paler (grayish brown rather than deep sooty brown) auriculars, and much narrower, yellowish white superciliaries; the rufous of the abdomen, too, is somewhat brighter. Wing (male) 84-85; tail 73-77; bill 12½-13.
Material examined.—Peru: Ccachupata 2, Limbani 1. Bolivia: Malaga 2, above Chaco 1.

Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 192, 1884—part, Ccachupata; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 20, 1888—part, spec. j-n, Ccachupata, "Mapiri," Bolivia.

Range: Andes of southeastern Peru (in depts. Cuzco and Puno) and western Bolivia (Dept. La Paz).

Ochthoeca leucophrys piurae *Chapman*[a]. Piura Chat-tyrant.

Ochthoeca piurae Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., 118, p. 3, June 1924—Palambla, Piura, Peru (type examined).

Range: Northwestern Peru (Dept. Piura).

***Ochthoeca leucophrys leucometopa** *Sclater* and *Salvin*[b]. Peruvian Chat-tyrant.

Ochthoeca leucometopa Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1877, p. 19—"W. Peru, Prov. Cuzco (Whitely); district of Junin (Jelski)" (the type examined in the British Museum is from Chihuata, above Arequipa); Taczanowski, l.c., 1879, p. 232—Chota, Dept. Cajamarca; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 202—Cutervo; Sclater, l.c., 1881, p. 487—Andes above Lima; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 193, 1884—Huanta, Tarma, Acancocha, Chota, Cutervo, Paucartambo; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 21, pl. 6, 1888—Chihuata, Tinta, Paucartambo, Islay, Acancocha, Andes of Lima; Salvin, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 10, 1895—Huamachuco, Cajabamba, Cajamarca (spec. examined); Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 356—Acobamba and Tarma, Dept. Junin.

Octhoëca leucophrys (not of Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 986—Islay and Chihuata, Dept. Arequipa; idem, l.c., 1869, p. 569—west slope of the Andean range, Peru.

Octhoeca leucophrys Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 154—Tinta.

Ochthoëca leucophrys Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 750—Peruvia alta.

Ochthoeca leucophrys Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 780—Paucartambo; Taczanowski, l.c., 1874, p. 533—Huanta, Dept. Ayacucho, and Acancocha; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1874, p. 677—Paucartambo.

Ochthoeca leucophrys leucometopa Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 39, 1920—Lucre, Anta, Lauramarca, and Urubamba, Dept. Cuzco (crit.); Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 87, 1921—Urubamba region.

[a] *Ochthoeca leucophrys piurae* Chapman: Agreeing with *O. l. leucophrys* in having two well-defined, bright tawny wing bands and whitish edges to the secondaries; but much smaller; lower rump washed with rufous brown (like *tucumana*), and under parts much whiter, only a restricted area on the chest being tinged with paler gray. Wing (one male) 61; tail 57; bill 12.

[b] *Ochthoeca leucophrys leucometopa* Sclater and Salvin: Differs from *O. l. leucophrys* by lacking the two well-defined tawny bands across the wings.

Birds from the more northern parts of Peru average rather darker and browner above than those from Matucana, Arequipa, and Tacna.

Material examined.—Peru: Cajamarca 7, Cajabamba 4, Celendin 1, Huamachuco 5, Cullcui 1, Macate 1, Huánuco 6, Matucana 3, Chihuata (the type) 1, Lucre, Cuzco 12, Anta, Cuzco 4, Urubamba 1. Chile, Prov. Tacna: Palca 1, Putre 3.

Range: Temperate Zone of the Andes of Peru (from Dept. Cajamarca southwards) and northwestern Chile (Prov. Tacna).

15: Peru (Cajamarca 1; Cullcui, Marañon River 1; Macate, Dept. Ancachs 1; La Quinua, Huánuco 4, Huánuco Mts. 2; Matucana 3); Chile (Putre, Prov. Tacna 3).

Ochthoeca leucophrys leucophrys (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). WHITE-BROWED CHAT-TYRANT.

Fluvicola leucophrys LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 60, 1837—Sicasica, Bolivia (types in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 345, pl. 38, fig. 1, 1839—vicinity of Enquisivi, Prov. Sicasica.

Ochthoeca leucophrys SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 610—La Paz, Inquisivi, Tilotilo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 21, 1888—Tilotilo, Bolivia.

Range: Andes of Bolivia (depts. La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz)[a].

***Ochthoeca leucophrys tucumana** *Berlepsch*[b]. TUCUMÁN CHAT-TYRANT.

Ochthoeca leucophrys tucumana BERLEPSCH, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 16, p. 98, June 1906—Norco, Tucumán; idem, Ornis, 14, p. 353, 1907—Norco; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 190, 1909—Norco, La Cienaga, Prov. Tucumán; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 317, 1910—Sierra de Tucumán, Fuerte de Andalgala (Catamarca), Chilecito (La Rioja).

Ochthoeca leucophrys (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 603—Fuerte de Andalgala, Catamarca; SCLATER and HUDSON, Argent. Ornith., 1, p. 121, 1888—Fuerte de Andalgala; KOSLOWSKY, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, p. 280, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja; HOLMBERG, Seg. Censo Rep. Arg., 1, p. 534, 1898—part, Argentina; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 183, 1902—Yerba Buena, Cebil Redondo, Tafi Viejo, Prov. Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 47, 1905—same localities.

Ochthoeca leucophrys subsp. *tucumana* LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 25, 1919—Yerba Buena, Tucumán.

Range: Andes of western Argentina, in provinces of La Rioja, Catamarca, and Tucumán.

7: Argentina (Anfama, Tucumán 1; Aconquija, Tucumán 1; Las Pavas, Tucumán 5).

[a] Two specimens from Sicasica and one from La Paz examined.

[b] *Ochthoeca leucophrys tucumana* BERLEPSCH: Nearest to *O. l. leucophrys*, but lower back decidedly tinged with rufous; wing bands wider and deeper hazel; edges to secondaries broader and darker, cinnamon rufous rather than buffy or whitish. Wing (male) 78, (female) 73; tail 74, (female) 69; bill 13.

Material examined.—Tucumán (Norco, Anfama, La Cienaga, Concepcion, Las Pavas) 15.

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectoralis (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*)[a]. RUFOUS-BREASTED CHAT-TYRANT.

Fluvicola rufi-pectoralis LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 60, 1837—Ayupaya, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 345, pl. 37, fig. 2, 1839—vicinity of Palca, Prov. Ayupaya, Bolivia.

Ochthoëca rufipectoralis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 750—Bolivia.

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 611—Palca (Ayupaya), Ramosani, Tilotilo (Yungas); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 23, 1888—part, spec. a-e, Tilotilo and Ramosani, Bolivia.

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectoralis HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 41, 1920—Limbani and Marcapata, Carabaya (crit.).

Range: Temperate Zone of the Andes of Bolivia (depts. La Paz and Cochabamba) and extreme southeastern Peru (Sierra of Carabaya, Dept. Puno).

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis tectricialis *Chapman*[b]. URUBAMBA CHAT-TYRANT.

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis tectricialis CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 88, July 1921—Huaracondo Canyon (type), above Matchu Picchu and above Torontoy, Urubamba region, Peru (spec. examined).

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 780, 781—Ccachupata, Dept. Cuzco (crit.); SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1874, p. 678—Ccachupata; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 194, 1884—Ccachupata (descr.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 23, 1888—part, spec. f, Ccachupata.

Ochthoeca lessoni (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 533—Maraynioc, Pumamarca; idem, Orn. Per., 2, p. 195, 1884,—part, Maraynioc, Pumamarca; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 23, 1888—part, middle Peru; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 357—Maraynioc, Dept. Junin.

Range: Southern Peru, in depts. Junin (Maraynioc, Rumicruz) and Cuzco (upper Urubamba Valley).

[a] *Ochthoeca r. rufipectoralis* (LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) is characterized by the complete absence of rufous markings on the upper wing-coverts and secondaries, the sooty back, and by the deep rufous of the pectoral area being carried up to the base of the bill. Wing 69-72; tail 60-65; bill 11.

Birds from Limbani, Carabaya appear to be identical with the Bolivian ones.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Ayupaya 1, Cocapata 4. Peru: Limbani 4.

[b] *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis tectricialis* CHAPMAN: Nearly allied to, and closely resembling *O. r. rufipectoralis* on the under parts, but greater upper wing-coverts narrowly (about 1 to 2 mm. wide) margined with hazel and back more brownish. Wing 65-70; tail 54-61; bill 11-12.

Material examined.—Peru: Torontoy 2; Matchu Picchu 1; Maraynioc 1.

***Ochthoeca rufipectoralis centralis** subsp. nov.[a] ZIMMER'S CHAT-TYRANT.

Ochthoeca lessoni (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 232—Tambillo; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 202—Cutervo; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 18—Tamia-pampa; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 195, 1884—part, Tambillo, Cutervo, Tamia-pampa, Paucal; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 23, 1888—part, northern Peru.

Range: Temperate Zone of the Andes of northern Peru, from depts. Cajamarca and Amazonas south to Huánuco.

10: Peru (Molinopampa 2, Panao Mts. 5, Huánuco Mts. 3).

***Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufopectus** (*Lesson*). LESSON'S CHAT-TYRANT.

Tyrannulus rufopectus LESSON, Écho du Monde Savant, **11**, No. 10, p. 233, Aug. 1844—"Colombie" = Bogotá; idem, Oeuvr. compl. Buffon, éd. Lévêque, **20**, [= Descr. Mammif. et Ois.], p. 296, 1847—Colombia.

Octhoeca lessoni SCLATER[b], P. Z. S. Lond., **24**, p. 28, June 1856—new name for *Tyrannulus rufopectus* LESSON 1847; idem, l.c., **26**, p. 554, 1856—Matos; idem, l.c., **28**, p. 63, 68, 1860—Chillanes; idem, l.c., **28**, p. 92, 1860—above Puellaro.

Ochthoeca lessoni SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 750—Colombia alta; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 511—Santa Elena; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1884, p. 295—Cechce, La Union, Tribulpata, Chaguarpata; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 87—Baños; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 23, 1888—part, Colombia, Ecuador; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 3, 1899—Chaupi, Frutillas, Pun, Papallacta; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 701—Pichincha, Aloag, Mojanda Pass, Papallacta; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., **9**, p. B48, 1911—Gualea; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 429, 1917—Paramillo Trail, Andes west of Popayan, Laguneta, Almaguer, Valle de las Pappas, Palo Hueca; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 72, 1922—Chinquil, below Nono, road to Nanegal.

Range: Temperate Zone of the Andes of Colombia (except Santa Marta region), Ecuador, and northwestern Peru (Dept. Piura)[c].

[a] *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis centralis* subsp. nov.

Type from Panao Mountains, alt. 10,300 ft., Dept. Huánuco, Peru in Field Museum of Natural History, No. 56653. Adult female. July 4, 1922. J. T. Zimmer.

Very close to *O. r. rufopectus*, but rufous of pectoral area decidedly brighter and purer, less shaded with grayish; back more brownish; hazel wing bands slightly narrower. Not unlike *O. r. tectricialis*, but the rufous below rather paler and less extended abdominally as well as anteriorly, and greater wing-coverts much more broadly tipped with hazel (3-4 mm. wide against 1-2 mm. in *tectricialis*). Wing 71-72, (female) 65-69; tail 61-63, (female) 57-63; bill 11-12.

Birds from Molinopampa are intermediate to *O. r. rufopectus*.

Material examined.—Molinopampa 2, Huánuco Mts. 3, Panao Mts. 5.

[b] Proposed as a substitute name on the assumption that *Tyrannulus rufopectus* LESSON 1847 was preoccupied by *Tyrannula rufipectus* LAFRESNAYE 1846. Lesson's species, was, however, for the first time described in 1844, so there is no reason for rejecting his name.

[c] Specimens from El Tambo, between Palambla and Huancabamba are referable to this race (F. M. Chapman, in litt.). Twenty-eight specimens from Colombia and Ecuador examined.

7: Colombia (Bogotá 1, coast range west of Popayan 1, Almaguer 1), Ecuador (Chical 3, Hoyaucshi 1).

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis poliogastra *Salvin* and *Godman*[a]. Gray-bellied Chat-tyrant.

Ochthoeca poliogastra Salvin and Godman, Ibis, (4) 4, p. 123, 1880—Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 24, 1888—same locality; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, p. 96, 1899—Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Ochthoeca poliogaster Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 174, 1898—Macotama.

Octhoeca poliogastris Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 390, 1922—Paramo de Macotama, Cerro de Caracas, Macotama, Paramo de Mamarongo, Paramo de Chiruqua.

Range: Santa Marta Mountains in northern Colombia.

***Ochthoeca nigrita** *Sclater* and *Salvin*[b]. Black Chat-tyrant.

Ochthoeca nigrita Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 787, 1871—Paramos of Mérida, Venezuela; Sclater, l.c., 1871, p. 750—Mérida; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 25, 1888—part, Andes of Venezuela.

Range: Andes of Mérida, western Venezuela.

2: Venezuela, Andes of Mérida (Nevados 2).

***Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris** (*Lafresnaye*). Chestnut-bellied Chat-tyrant.

Muscicapa cinnamomeiventris Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 291, 1843—"Colombie" = Bogotá.

Ochthoëca cinnamomeiventris Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 750—Columbia alta; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1879, p. 511—Envigado and Santa Elena; Taczanowski and Berlepsch, l.c., 1885, p. 87—Machay and San Rafael, Ecuador; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 24, 1888—Bogotá, Envigado, Santa Elena, Medellin (Colombia), Jima (Ecuador); Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 701—Lloa and Pichincha; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 429, 1917—Nóvita Trail, Cerro Munchique, Salento, Rio Toché, La Palma, Aguadita, Chipaque; Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 72 1922—Baeza, road to Napo, Ecuador.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Colombia and eastern Ecuador.

3: Colombia (Bogotá 1, La Palma 1, Paramo de Tama 1).

[a] *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis poliogastra* Salvin and Godman: Agreeing with *O. r. rufopectus* in width of cinnamon-rufous wing-band, but slightly larger; crown mummy brown (not dusky gray), hardly different from color of back; superciliaries less distinct, tinged with buffy on posterior portion; abdomen light gray instead of white. Wing 72-74; tail 63-66; bill 12.

Material examined.—Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta 6.

[b] *Ochthoeca nigrita* Sclater and Salvin is very closely related to *O. thoracica*, from which it mainly differs by smaller size and absence of chestnut pectoral band. Both are probably geographic races of *O. cinnamomeiventris*.

***Ochthoeca thoracica** *Taczanowski.* CHESTNUT-BREASTED CHAT-TYRANT.

Ochthoeca thoracica TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 133—Chilpes, Vitoc, Dept. Junin; idem, l.c., p. 533—Chilpes and Higos; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 233—Tambillo; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 611—Tilotilo, Prov. Yungas; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1882, p. 18—Tamiapampa; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 197, 1884—Chilpes, Higos, Tambillo, Tamiapampa; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 25, 1888—Tilotilo; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 85, 1889—Bolivia; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 357—Maraynioc, Dept. Junin; MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., **1**, No. 20, p. 322, 1910—Cumpang, Prov. Huallaga; HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., **85**, A, Heft 10, p. 40, 1920—Chuhuasi, Dept. Puno (crit.); CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 88, 1921—above Torontoy, Urubamba region.

Ochthoeca nigrita (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 197, 1884—Tambillo (=juv.).

Range: Andes of Peru (from depts. Cajamarca and Amazonas southwards) and Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba)[a].

2: Peru (Molinopampa 2).

Ochthoeca albidiadema albidiadema (*Lafresnaye*). WHITE-FRONTED CHAT-TYRANT.

Setophaga albidiadema LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., **11**, p. 8, 1848—"Colombie"=Bogotá.

Ochthoëca albidiema SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 199, 1862—Bogotá; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 750—Columbia; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 22, 1888—Bogotá.

Ochthoeca albidiedema CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 428, 1917—Tocaimito, Eastern Andes.

Range: Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes of Colombia (Bogotá region).

Ochthoeca albidiadema frontalis (*Lafresnaye*). YELLOW-FRONTED CHAT-TYRANT.

Tyrannula frontalis LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., **10**, p. 70, 1847—Pasto, "in Peruviâ" =Colombia; Stone, Auk, **16**, p. 78, 1899 (crit.).

[a] In birds from northern Peru the chestnut pectoral zone is somewhat narrower than in those from southeastern Peru and Bolivia. No material from the type locality is available. The northern form has since been described by F. M. Chapman (Amer. Mus. Novit., **231**, p. 2, 1926) as *Ochthoeca thoracica angustifasciata* (type from La Lejia ,north of Chachapoyas, Dept. Amazonas).

Specimens examined.—Peru: Molinopampa 2, Tamiapampa 1, Leimabamba 2, Chachapoyas 1, Limbani, Carabaya 1, Santo Domingo 1, Chuhuasi 4. Bolivia: Chaco 4, Sandillani, Western Yungas 1, Quebrada Onda, Eastern Yungas 2.

Ochthoëca citrinifrons SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1862, p. 113—highlands of Ecuador[a]; idem, l.c., 1871, p. 750—Ecuador; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 22, pl. 7, fig. 1, 1888—Ecuador, part; SALVADORI and FESTA, Bull. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 2, 1899—part, Chinguil (Lloa), Prov. Pichincha; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 701—part, west side of Pinchincha.

Ochthoeca frontalis STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 50—Pasto (crit. on type); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 428, 1917—Santa Isabel, Colombia; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., **9**, p. B47, 1911—Lloa and Frutillas; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 72, 1922—below Lloa, Nanegal, and below Nono.

Range: Western Ecuador, and Western and Central Andes of Colombia (Pasto, Santa Isabel)[b].

Ochthoeca albidiadema orientalis *Chapman*[c]. EASTERN YELLOW-FRONTED CHAT-TYRANT.

Ochthoeca frontalis orientalis CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **118**, p. 4, 1924—Oyacachi, upper Papallacta River, Ecuador.

Ochthoeca citrinifrons (not of SCLATER 1862) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 22, 1888—Ecuador, part; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 2, 1899—part, Papallacta; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 701—part, Papallacta.

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Oyacachi, Papallacta).

Ochthoeca albidiadema jelskii *Taczanowski*[d]. JELSKI'S CHAT-TYRANT.

Ochthoeca jelskii TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 71—Montaña de Nancho [=Paucal], Dept. Cajamarca; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 198, 1884—same locality.

Ochthoeca pulchella (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 22, 1888—part, Peru; SALVIN, Nov. Zool., **2**, p. 10, 1895—Cajabamba.

Ochthoeca pulchella jelskii CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., **55**, p. 474, 1926—Guachanamá, San Bartolo and Celica (Ecuador), Palambla and El Tambo (Peru).

Range: Northwestern Peru (Nancho, Cajabamba, Palambla), and adjacent section of southwestern Ecuador (Celica, San Bartolo, Guachanamá).

[a] Chapman (Amer. Mus. Novit., **118**, p. 4, 1924) suggests vicinity of Quito as type locality.

[b] Nine specimens from western Ecuador examined.

[c] *Ochthoeca albidiadema orientalis* CHAPMAN: Very close to *O. a. frontalis*, but crown more blackish, back darker brown, under parts darker gray, with less white on abdomen, flanks slightly deeper ochraceous.

Two specimens from Papallacta examined.

[d] *Ochthoeca albidiadema jelskii* TACZANOWSKI: Differs from the Ecuadorian races by much more rufous, almost chestnut brown back, paler under parts, and by having two well-defined bands of rich hazel across the wing. Wing 67; tail 60; bill 12.

One specimen from Cajabamba examined.

Ochthoeca albidiadema spodionota *Berlepsch* and *Stolzmann*[a]. KALINOWSKI'S CHAT-TYRANT.

Ochthoeca jelskii spodionota BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 356—Maraynioc, Dept. Junin; idem, l.c., 1902 (2), p. 57 (crit.).

Ochthoeca frontalis spodionota CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 87, 1921—above Matchu Picchu (crit.).

Range: Temperate Zone of central and southeastern Peru (Maraynioc, Dept. Junin; above Matchu Picchu, Urubamba, Dept. Cuzco).

Ochthoeca albidiadema pulchella *Sclater* and *Salvin*[b]. YELLOW-BROWED CHAT-TYRANT.

Ochthoeca pulchella SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 355—Tilotilo, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia; idem, l.c., p. 610—Tilotilo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 22, pl. 7, fig. 2, 1888—part, Bolivia.

Range: Western Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz) and adjacent districts of extreme southeastern Peru (Santo Domingo, Dept. Puno).

***Ochthoeca diadema diadema** (*Hartlaub*). HARTLAUB'S CHAT-TYRANT.

Myiobius diadema HARTLAUB, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 289, 1843—"Nouvelle Grenade" = Bogotá.

Muscicapa fusco-capilla LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 291, 1843—Bogotá.

Tyrannula diadema LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 7, p. 79, 1844 (crit.); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 149, 1855—Bogotá.

Mecocerculus diadema SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 199, 1862—Bogotá.

Ochthoëca diadema SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 781—upper wood region of Mérida; SCLATER, l.c., 1871, p. 750—Colombia alta; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 26, 1888—Venezuela, Bogotá.

Ochthoeca gratiosa gratiosa (not of SCLATER) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 429, 1917—part, Bogotá.

Ochthoeca diadema diadema HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 20, p. 243, 1914—Andes of Colombia (Bogotá) and western Venezuela (Mérida).

Range: Eastern Andes of Colombia, and western Venezuela (Andes of Tachira and Mérida)[c].

4: Colombia (Bogotá 1, Paramo de Tama 3).

[a] *Ochthoeca albidiadema spodionota* BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN: Nearest to *O. a. jelskii*, but back browner, much less rufous; frontal band wider and of a deeper golden yellow. From *O. a. frontalis* it may be distinguished by the last-named character, white under tail-coverts, and by having the wings double-banded with rich hazel. The superciliaries are white, only in anteocular portion yellow. Wing (one adult male, the type) 69; tail 61; bill 11½.

[b] *Ochthoeca albidiadema pulchella* SCLATER and SALVIN: This form unknown to the author is stated by F. M. Chapman to differ from *O. a. spodionota* by having the superciliaries wholly yellow.

[c] Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 7, Paramo de Tama 3. Venezuela: Escorial, Andes of Mérida 5.

Ochthoeca diadema jesupi *Allen*[a]. JESUP'S CHAT-TYRANT.

Ochthoeca jesupi ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 151, 1900—San Lorenzo (type), Valparaiso, and El Libano (type examined).

Ochthoeca diadema jesupi HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **20**, p. 242, 1914—Santa Marta region (crit.).

Octhoeca diadema jesupi TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 389, 1922—San Lorenzo, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Cerro de Caracas, Macotama, and Paramo de Macotama.

Range: Santa Marta Mountains in northern Colombia.

Ochthoeca diadema gratiosa (*Sclater*)[b]. RUFOUS-WINGED CHAT-TYRANT.

Mecocerculus gratiosus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1862, p. 113—"in republica Aequator"; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 360, 1862—Ecuador.

Ochthoëca gratiosa SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 750—Ecuador; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1879, p. 232—Tambillo, Peru (nest and egg descr.); idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 199, 1884—Tambillo; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1884, p. 295—Chaguarpata; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 26, 1888—Intac (Ecuador), Santa Elena (Colombia); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 3, 1899—Intac, Frutillas, Pun; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 701—Intac, Mindo, and above Milligalli; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géog. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., **9**, p. B59—Pichincha and Chorillos; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 72, 1922—below Nono and Chinquil.

Ochtoeca diadema (not of HARTLAUB) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 511—Santa Elena (egg descr.).

Ochthoeca diadema gratiosa HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **20**, p. 233, 1914—Ecuador (crit.).

Ochthoeca gratiosa gratiosa CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 429, 1917—part, Cerro Munchique, Andes west of Popayan, Cocal, Almaguer, Laguneta, Santa Elena.

Range: Andes of northwestern Peru (Tambillo, Prov. Jaen) and western Ecuador; Western and Central Andes of Colombia.

Genus SAYORNIS Bonaparte.

Sayornis BONAPARTE[c], Compt. Rend. Ac. Sci. Paris, **38**, p. 657, 1854—type by monotypy *Sayornis nigricans* BONAPARTE = *Tyrannula nigricans* SWAINSON.

[a] *Ochthoeca diadema jesupi* ALLEN: Closely allied to *O. d. diadema*, but crown lighter, plain olive green rather than olive dusky, back somewhat lighter, and under parts on average paler yellow. Wing 58-60; tail 50-52; bill 11-12.

Material examined.—San Lorenzo 2.

[b] *Ochthoeca diadema gratiosa* (SCLATER) differs from the two other races by decidedly blackish crown, darker as well as more rufous brown back, more olive, less yellowish breast, rufescent edges to inner secondaries, and by having the median and greater upper wing-coverts much more conspicuously tipped with rufous.

Specimens from the Central Andes of Colombia which we have not seen are stated to form the transition to *diadema*.

Material examined.—Western Ecuador 10.

[c] *Nomen nudum* in Ann. Sci. Nat., (4) Zool., **1**, p. 133, 1854.

Aulanax CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 4, p. 2, 1856—type by orig. desig. *Tyrannula nigricans* SWAINSON.

Theromyias CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 68, 1859—new name for *Sayornis* BONAPARTE on grounds of purism.

Empidias CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 69, 1859—type by monotypy *Muscicapa fusca* GMELIN = *Muscicapa phoebe* LATHAM.

***Sayornis phoebe** (*Latham*). PHOEBE.

Muscicapa fusca (not of MÜLLER 1776, nor of BODDAERT 1783) GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), p. 931, 1789—based on *Muscicapa carolinensis fusca* BRISSON, Orn., 2, p. 367, 1760, Carolina.

Muscicapa atra (not of MÜLLER 1776) GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), p. 946, 1789—based on Dusky Flycatcher, PENNANT, Arct. Zool., 2, p. 389, 1785, New York.

Muscicapa phoebe LATHAM, Ind. ornith., 2, p. 489, 1790—new name for *Muscicapa atra* GMELIN.

Muscicapa nunciola WILSON, Amer. Orn., 2, p. 78, pl. 13, fig. 4, 1810—Pennsylvania.

Tyrannus atriceps LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 43, 1837—new name for *Muscicapa atra* GMELIN[a].

Muscicapa lembeyei GUNDLACH, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist., 6, p. 314, 1853—near Cardenas, Cuba[b].

Empidias fuscus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 264, 1888 (monog.).

Sayornis phoebe RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 594, 1907 (monog., full bibliographic references); GRINNELL, Pacif. Coast Avif., 11, p. 90, 1915—Californian records.

Range: Eastern North America. Breeds from southwestern Mackenzie, Alberta, southern Keewatin, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island south to northeastern New Mexico, central Texas, northern Mississippi, and highlands of Georgia, winters in United States south of latitude 37° south to Vera Cruz and Oaxaca and even Cuba; on migration occasionally in Wyoming, Colorado, and California.

73: Saskatchewan (Prince Albert 1); Maine (Orono 1); Massachusetts (Dedham 4, Brookline 1); Connecticut (East Hartford 23); New York (Shelter Isl. 2); New Jersey (Englewood 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam 8); Illinois (Chicago 4, Lyons 1, Lavergne 1, Highland Park 1, Lake Forest 1, Henry 1, Joliet 3); Louisiana (Buras 4); Florida (Key West 4, West Jupiter 1, Enterprise 1, Town Point 1, Gainesville 1, Lake Worth 2, Punta Rassa 1, Rosewood 1); Texas (Corpus Christi 3); Mexico (Chihuahua 1).

[a] See Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 20, 1925.

[b] Reference not verified.

***Sayornis nigricans nigricans** (*Swainson*). BLACK PHOEBE.

Tyrannula nigricans SWAINSON, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, p. 367, May 1827—tableland of Mexico.

Muscicapa atrata LICHTENSTEIN, Preis-Verz. Mexik. Vögel, p. 2, 1830—Mexico; Journ. Orn., 11, p. 58, 1863 (reprint).

Muscicapa semiatra VIGORS in Beechey, Zool. Voy. Blossom, p. 17, 1839—no locality mentioned, Monterey, California suggested by NELSON 1900.

Muscicapa nigricans AUDUBON, Orn. Biogr., 5, p. 302, pl. 474, 1839.

Sayornis nigricans SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 33, 1888—Western and central North America and Mexico; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, p. 64, 1889—Mexico; NELSON, Auk., 17, p. 124, 1900—Mexico, north into Texas, New Mexico, and southeastern Arizona (crit.); BREWSTER, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 41, p. 119, 1902—Cape region, Lower California (crit.); GRINNELL, Pacif. Coast Avif., 11, p. 90, 1915—California (range).

Sayornis nigricans semiatra NELSON, Auk, 17, p. 125, 1900—Pacific coast of Mexico and the United States from Colima to Oregon, including most of Arizona (crit.).

Sayornis nigricans nigricans RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 597, 1907—Pacific coast of United States and Mexico (monog., full bibliography).

Range: Western United States, from California (west of the Sierra Nevada) and southwestern Oregon through southern Arizona and New Mexico to western Texas, and southward over the whole of Mexico (except humid Atlantic coast district and Yucatan) to Chiapas, occasionally in winter in Costa Rica.

26: California (Palo Alto 4, Monterey 2, Nicasio 2, San Geronimo 1, Los Gatos 2, Clipper Gap 1, San Clemente Isl. 1); Arizona (Phoenix 3, Forte Verde 2, Calabasas 3, Huachuca Mountains 1); Mexico (Chihuahua 3, unspecified 1).

***Sayornis nigricans aquatica** *Sclater* and *Salvin*. GUATEMALAN PHOEBE.

Sayornis aquatica SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, 1, p. 119, 1859—Dueñas, Guatemala; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 33, 1888—part. spec. a-i, Dueñas, Guatemala; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, p. 65, 1889—part, Guatemala.

Sayornis nigricans aquatica NELSON, Auk, 17, p. 125, 1900—part, Guatemala; DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1,, p. 104, 1907—Lake Atitlan and near Tecpam, Guatemala; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 600, 1907—Guatemala (monog.).

Range: Highlands of Guatemala and Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte)[a].

[a] One of the San Rafael specimens has almost plain white under tail-coverts, the other agrees with those from Guatemala.

5: Guatemala (near Tecpam 2, Lake Atitlan 1); Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte 2).

***Sayornis nigricans amnicola** *Bangs*[a]. PANAMA PHOEBE.

Sayornis amnicola BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., **3**, p. 37, 1902—Boquete, Panama.

Sayornis aquatica (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **9**, p. 110, 1868—Costa Rica; BOUCARD, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 62—San José; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 33, 1888—part, spec. e-g, Costa Rica; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, **2**, p. 65, 1889—part, Costa Rica.

Sayornis nigricans aquatica NELSON, Auk, **17**, p. 125, 1900—part, Costa Rica.

Sayornis nigricans amnicola RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 601, 1907—Costa Rica and Panama (monog.); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 696, 1910—Costa Rica; RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., **12**, No. 8, p. 28, 1919—Talamanca, Costa Rica.

Range: Highlands of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriqui).

4: Costa Rica (San José 4).

***Sayornis nigricans latirostris** (*Cabanis* and *Heine*). WHITE-WINGED PHOEBE.

Aulanax latirostris CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 68, note**, 1859—Bolivia; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **27**, p. 335, 1879—Mountains of Tucumán.

Sayornis cineracea angustirostris BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 357—La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru; idem, Ornis, **13**, p. 85, 1906—Santa Ana.

Sayornis latirostris fumigatus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **33**, p. 72, 1920—Don Diego, Santa Marta district; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 348, 1922—Bonda, Minca, Mamatoco, Cincinnati, Las Vegas, Don Diego, Pueblo Viejo, and La Tigrera.

Myiarchus nigricans (not *Tyrannula nigricans* SWAINSON) TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., **10** (1), p. 273, 1844; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 153, 1846—wooded region of Peru; TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 539—Amable Maria and San Damian, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 235—Tambillo.

Sayornis nigricans SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **23**, p. 149, 1855—Bogotá; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1883, p. 552—Chimbo, Ecuador; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 306—Ibagué, Colombia.

Sayornis ardosiacus (not *Tyrannula ardosiaca* LAFRESNAYE) CASSIN, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 144—Falls of the Rio Truando.

[a] *Sayornis nigricans amnicola* BANGS, by the uniform sooty under tail-coverts and lesser extent of white abdominal area, connects the Central American forms with *S. n. latirostris* which, however, has much more white on remiges and upper wing-coverts.

Material examined.—Costa Rica 7, Chiriqui 2.

Sayornis cineracea (not *Tyrannula cineracea* Lafresnaye) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, p. 457, 1858—Cuenca; idem, l.c., 28, p. 68, 1860—Pallatanga; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1868, p. 168—Venezuela; idem, l.c., p. 628—San Esteban; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 332—Ocaña and Cocuta Valley, Santander; Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1879, p. 201—San José, Santa Marta district; Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 511—Medellin and Frontino; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 204, 1884—Amable Maria, San Damian, Tambillo, Huambo; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 297, 1884—Bucaramanga; Taczanowski and Berlepsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 87—San Rafael and Mapoto, Ecuador; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 121, 1888—Tucumán; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 34, 1888—Caracas (Venezuela), Bogotá, Concordia, Frontino, Medellin, Minca, San José, and "Santa Marta" (Colombia), Sical, Jima, and Cuenca (Ecuador), Bolivia; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 85, 1889—Bolivia; Salvin, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 11, 1895—Cajabamba, Viña (Huamachuco); Phelps, Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—San Antonio, Bermudez; Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 486, 1898—Paramba and Chimbo; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 12, No. 292, p. 11, 1897—San Lorenzo (Jujuy) and Tala (Salta); Salvadori and Festa, l.c., 14, No. 362, p. 3, 1899—Cuenca, Tumbaco, and Rio San Pedro, Ecuador; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 135, 1898—"Santa Marta"; idem, l.c., p. 174, 1898—San Miguel; idem, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 1, p. 78, 1899—San Sebastian; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 151, 1900—Cacagualito and Onaca; idem, l.c., 21, p. 287, 1905—Bonda (nest and eggs descr.); Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 702—San Nicolas and Papallacta; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 183, 1902—La Hoyada and Tafi, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 47, 1905—same localities; Baer, Ornis, 12, p. 219, 1904—Santa Ana, Tucumán; Bruch, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 256, 1904—Orán, Salta; Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 191, 1909—Vipos and La Hoyada, Tucumán; Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B58, 1911—Tumbaco.

Sayornis nigricans cineracea Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 346, 1910—range in Argentina; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 472, 1917—San José, Cisneros, Caldas, Salento, Rio Toché, near San Agustin, west slope below Andalucia, and Quetame, Colombia; Dinelli, El Hornero, 1, p. 145, 1918—Tucumán (nest descr.).

Sayornis cineracea cineracea Hellmayr, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1125, 1911—Pueblo Rico, Colombia.

Sayornis nigricans angustirostris Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 455, 1918—Perico, Peru.

Sayornis nigricans latirostris Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, p. 29, 1919 (crit.); Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 97, 1921—San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba region.

Range: Northern Venezuela (coast ranges east to Bermudez; Sierra of Mérida) and Colombia (north to the Truando and Santa Marta region), south through Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia to northwestern Argentina (prov. Jujuy, Salta, and Tucumán)[a].

[a] I am unable to satisfactorily separate a northern form (*fumigata*). While specimens from Venezuela and Colombia are on average smaller and more intensely

18: Colombia (Andalucia 1, near San Augustin 1); Venezuela (Colon, Tachira 1); Ecuador (Chimbo 2); Peru (Huánuco 6, San Ramon, Junin 1); Argentina (Orillas del Rio Lavallen, Jujuy 1; Anfama, Tucumán 1; Concepcion, Tucumán 4).

***Sayornis saya saya** (*Bonaparte*). SAY'S PHOEBE.

Muscicapa saya BONAPARTE, Amer. Ornith., 1, p. 20, pl. 11, fig. 3, 1825—Arkansas River, twenty miles from the Rocky Mountains; AUDUBON, Orn. Biogr., 4, p. 428, pl. 359, 1838.

Tyrannula pallida SWAINSON, Phil. Mag., (n.s.), 1, p. 367, 1827—tableland of Mexico.

Sayornis pallida SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 32, 1888—North America and Mexico.

Sayornis saya RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 602, 1907—part, excl. Alaska and Yukon territory (monog., full bibliography).

Sayornis sayus GRINNELL, Pacif. Coast Avif., 11, p. 90, 1915—California (range).

Range: Western North America. Breeds from northeastern Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan, and North Dakota south to California, Arizona, New Mexico, western Iowa, and western Kansas; winters from central California, southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and central Texas south to Mexico.

40: California (San Clemente Island 3, Monterey 2, San José 1, Berryessa 1, near Lamanda Park 1, San Bernardino 1, La Canada 1, Pasadena 1, Los Angeles 1, College Park 1, Nicasio 1, Palo Alto 1, Miller 1, San Geronimo 1); Arizona (Tuscon 1, Phoenix 2, Calabasas 3); New Mexico (Fort Union 1, Members 4, Deming 2); Colorado (Troublesome 1, Fort Lyon 5); Texas (El Paso 1, Corpus Christi 2); Mexico (Chihuahua 1).

***Sayornis saya yukonensis** *Bishop*[a]. YUKON PHOEBE.

Sayornis saya yukonensis BISHOP, Auk, 17, p. 115, 1900—Glacier, White Pass, Alaska; GRINNELL, Condor, 11, p. 206, 1909—Forty-mile, Yukon; SWARTH, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 345, 1924—Skeena River, Brit. Columbia; BROOKS and SWARTH, Pacif. Coast Avif., 17, p. 73, 1925—British Columbia;

colored, so large a percentage is indistinguishable that I see no practical advantage in further subdividing the South American race.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Bermudez 4, San Esteban 2, Andes of Mérida 5, Colon, Tachira 1. Colombia: Bogotá 10, Bucaramanga 1, near San Agustin 1, Andalucia 1, Pueblo Rico 1. Ecuador: "Quito" 3, San Nicolas 1, Papallacta 1, Chimbo 2. Peru: Tambillo 1, Cajabamba 1, Viña (Huamachuco) 2, San Ramon 1, Huánuco 6. Bolivia: Yungas of La Paz 3. Argentina: Jujuy 1, Tucumán 8.

[a] *Sayornis saya yukonensis* BISHOP: Similar to *S. s. saya*, but darker, the gray of the upper parts deeper and more slaty, with the pale edgings of the wing-coverts and secondaries slightly narrower.

Swarth, Condor, 28, p. 45, 1926—California, in winter (crit., range); Swarth, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 30, p. 116, 1926—Carcross, Atlin region, Brit. Columbia.

Range: Southeastern Alaska, Yukon territory, northern British Columbia, and probably northwestern Mackenzie; wintering in California and Texas.

1: California (Haywards 1).

Sayornis saya quiescens *Grinnell*[a]. San Pedro Martir Phoebe.

Sayornis sayus quiescens Grinnell, Condor, 28, p. 180, 1926—San José, about forty-five miles northeast of San Quintin, Lower California.

Range: Northwestern Lower California, on the Pacific drainage from the Sierra San Pedro Martir west to the sea coast.

Genus **COLONIA** J. E. Gray.

Colonia J. E. Gray in Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 6, p. 336, "1829"—type by monotypy *Muscicapa colonus* Vieillot.

Copurus Strickland, P. Z. S. Lond., 9, p. 28, Oct. 1841—type by monotypy *Platyrhynchus filicauda* Spix = *Muscicapa colonus* Vieillot.

***Colonia colonus colonus** (*Vieillot*). Long-tailed Tyrant.

Muscicapa colonus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 21, p. 448, 1818—based on Azara, No. 180, Paraguay.

Platyrhynchos platurus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 27, p. 17, 1818—Brésil, coll. Delalande, jr., = Rio de Janeiro.

Muscipeta leucocilla Hahn, Vögel Asien, Afrika, etc., livr. 9, pl. 2, 1821—South America (type in Munich Museum examined).

Pipra atra Thunberg, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., 8, p. 287, 1822—Brazil; Lönnberg, Ibis, 1903, p. 242 (crit.; = juv.).

Muscicapa monacha Lichtenstein, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 53, 1823—Bahia.

Platyrhynchus filicauda Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 12, pl. 14, 1825—Mandiocca, Prov. Rio de Janeiro (type in Munich Museum examined); Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 645, 1906 (crit.).

Muscicapa colon Stephens in Shaw, Gen. Zool., Aves, 13 (2), p. 126, 1826—based on Azara, No. 180, Paraguay.

Muscicapa longipennis Lesson, Traité d'Orn., p. 386, 1831—"du Brésil, à Sainte Catherine"; Pucheran, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, p. 372, 1855 (crit.).

[a] *Sayornis saya quiescens* Grinnell: "Similar to *S. s. saya*, but tone of coloration paler, this paleness being in the direction of ashy gray rather than light brown." (Grinnell, l.c.).

Copurus funebris CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 41, 1859—Minas Geraës (=juv.); HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **14**, p. 61, 1904—Piquete, São Paulo; idem, l.c., **15**, p. 73, 1905 (crit.; =juv.).

Copurus subniger BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 117, 1901—Alto Paraná, Paraguay (= juv.); idem, Faun. Parag., p. 54, 1914 (crit.).

Muscipeta monacha WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3** (2), p. 925, 1831—Rio de Janeiro and Bahia.

Copurus filicauda BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 507, 1856—road from Novo Friburgo to Aldea da Pedra, Rio Parahyba, Prov. Rio de Janeiro.

Copurus colonus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 381—southern Brazil (synon.); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 100, 1868—Registo do Sai (Rio), Mattodentro and Ypanema (São Paulo), Engenho do Gama (Matto Grosso); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 352—Minas Geraës, Morro Queimado (note on juv.); HAMILTON, Ibis, 1871, p. 304—São Paulo; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **21**, p. 256, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina (crit., note on juv.); CABANIS, l.c., **22**, p. 87, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio (note on juv.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 50, 1888—part, spec. a-l, Novo Friburgo, Rio, São Paulo, and "Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul," Brazil; BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, **2**, p. 44, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 332, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul, **3**, p. 182, 1899—Ypiranga, Piquete, Piracicaba (São Paulo); idem, l.c., **4**, p. 154, 1900—Cantagallo and Novo Friburgo, Rio; OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 139, 1902—Sapucay, Paraguay; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 262, 1907—Cachoeira, Itatiba, Alto da Serra (São Paulo), Ourinho (Paraná), Vargem Alegre (Minas Geraës); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 576—Sapucay, Paraguay; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 320, 1910—Alto Paraná; CHROSTOWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, **5**, p. 480, 497, 1912—Vera Guarany, Paraná; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 54, 1914—Alto Paraná.

Copurus colonus colonus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 41, 1908—Goyaz and Fazenda Esperança, Goyaz; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **23**, p. 325, 1912—Paso Yuvay (Paraguay), San Pedro and Iguazú (Misiones).

Range: Southern Brazil, from states of Bahia, Minas Geraës, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso south to Santa Catharina[a], and adjacent districts of Paraguay and Argentina (Misiones)[b].

7: Brazil (Therezopolis, Rio 2; Rio das Velhas, near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 1); Argentina, Misiones (Eldorado 2, Iguazú 2).

***Colonia colonus fuscicapilla** (*Sclater*)[c]. DUSKY-HEADED TYRANT.

Copurus fuscicapillus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 381—Bogotá.

[a] There is no reliable authority for its occurrence in Rio Grande do Sul.

[b] Material examined.—Brazil: Bahia 5, Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas 5, Lagoa Santa, Minas 1; Rio de Janeiro 5; São Paulo (various localities) 9; Blumenau, Santa Catharina 2; Goyaz 4; Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso 1.

[c] *Colonia colonus fuscicapilla* (SCLATER): Very similar to *C. c. colonus* in the male sex; female with pileum much darker gray; wings on average shorter.

Specimens from various parts of Peru are identical with others from Eastern Ecuador, and the females appear to agree with two Bogotá skins of the same

Copurus filicauda (not of SPIX) TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., **10** (1), p. 274, 1844; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 157, 1846—Peru; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **22**, p. 113, 1854—Quijos, Ecuador.

Copurus leuconotus (not of LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **23**, p. 148, 1855—Bogotá; idem, l.c., **26**, p. 71, 1858—Rio Napo, Ecuador.

Copurus colonus (not of VIEILLOT) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 533—Monterico and Paltaybamba; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 209, 1884—same localities, Moyobamba; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 50, 1888—part, spec. m-w, Sarayacu and San José (Ecuador), and Bogotá; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 85, 1889—lower Beni, Bolivia; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 4, 1899—Gualaquiza, Ecuador; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 702—Archidona; (?) SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 11, 1908—Bom Lugar and Monte Verde, Rio Purús; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 377, 1914—same localities.

Copurus colonus fuscicapillus BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 357—La Merced, La Gloria, and Garita del Sol, Dept. Junin; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 432, 1917—Buena Vista and Villavicencio, Colombia.

Colonia colonus fuscicapilla HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., **85**, A, Heft 10, p. 43, 1920—Yahuarmayo, Sierra of Carabaya, Peru (crit.).

Range: Eastern slopes of the Andes from Colombia to northern Bolivia; (?) western Brazil (Rio Purús).

11: Peru (Poco Tambo, east of Chachapoyas 2, Moyobamba 1, San Ramon 2, Rio Colorado, Chanchamayo 5); Colombia (Bogotá 1).

***Colonia colonus poecilonota** (*Cabanis*)[a]. GUIANAN WHITE-BACKED TYRANT.

Copurus poecilonotus CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, **3**, p. 702, 1848—Canuku Mountains, British Guiana (type in Berlin Museum examined).

Copurus leuconotus (not of LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 382—part, Guiana; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 204, 1862—part. spec. a, Cayenne; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 291—British Guiana (ex Schomburgk); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 51, 1888—part, spec. q, r, Cayenne; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 124, 1908—Cayenne (ex SCLATER).

Colonia leuconota poecilonota BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62**, p. 74, 1918—Javaweg, Surinam (crit.).

sex. No males from Colombia have been available for comparison. Eighteen specimens examined.

[a] *Colonia colonus poecilonota* (CABANIS): Nearly allied to, and agreeing with, *C. c. leuconota* in possessing a conspicuous grayish white stripe down the middle of the back; but very much larger, with heavier bill; coloration generally blacker; pileum of male much lighter, hoary gray instead of sooty. Wing (male) 85-88, (female) 79; tail 185-210, (female) 140; bill 8-9.

Material examined.—Cayenne 2. British Guiana: Canuku Mts. 1, Mazaruni River 1, Conwarook 2.

Colonia leuconota CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 142, pl. 3, fig. 1, 1921—Mazaruni River, Bartica, Arawai River, British Guiana.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana.

3: British Guiana (Mazaruni River 1, Conwarook 2).

***Colonia colonus leuconota** (*Lafresnaye*). WHITE-BACKED TYRANT.

Copurus leuconotus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., **5**, p. 335, 1842—"Bolivia" = Bogotá, Colombia; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 294, 1860—Esmeraldas; idem, l.c., 1861, p. 382—part, New Granada and Ecuador; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 204, 1862—part, spec. b-e, Bogotá, Esmeraldas; WYATT, Ibis, 1871, p. 332—Naranjo and lower mountains between Bucaramanga and the Magdalena River; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 511—Remedios; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **32**, p. 297, 1884—La Pita, below Bucaramanga (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 51, 1888—part, spec. a-o, s-u, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Veragua, Panama, Remedios, Bogotá, Esmeraldas; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, **2**, p. 4, 1888—range; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 4, 1899—Rio Peripa, Ecuador; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 607, 1902—Pambilár; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 351, 1907—part, southern Honduras to western Ecuador (monog., full synon.); FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 267, 1910—Guayabo; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 735, 1910—Costa Rica; HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1125—Guineo, Noanama, Nóvita, Chocó, Colombia; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., **9**, p. B50, 1911—Santo Domingo, Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 432, 1917—Alto Bonito, Nóvita, Noanama, San José, Los Cisneros, Cerro Munchique, Barbacoas, Buenavista (Nariño), Puerto Valdivia, Puerto Berrio, Honda; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 263—Gatun, Panama; HALLINAN, Auk, **41**, p. 316, 1924—Gatun.

Colonia colonus leuconota HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., **80**, A, Heft 10, p. 44, 1920 (crit.).

Range: Southern Honduras (Segovia River) through eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia (coast range and Magdalena Valley) to western Ecuador[a].

10: Costa Rica (Guayabo 1, Limon 4); Panama (Colon 2); Colombia (Quibdo 1, Cerro Munchique, coast range 2).

Genus **GUBERNETES** Such.

Gubernetes SUCH, Zool. Journ., **2**, p. 114, 1825—type by monotypy *Gubernetes cunninghami* SUCH = *Muscicapa yetapa* VIEILLOT.

Cybernetes CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 42, 1859—emendation.

[a] Material examined.—Costa Rica: Guayabo 1, Limon 4. Panama: Colon 2. Colombia: Chocó 9, Cerro Munchique 2, La Pita, Bucaramanga 1, Bogotá 2. Ecuador: Pambilár 1, Rio Peripa 1.

*Gubernetes yetapa (*Vieillot*). YETAPA TYRANT.

Muscicapa yetapa VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21**, p. 460, 1818—based on "Yiperu" Azara, No. 75, Paraguay.

Tyrannus bellulus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35**, p. 75, 1819—Brazil, Delalande jr. coll., =Rio de Janeiro; PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, **7**, p. 360, 1855 (crit.).

Muscicapa yiperu LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 52, 1823—São Paulo.

Muscicapa longicauda SPIX, Av. Bras., **2**, p. 14, pl. 17, 1825—São Paulo (type in Munich Museum examined).

Gubernetes cunninghami SUCH, Zool. Journ., **2**, p. 114, pl. 4, 1825—vicinity of Goaytacazes [=Campos], Rio.

Gubernetes forficatus SWAINSON, Natur. Lib., Orn., **10** (Flycatchers), p. 92, pl. 5, 1838—southern Brazil and Paraguay.

Gubernetes yperu LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 58, 1837—Chiquitos, Bolivia.

Alecturus yetapa D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 342, 1839—Chiquitos.

Gubernetes yiperu BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 509, 1856—Sete Lagoas, Minas Geraës.

Cybernetes yetapa PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 99, 1868—Mattodentro, Chacara do S. Manuel Caetano, Mugy das Cruzes, Irisanga, Rio Sapucahy, Antonio Diaz and Rio Paraná (São Paulo), José Diaz (Goyaz), Pansecco (Matto Grosso); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 354—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 611—Chiquitos; WHITE, l.c., 1882, p. 604—Itapua, Misiones; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 124, 1888 (range); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 40, 1888—Rio, Bahia, Misiones; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **10**,, No. 208, p. 9, 1895—Villa Rica, Paraguay; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 179, 1899—São Paulo; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 154, 1900—Cantagallo; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 573—Sapucay, Paraguay.

Gubernetes yetapa HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 647, 1906—Paraguay and São Paulo (crit.); idem, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 40, 1908—Fazenda Esperança, Goyaz; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 259, 1907—Rincão, Franca, Itapurá, Barretos, Ypiranga (São Paulo), Vargem Alegre (Minas Geraës); HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 191, 1909—Posadas, Misiones; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 318, 1910—Misiones; idem, l.c., **23**, p. 326, 1912—Villa Rica, Paraguay; MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., **10**, p. 318, 1918—Villa Lutetia, near San Ignacio, Misiones; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 54, 1914—Monday, Paraguay; HELLMAYR. Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 314, 1925—Chiquitos (crit.); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 309, 1926—Las Palmas, Chaco.

Range: Southern Brazil, from southern Bahia (Caravellas), Minas Geraës, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso south to São Paulo; Paraguay; adjacent parts of Argentina (Misiones, Chaco) and Bolivia (Chiquitos).

2: Brazil (Piraputanga, Matto Grosso 2).

Genus **ALECTRURUS** Vieillot.

Alectrurus VIEILLOT, Analyse nouv. Ornith. élém., p. 39, April 1816—type by monotypy (p. 68) *Gallita tricolor* VIEILLOT.

Gallita VIEILLOT, l.c., p. 68, April 1816—type by monotypy *Gallita tricolor* VIEILLOT.

Xenurus BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 973—proposed for the "Queues-Rares" of Azara (Walckenaer ed., **3**, p. 446, 1809), type by subs. desig. (SCLATER 1888) *Gallita tricolor* VIEILLOT.

Alectura SWAINSON, Natur. Libr., Orn., **10** (Flycatchers), p. 94, 1838—emendation of *Alectrurus* VIEILLOT.

Alectrurus tricolor (*Vieillot*). COCK-TAILED TYRANT.

Gallita tricolor VIEILLOT, Analyse nouv. Orn. élém., p. 68, 1816—"l'Amérique méridionale" = Paraguay.

Alectrurus[a] *tricolor* VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **12**, p. 408, 1817—Paraguay (ex Azara, No. 225); LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., **1**, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 54, 1837—Mojos, Guarayos (Bolivia), Corrientes (spec. examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 341, 1839—same localities; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 511, 1856—Sete Lagoas, Minas Geraës; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 98, 1868—Ypanema, Scaramuza and Itararé (São Paulo), Pederneiras, Jaguaraiba, and Borda do Matto (Paraná), Lhanozo (Minas Geraës); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 357—Vargem Comprida, Sete Lagoas, and Uberaba, Minas Geraës; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 611—Guarayos, Moxos (ex D'ORBIGNY); SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 122, 1888; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 39, 1888—"Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul," Brazil; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 332, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 179, 1899—São Paulo; idem, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 124, 1899—"Rio Grande do Sul"; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 259, 1907—Ypiranga and Piracicaba, São Paulo; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 318, 1910—Misiones; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 54, 1914—Paraguay; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 187, 1925—Corrientes, Moxos, Guarayos; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922–23, p. 645, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires.

Muscicapa alector TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. col., livr. 26, pl. 155 (♂ ♀), Sept. 1822—Paraguay and Brazil; LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 53, 1823—São Paulo (descr. ♂ ♀); WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3** (2), p. 874, 1831—São Romão, Rio São Francisco (Minas) and "Rio Grande do Sul."

Muscicapa alectrura VIEILLOT and OUDART, Galerie Ois., **1** (2), p. 211, pl. 132 (= ♂), about 1824—"l'Amérique australe."

Alectura azarii SWAINSON, Natur. Libr., Orn., **10** (Flycatchers), p. 96, pl. 6 (= ♂), 1838—Paraguay and southern Brazil.

Range: Campos districts of southern Brazil (in states of Minas Geraës, São Paulo, Paraná, and Matto Grosso), eastern Bolivia (Moxos,

[a] Sometimes spelled *Alecturus* or *Alectorurus*.

Guarayos), and adjacent parts of Paraguay and Argentina (prov. Corrientes and Misiones)[a].

Genus YETAPA Lesson.

Yetapa LESSON, Traité d'Orn., p. 387, 1831—type by monotypy *Muscicapa psalura* TEMMINCK = *Muscicapa risora* VIEILLOT.

Psalidura GLOGER, Gemeinnütz. Hand-and Hilfsbuch, p. 326, 1841—type by subs. desig. (SCLATER 1888) *Muscicapa risora* VIEILLOT.

Myiophthorus BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 128, 1901—type *Myiophthorus morenoanus* BERTONI = *Yetapa risora* (VIEILLOT).

*Yetapa risora (*Vieillot*). STRANGE-TAILED TYRANT.

Muscicapa risora VIEILLOT (and OUDART), Galerie Ois., 1 (2), p. 209, pl. 131 (= ♂), 1824[b]—"Brésil."

Muscicapa psalura TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. col., livr. 48, pl. 286 (= ♂); livr. 50, pl. 296 (= ♀), 1824[c]—Brazil, coll. A. de Saint-Hilaire; WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 877, 1831—Rio Grande do Sul (descr. ♂).

Alecturus[d] *guirayetapa*[e] LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 54, 1837 (based on "Le Guirayetapa" VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 12, p. 409, ex Azara, No. 226, Paraguay)—Corrientes; D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 342, 1839—Corrientes and Maldonado (spec. examined); DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 51, 1839—Maldonado; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 98, 1868—Pansecco, Matto Grosso; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1878, p. 60—Lujan Bridge, Prov. Buenos Aires; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 140, 1883—Concepcion del Uruguay, Entrerios and Carhué, Prov. Buenos Aires; GIBSON, Ibis, 1885, p. 279—Paysandú, Uruguay (nest descr.); SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 9, 1895—Villa Rica, Paraguay.

Alecturus psalurus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 510, 1856—Rio Grande do Sul; idem, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 246, 1860—"in der Pampa bei San Luis"; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 457, 1861—near San Luis and Rio Cuarto; DOERING, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p 252, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes.

Alectrurus risorius SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 123, 1888—Argentina; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 39, 1888—La Plata, Maldonado, Paysandú, Lujan Bridge; WITHINGTON, Ibis, 1888, p. 465—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Cordoba, 10, p. 401, 1890—Cordoba; HOLLAND Ibis, 1891, p 16—Est. Espartillar, Prov. Buenos Aires; idem, l.c., 1892, p. 199—Espartillar; idem, l.c., 1893, p 485—Santa Elena,

[a] No reliable authority exists for the reported occurrence in Uruguay or Rio Grande do Sul.

[b] Published early in the year (January or February).

[c] Livraison 48 was issued in July, livr. 50 in September 1824.

[d] Variously spelled *Alecturus*, *Alectrurus*, and *Alectorurus*.

[e] Sometimes spelled *guirayetupa* or *guiru-yetapa*.

Entrerios; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 125, 1899—Rio Grande do Sul; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 573—Sapucay, Paraguay; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 318, 1910—range in Argentina; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 54, 1914—Paraguay; TREMOLERAS, El Hornero, **2**, p. 20, 1920—Paysandú and Flores, Uruguay.

Alectrurus risoria HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov Zool., **16**, p. 191, 1909—Selva (Santiago del Estero), Ceres, Ocampo, and Mocovi (Santa Fé), La Soledad (Entrerios).

Alectrurus risorus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 187, 1925—Maldonado (range).

Myiophthorus morenoanus BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 128, 1901—Alto Paraná, Paraguay (= ♂ juv.).

Yetapa risorus WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 309, 1926—Riacho Pilaga, Formosa.

Range: Northern Argentina, south to Buenos Aires (Carhué), west to Cordoba, San Luis, and Santiago del Estero; Uruguay; Paraguay; and adjoining parts of southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul and Matto Grosso).

1: Argentina (Rio Paranay, Misiones 1).

Genus **KNIPOLEGUS** Boie.

Knipolegus BOIE, Isis, 1826 (1), p. 973—type by monotypy[a] *Muscicapa cyanirostris* VIEILLOT

Ada LESSON, Traité d'Orn., p. 388, 1831—type by subs. desig. (SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 42, 1888) *Muscicapa nigerrima* VIEILLOT.

Blechropus SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, **2**, p. 256, July 1837 (generic characters); idem, Natur. Libr., Ornith., **10** (Flycatchers), p. 99, 1838—type *Blechropus cristatus* SWAINSON.

Sericoptila "SCHIFF" BONAPARTE, Ann. Sci. Nat., (4) Zool., **1**, p. 134, 1854 (nomen nudum); GRAY, Cat. Gen. and Subgen. B. Brit. Mus., p 145, 1855—type *Ada cyanirostris* D'ORBIGNY = *Muscicapa cyanirostris* VIEILLOT.

*Knipolegus lophotes nom. nov.[b] CRESTED BLACK TYRANT.

Muscicapa comata (not of GMELIN 1789) LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 55, 1823—São Paulo, Brazil; WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3**(2), p. 819, 1831—boundary line of Bahia and Minas Geraës.

[a] Boie mentions two species. The first, *Musc[icapa] lophotes* "Temm." being a nomen nudum, *M. cyanirostris* VIEILLOT (ex AZARA, No. 181) automatically becomes the genotype.

[b] No valid name appears to exist for the large, crested *Knipolegus* of Brazil. *Muscicapa comata* and *Muscicapa galeata* are both preoccupied, while the specific term *cristatus* is rendered untenable by Lesson, in 1831, having described *Muscicapa cristata* which proves to be the female of *Knipolegus cyanirostris*. *Muscicapa lophotes* "Temm." is obviously an unpublished manuscript name, and "*Knipolegus lophotes*" sometimes credited to Boie, is not to be found in his paper in the "Isis."

In this species, the sexes are alike, the female being merely smaller, and the bill is uniform dusky black. Young birds are dull brownish black, with the crest barely suggested, and without glossy edges to the upper wing-coverts.

Wing (male) 115-125, (female) 110-114; tail 93-100, (female) 91-96; bill 16-18.

Muscicapa galeata (not of LICHTENSTEIN 1823) SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 20, pl. 27 (= ♂), 1825—part, descr. of male only, São Paulo (type in Munich Museum examined).

Blechropus cristatus SWAINSON, Natur. Libr., Orn., 10 (Flycatchers), p. 99, pl. 7 (= ♂), 1838—no locality indicated.

Cnipolegus comatus KAUP, Journ. Orn., 1, p. 29, 1853 (diag.); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 513, 1856—Congonhas, Lagoa Santa, Minas; HEINE, Journ. Orn., 7, p. 331, 1859—southern Brazil to "Montevideo" (monog.); CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 46, 1859—Rio Grande; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 98, 1868—Scaramuza, Faz. do Rio Verde, Itararé, and Araraquara (São Paulo), Jaguaraiba and Lança (Paraná) (spec. examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 356— Serra da Piedade and Pico de Itabira (Minas), Chapeo de Uvas, Serra da Mantiqueira; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, p. 128, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; SCLATER Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 43, 1888—Brazil; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 332, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 180, 1899—São Paulo; idem, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 125, 1899—Pelotas, Taquara; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 260, 1907—Curytiba (Paraná), Vargem Alegre and Itatiaya (Minas), Franca and Itararé (São Paulo); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 652, 1906 (note on *M. galeata* SPIX); LÜDERWALDT, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), 27, p. 353, 1909—Campo Itatiaya.

Range: Southern Brazil, from Matto Grosso, Goyaz, Minas Geraës, and Rio de Janeiro south to Rio Grande do Sul, and Uruguay[a].

4: Brazil (Rio das Velhas, near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 1; Certeza, Goyaz 1); Uruguay (Quebrada de los Cuervos 2).

*Knipolegus nigerrimus (*Vieillot*)[b]. VIEILLOT'S BLACK TYRANT.

Muscicapa nigerrima VIELLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 21, p. 453, 1818 —no locality given, the types examined in the Paris Museum were collected by DELALANDE, junior, at Rio de Janeiro (descr. ♂ ♀); PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, p. 357, 1855 (crit.).

Muscicapa galeata (not of LICHTENSTEIN 1823) SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 20, pl. 28 (= ♀), 1825—part, descr. of female only, São Paulo (spec. in Munich Museum examined).

[a] Material examined.—Goyaz: Certeza 1. Minas Geraës: Agua Suja, near Bagagem 4, Rio das Velhas 1. São Paulo: Itararé 6, Araraquara 1, Rio Verde 3, São Paulo 1. Paraná: Jaguaraiba 1, Lança 1. Rio Grande do Sul: Taquara 1.

[b] *Knipolegus nigerrimus* (VIEILLOT), while superficially resembling *K. lophotes*, is nevertheless quite distinct specifically. Besides being smaller, it has the bill mostly whitish and the crest much shorter as well as differently shaped. The crest feathers, instead of being pointed and attenuated on their apical portion as in *K. lophotes*, are of equal width from base to tip and slightly rounded at the end. The body plumage is deep velvety black without trace of the distinct metallic glossy edges so conspicuous in its ally, while the female has the throat broadly streaked with cinnamon-rufous. Wing (male) 95-103, (female) 93-95; tail 80-86, (female) 80-81; bill 15-16.

Material examined.—Rio de Janeiro 3, Corcovado 2, summit of Itatiaya 1, Colonia Alpina, Serra dos Orgãos 2, Therezopolis 3, "São Paulo" 1.

Muscicapa rufogularis LESSON, Traité d'Orn., p. 388, 1831—no locality given, the type examined in the Paris Museum is from Rio de Janeiro (descr. ♀).

Cnipolegus lafresnayi KAUP, Journ. Orn., **1**, p. 29, 1853—Brazil.

Cnipolegus nigerrimus HEINE, Journ. Orn., **7**, p. 332, 1859—São Paulo and "Rio Grande do Sul" (monog.); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 98, 1868—Corcovado, Rio de Janeiro (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 43, 1888—Brazil; LÜDERWALDT, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), **27**, p. 353, 1909—Itatiaya.

Sericoptila nigerrima CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 47, 1859—Rio Grande[a] (spec. examined).

Knipolegus nigerrimus HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 652, 1906—(note on SPIX's specimen); MIRANDA RIBEIRO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, **13**, p. 184, 1906—Retiro do Ramos, Itatiaya; IHERING, Cat. F. Braz., **1**, p. 260, 1907—Itararé and Campos de Jordão (São Paulo), Itatiaya (Minas); PINTO-PEIXOTO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, **24**, p. 262, 1923—Monte-Serrat, Itatiaya.

Range: Southeastern Brazil, in provinces of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and southern Minas Geraës.

3: Brazil (Therezopolis, Rio 3).

*Knipolegus aterrimus aterrimus *Kaup*. KAUP'S BLACK TYRANT.

Fluvicola nigerrima (not *Muscicapa nigerrima* VIEILLOT) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., **1**, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 59, 1837—part, descr. of female and localities Cochabamba, Moxos, "Chiquitos" (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Ada nigerrima D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 340, 1839—part, descr. of male and localities Ayupaya, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca.

Cnipolegus aterrimus KAUP, Journ. Orn., **1**, p. 29, 1853—based on *Fluvicola nigerrima* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY and *Ada nigerrima* D'ORBIGNY part, Ayupaya, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca (type—as designated by HELLMAYR[b]—from Cochabamba in Paris Museum); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 611—part, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca (ex D'ORIBGNY); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 44, 1888—part, spec. j-o, Bolivia (spec. examined).

Myiarchus fasciatus LEYBOLD, Journ. Orn., **13**, p. 402, 1865—Mendoza (descr. ♂ juv., ♀).

Cnipolegus cyanirostris (not of VIEILLOT) BURMEISTER, Journ. Ornith., **8**, p. 246, 1860—Mendoza (spec. examined); idem, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 457, 1861—Mendoza.

Cnipolegus anthracinus (not of HEINE) CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **26**, p. 197, 1878—Sierra de Cordoba and Rio Guayquiraro (crit.); SALVIN, Ibis, 1880, p. 356—Salta (spec. examined); SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 126, 1888—

[a] Probably the river of that name in southern Minas Geraës. The specimens show the same mode of preparation as the types of *Rhopochares argentinus* CABANIS and HEINE.

[b] Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 317, 1925.

part; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 44, 1888—Mendoza, Pampas of Argentina, Cordoba, Salta (spec. examined); Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, 10, p. 401, 1890—Cordoba; Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, p. 280, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja (spec. examined); Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 9, 1895—Salta; idem, l.c., 12, No. 292, p. 12, 1897—Tala, Lesser, Cara-huassi, Salta (spec. examined); Holland, Ibis, 1897, p. 167—Santa Elena, Entrerios (spec. examined); Holmberg, Seg. Censo Rep. Arg., 1, p. 535, 1898—range, excl. Misiones; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 183, 1902— Rio Sali, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 47, 1905—Rio Sali; Lönnberg, Ibis, 1903, p. 455—Tolomosa, Tarija; Baer, Ornis, 12, p. 219, 1904—Tapia, Criolla, Tucumán; Bruch, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 255, 1904—Rio das Pedras, Salta (spec. examined); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 319, 1910 (range in Argentina); Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 321, 1923—Rio Colorado.

Cnipolegus hudsoni (not of Sclater) White, P Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 39—Cosquin, Cordoba (spec. examined).

Knipolegus aterrimus aterrimus Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 192, 1909—Tucumán (spec. examined); Hellmayr, l.c., 32, p. 316, 318, 1925—eastern Bolivia and Argentina (monog.); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 311, 1926—General Roca (Rio Negro) and Tapia (Tucumán).

Knipolegus anthracinus (not of Heine) Reed, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 35, 1916—Mendoza.

Knipolegus aterrimus Sanzin, El Hornero, 1, p. 150, 1918—Chacras and Lujan de Cuyo, Mendoza; Reed, l.c., p. 270, 1919—Las Higueras, Mendoza (nest and eggs descr.); Giacomelli, l.c., 3, p. 71, 1923—La Rioja.

Range: Eastern Bolivia (in depts. Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, and Tarija) and western Argentina (from Salta to Cordoba, Mendoza, and Rio Negro); occasionally also in Entrerios (Rio Guayquiraro, Santa Elena)[a].

2: Bolivia (Parotani, Cochabamba 1); Argentina (Gualfin, Catamarca 1).

***Knipolegus aterrimus anthracinus** *Heine*[b]. Heine's Black Tyrant.

Cnipolegus anthracinus Heine, Journ. Orn., 7, p. 334, 1859—"Bolivia" = Yungas of La Paz (type in Berlin Museum examined; descr. ♂ ad.); Taczanowski,

[a] Males from Bolivia and various parts of Argentina agree well together. Contrary to my former statement (Nov. Zool., 32, p. 319), females from northwestern Argentina (Salta, Tucumán) do not differ from a series of topotypes, while those from Mendoza are generally paler, less brownish above, with lighter rufous rump, and whiter, less buffy underneath. Holland's specimen, a young female, taken at Santa Elena on March 22, 1896—except for its slightly more grayish back—agrees well with the Mendoza birds. Its occurrence so far east is certainly exceptional.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Parotani 1, Cochabamba 2, Valle Grande 5, Samaipata 7, Chuquisaca 3, Tarija 4, unspecified 4. Argentina: Salta 3, Tala, Salta 1, Cachi, Salta 1; Tucumán 3, Norco 2, Gomez 2, Santa Ana 1, La Criolla 1, Tapia 1; Gualfin, Catamarca 1; Chilecito, La Rioja 1; Cordoba 1, Cosquin, Cordoba 1; Mendoza 10; Santa Elena, Entrerios 1.

[b] *Knipolegus aterrimus anthracinus* Heine: Similar to *K. a. aterrimus*, but smaller. Male duller black, especially below. Female distinguished by having the

P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 533—Huanta; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 208, 1884—Huanta, Higos, Andamarca.

Fluvicola nigerrima (not *Muscicapa nigerrima* VIEILLOT) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 59, 1837—part, Yungas (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Ada nigerrima D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 340, 1839—part, Yungas (descr. ♀).

Cnipolegus aterrimus KAUP, Journ. Orn., 1, p. 29, 1853—part, Yungas (ex D'ORBIGNY and LAFRESNAYE); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 611—part, Yungas (ex D'ORBIGNY), Sorata, Tilotilo (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 44, 1888—part, spec. c, e-h, Tilotilo, Sorata [a](spec. examined).

Myiarchus fasciatus (not of LEYBOLD) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 539—Huanta.

Knipolegus aterrimus ockendeni HARTERT, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 23, p. 11, 1908—Oconeque, Carabaya, Peru (type examined).

Knipolegus heterogyna ockendeni CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 89 1921—San Miguel Bridge, Torontoy, Urubamba, Peru.

Knipolegus aterrimus anthracinus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 316, 319, 1925—western Bolivia and southeastern Peru (monog.).

Range: Western Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz) and southern Peru (Carabaya, Dept. Puno; Urubamba Valley, Dept. Cuzco; Huanta, Dept. Ayacucho).

1: Peru (Oconeque, Carabaya 1).

***Knipolegus aterrimus heterogyna** *Berlepsch*[b]. CAJABAMBA BLACK TYRANT.

Knipolegus aterrimus heterogyna BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 471, Feb. 1907—Cajabamba, Peru; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 327, 1925—northern Peru (monog.).

central pair of rectrices uniform blackish down to the base; the four succeeding ones cinnamon rufous at base of inner web only; the under parts paler, less ochreous, and flammulated with dusky grayish on chest; the crown less blackish; the primaries devoid of cinnamon edges along outer web. Wing (male) 81-85½, (female) 72-79; tail (male) 73-80, (female) 64-73.

The type of *C. anthracinus* proves to be a specimen of the small West Bolivian form (see Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 318, 1925). Birds from Peru (*ockendeni*) average very slightly smaller, and the females have the dusky patch on the lateral rectrices a trifle less extended, but the divergency is insignificant.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Yungas of La Paz 18. Peru: Oconeque, Carabaya 5, Urcos, Cuzco 1.

[a] One male and two females from "Tilotilo" which turn out to be referable to *K.a. aterrimus* are, no doubt, incorrectly labelled.

[b] *Knipolegus aterrimus heterogyna* BERLEPSCH: Male like *K. a. anthracinus*, but somewhat larger, with the tail more strongly rounded; female much darker, more of

Cnipolegus aterrimus (not of KAUP) SALVIN, Nov. Zool., **2**, p. 11, 1895—Cajabamba, Chusgon, Huamachuco, Malca.

Knipolegus aterrimus MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., **1**, p. 322, 1910—Huaylillas.

Range: Northern Peru, in depts. of Cajamarca and Libertad.

1: Peru (Cajabamba 1).

***Knipolegus cyanirostris** (*Vieillot*). BLUE-BILLED BLACK TYRANT.

Muscicapa cyanirostris VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21**, p. 447, 1818—based on Azara, No. 181, Paraguay (= ♂ ad.).

Muscicapa ruficapilla VIEILLOT, l.c., **21**, p. 459, 1818—based on Azara, No. 178, Paraguay (= ♀).

Muscicapa cristata LESSON, Traité d'Orn., p. 385, 1831—no locality given (the type examined in the Paris Museum was obtained by Auguste de Saint-Hilaire in southern Brazil; = ♀); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 318, 1906 (crit.).

Muscipeta analis NORDMANN in Erman, Naturhist. Atlas Reise um die Erde, p. 15, 1835—based on Azara, No. 178, Paraguay (= ♀).

Fluvicola cyanirostris LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., **1**, in Mag. Zool., **7**, p. 59, 1837—Corrientes (descr. ♀).

Ada cyanirostris D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 340, 1839—from the 30th degree south to Corrientes (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Cnipolegus unicolor KAUP, Journ. Orn., **1**, p. 29, 1853—new name for *Ada cyanirostris* D'ORBIGNY; HEINE, l.c., **7**, p. 337, 1859 (ex D'ORBIGNY); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 317, 1906 (crit.; = *C. cyanirostris*).

Cnipolegus cyanirostris KAUP, Journ. Orn., **1**, p. 29, 1853 (diag.); HEINE, l.c., **7**, p. 335, 1859 (monog.); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 98, 1868—Ypanema, Cimeterio do Lambari, Registo Velho, Capivari, Curytiba (spec. examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 356—Lagoa Santa (Minas) and Morro Queimado (Rio); HAMILTON, Ibis, 1871, p. 304—São Paulo; PELZELN, Nunquam otios., **2**, p. 291, 1874—Novo Friburgo, Rio; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 141, 1883—Concepcion del Uruguay, Entrerios; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., **2**, p. 128, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul (crit.); SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 127, 1888—range excl. Mendoza; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 46, 1888—La Plata, Uruguay, Brazil; APLIN, Ibis, 1894, p. 177—Santa Elena, Uruguay; HOLMBERG, Scg. Censo Rep. Arg., **1**, p. 536, 1898—range; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 180, 1899—São Paulo; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 154, 1900—Novo Friburgo; idem, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 125, 1899—Mundo Novo.

Knipolegus cyanirostris OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 139, 1902—Sapucay, Paraguay; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 261, 1907—Botucatú,

a blackish brown above and much paler, buff rather than ochraceous below; upper tail-coverts and light basal area of rectrices buffy whitish or cinnamon buff instead of bright cinnamon rufous, this pale zone being, besides, somewhat differently arranged, invading as it does the basal half of the outer web of the penultimate as also the extreme base of the central rectrix. Wing (male) 85½-88½, (female) 75-79; tail 75½-81, (female) 69½-72; bill 15½-17½.

Material examined.—Cajabamba 12, Chusgon 5.

Salto Grande do Paranapanema, Itatiba, Itararé, Bededouro, Itapurá (Rio Tieté), Campos de Jordão (São Paulo), Pelotas (Rio Grande do Sul); MIRANDA RIBEIRO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 13, p. 184, 1906—Itatiaya; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 192, 1909—Barracas al Sud (Buenos Aires), San Vicente (Chaco); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 574—Sapucay, Paraguay; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 319, 1910—range in Argentina, excl. Mendoza; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 54, 1914—Alto Paraná; MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 10, p. 318, 1918—Villa Lutetia, Misiones; TREMOLERAS, El Hornero, 2, p. 20, 1920—Uruguay; PINTO-PEIXOTO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 24, p. 262, 1923—Monte-Serrat, Itatiaya; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 327, 1925—Corrientes (crit., range); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 311, 1926—Las Palmas (Chaco), San Vicente, Rio Negro, and Lazcano (Uruguay).

Cnipolegus aterrimus (not of KAUP) WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 604—San Javier, Misiones (spec. in Mus. Berlepsch examined).

Cnipolegus sp. WHITE, l.c., 1882, p. 604—Santo Tomé, Corrientes.

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Minas Geraës (Lagoa Santa) and Espirito Santo (Victoria) to Rio Grande do Sul and Matto Grosso; Uruguay; Paraguay; eastern Argentina (in prov. Entrerios, Corrientes, Misiones, Santa Fé, and Buenos Aires)[a].

11: Brazil (Victoria, São Paulo 1; Therezopolis, Rio 5; Urucúm de Corumbá, Matto Grosso 1); Argentina (Caraguatay, Misiones 1); Uruguay (Maldonado 2, north of San Carlos 1).

***Knipolegus cabanisi** *Schulz.* CABANIS'S TYRANT.

Cnipolegus cabanisi SCHULZ, Journ. Orn., 30, p. 462, 1882—near Sauciyaca and Chaquebil, Prov. Tucumán; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 128, 1888—Tucumán; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 47, 1888—Tucumán; HOLMBERG, Seg. Censo Rep. Arg., 1, p. 536, 1898—Tucumán; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 183, 1902—San Pablo, Quebrada de Las Piedras, Cumbre de la Hoyada, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 47, 1905—same localities; BAER, Ornis, 12, p. 219, 1904—Santa Ana, Lagunita.

Knipolegus cabanisi HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 192, 1909—Tafi Viejo, Quebrada de Las Piedras, Cumbre de Raco, Villa Nougues (Tucumán), Ledesma (Jujuy) (spec. examined); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 319, 1910—Prov. Tucumán; DINELLI, El Hornero, 1, p. 140, 1918—Tucumán (habits).

Range: Subtropical Zone of the Andes of northwestern Argentina (in prov. Tucumán and Jujuy), north apparently to southeastern Peru (Marcapata Valley)[b].

1: Argentina (Ledesma, Jujuy 1).

[a] Birds from Argentina (*C. unicolor*) are identical with others from Paraguay (topotypical *cyanirostris*) and Brazil (*cristata*).

Material examined.—Brazil: Victoria, Espirito Santo 2, Novo Friburgo 1, Therezopolis 5. São Paulo 9, Paraná 4, São Lourenco, Rio Grande do Sul 3. Argentina: Concepcion, Misiones 1, Corrientes (type of *C. unicolor*) 1, Barracas al Sud 2, San Vicente, Chaco 1. Paraguay: Sapucay 4.

[b] An adult male from Quispicanchio and a female from Chirimayo, Marcapata,

Knipolegus orenocensis orenocensis *Berlepsch*[a]. ORINOCO TYRANT.

Cnipolegus orenocensis BERLEPSCH, Ibis, (5) **2**, p. 433, pl. 12, 1884—Angostura, Orinoco R., Venezuela (type examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 47, 1888—Angostura; BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Ornis, **6**, p. 10, 1890—Angostura; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 35, 1902—Altagracia, Caicara, Capuchin; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 218, 1916—Ciudad Bolivar, Altagracia, Caicara (descr. juv.).

Range: Venezuela, on the banks of the Orinoco (from Ciudad Bolivar up to the mouth of the Rio Meta) and Apure River (San Fernando).

Knipolegus orenocensis xinguensis *Berlepsch*[b]. XINGÚ TYRANT.

Knipolegus orenocensis xinguensis BERLEPSCH, Orn. Monatsber., **20**, p. 19, 1912—Santa Julia, Rio Iriri, R. Xingú (type examined); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 378, 1914—Rio Iriri.

Knipolegus orenocensis (not of BERLEPSCH) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 41, 1908—Rio Araguaya, Goyaz.

Knipolegus xinguensis SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., **61**, p. 523, 1913—Rio Iriri.

Range: Northern Brazil, on the banks of the Araguaya and Iriri (tributary of the Xingú).

Knipolegus orenocensis sclateri *Hellmayr*[c]. SCLATER'S SOOTY TYRANT.

Knipolegus sclateri HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 318, 1906—Rio Madeira [below the mouth of the Rio Mahissy], Brazil; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 261, 1907—Rio Madeira; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **17**, p. 285, 1910—Rio Madeira.

July 16, both secured by the late G. Ockenden and preserved in the collection of the Tring Museum appear to be inseparable from a topotypical series.

Material examined.—Argentina, Tucumán: Villa Nougues 1, Cumbre de Raco 2, Quebrada de Las Piedras 1, Tafi Viejo 2; Ledesma, Jujuy 4. Peru: Marcapata Valley 2.

[a] *Knipolegus orenocensis orenocensis* BERLEPSCH: Male above slate gray, tinged with olivaceous, passing into sooty blackish on crown; sides of head and under parts dark sooty gray, the latter slightly washed with olive. Female much lighter olive gray, the crown hardly darker than the back. Wing (eight males) 82-85½, (seven females) 76-79; tail (male) 75-80, (female) 69-74; bill 14½-16.

Material examined.—Angostura 1, Altagracia 10, Caicara 2, Capuchin 1, San Fernando, Rio Apure 1.

[b] *Knipolegus orenocensis xinguensis* BERLEPSCH: Male very similar to *K. o. orenocensis*, but coloration more purely slate gray, without any olivaceous hue; female, however, very different by having the under parts buff or buffy white, flammulated with gray, especially on throat and middle line, and by its paler gray back. Wing (five males) 85-87½, (three females) 78-79; tail (male) 75-77, (female) 72-74; bill 15-16.

Two males from the Rio Araguaya, in very fresh plumage, are decidedly darker than the typical series which is in rather worn condition.

Material examined.—Rio Iriri 6; Rio Araguaya 2 (males).

[c] *Knipolegus orenocensis sclateri* HELLMAYR: Male agreeing with *K. o. orenocensis* and *K. o. xinguensis* in absence of whitish margin along inner web of quills, but much smaller and darker, sooty black, with a slight silky gloss on the upper parts; female

Cnipolegus unicolor (not of KAUP) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 99, 1868—Rio Madeira (descr. of female; spec. in Vienna Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 47, 1888—Pebas.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from the Madeira west to Pebas, Peru.

Genus **PHAEOTRICCUS** Ridgway[a].

Phaeotriccus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **18**, p. 209, 1905—type by orig. desig. *Cnipolegus hudsoni* SCLATER.

Phaeotriccus hudsoni (*Sclater*)[b]. HUDSON'S BLACK TYRANT.

Cnipolegus hudsoni SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1872, p. 541, pl. 31—Rio Negro, Patagonia (type examined; = ♂); SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 126, 1888—Patagonia; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 45, 1888—Rio Negro (descr. ♂); HOLMBERG, Seg. Censo Rep. Arg., **1**, p. 535, 1898 (descr. ♂); HOLLAND, Ibis, 1897, p. 167—Santa Elena, Entrerios (spec. examined); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 319, 1910—Rio Negro.

Cnipolegus anthracinus (not of HEINE) DOERING, Inf. of. Exp. Rio Negro, **1**, p. 24, 1881—between the Rio Colorado and Rio Negro.

Knipolegus aterrimus hudsoni BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 472, 1907 (crit.); PEREYRA, El Hornero, **3**, p. 168, 1923—San Isidro, Prov. Buenos Aires.

Phaeotriccus hudsoni WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 314, 1926—Victorica, Pampa.

Range: Argentina (Rio Negro; Rio Colorado; Victorica, Pampa; Neuquen; San Isidro, Buenos Aires; Santa Elena, Entrerios), and eastern Bolivia (Santa Cruz de la Sierra)[c].

not unlike *K. o. xinguensis* on the under parts which are buffy, streaked with grayish brown, but smaller and immediately recognizable by dull wood brown (instead of olive gray) upper parts and sides of head, pale brownish (not olive gray) edges to wing-coverts and quills, and slight rufescent fringes to the upper tail-coverts. Wing (two males) 77-78, (one female) 72; tail (male) 69-71, (female) 65; bill 14½-15.

Material examined.—Brazil: Rio Madeira 2 (1 ♂ 1 ♀). Peru: Pebas 1 (♂).

[a] *Phaeotriccus* RIDGWAY, though nearly allied to *Knipolegus*, may be separated by the narrow, subfalcate three outer primaries, this character being as well developed in the female as in the male sex.

[b] *Phaeotriccus hudsoni* (SCLATER), in addition to the peculiar shape of the outer primaries, may be distinguished, in the male sex, from *Knipolegus a. aterrimus* by much smaller size, shorter as well as slenderer bill, and by possessing a tuft of silky white feathers on each side of the rump. The female, here for the first time characterized, in coloration recalls that of *K. aterrimus anthracinus*, but is much smaller and has the crown washed with cinnamon, while the lower parts are much paler, almost whitish, and the dusky tips to the lateral rectrices much less extended. Wing (six males) 70-72, (one female, Neuquen) 68½; tail 67-69; bill 13-14.

[c] Two adult males obtained by A. H. Holland at Santa Elena (Entrerios) on October 3, 1895 are identical with four topotypes from the Rio Negro. An immature male from Santa Cruz (Carnegie Museum, No. 32856) is slightly larger (wing 73; tail 71) and has a more blackish bill. The only female seen by me was secured by E. Weiske at Neuquen, on November 12, 1910, and is in the Munich Museum (No. 12.86).

***Phaeotriccus poecilocercus** (*Pelzeln*)[a]. Pelzeln's Black Tyrant.

Empidochanes poecilocercus Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 116, 181, 1868—Rio Amajaú, Rio Negro (type in Vienna Museum examined; = ♀); Berlepsch and Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 53, p. 27, 1905 (crit.); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 12, 1907—Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz.

Cnipolegus pusillus Sclater and Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., p. 158, 1873—Lower Amazon (type in British Museum examined; = ♂ ad.); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 74, 1888—Lower Amazon; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 36, 1902—Perico, Orinoco R.; Venezuela (spec. examined); Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 525, 1908—Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins.

Cnipolegus unicolor (not of Kaup) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 577—Lower Amazon.

Knipolegus pusillus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 284, 1910—Jamarysinho, Rio Machados; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 523, 1913—Tocantins, Rio Iriri, Cussary (habits); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 378, 1914—Rio Tocantins (Alcobaça, Arumatheua), Rio Iriri (Santa Julia), Cussary, Monte Alegre, Rio Jamundá (Faro); Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 219, 1916—Perico.

Knipolegus poecilocercus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 20, p. 240, 1913 (monog., range, descr. ♂ ♀).

Range: British Guiana (Ourumee); Venezuela (Perico, Rio Orinoco); northern Brazil, from the Tocantins west to the Rio Madeira and upper Rio Negro (Rio Amajaú).

3: Brazil (Serra da Lua, near Boa Vista, Rio Branco 3).

Genus **ENTOTRICCUS** Wetmore and Peters[b].

Entotriccus Wetmore and Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 36, p. 144, 1923—type by orig. desig. *Muscisaxicola striaticeps* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny.

[a] *Phaeotriccus poecilocercus* (Pelzeln), in shape of the three outer primaries, agrees with *P. hudsoni*, but is much smaller in all proportions. The male is glossy black like its ally, but lacks the white basal zone on the inner web of the quills as well as the white tuft on the sides of the rump. The female, too, shows much analogy in coloration (two light bands across the wing-coverts, dusky streaks on throat and breast, cinnamomeous upper tail-coverts); it differs, however, in addition to its smaller size, by the dusky and rufous areas of the tail being arranged in another way. Wing (five males) 59-61½, (five females) 55-59; tail 48-53; bill 11½-12½.

Material examined.—Brazil: Monte Alegre 1, Rio Jamundá 1, lower Amazon 1, Itaituba 1, Jamarysinho 1, Rio Amajaú 1, Serra da Lua 3. Venezuela: Perico 2. British Guiana: Ourumee (♀ ad., Oct. 3, 1890, H. Whitely, jr., in coll. British Museum).

[b] *Entotriccus* Wetmore and Peters comes very close to *Phaeotriccus*, but differs in much smaller, slenderer bill, and by having all the primaries (instead of only the three outer ones) more or less narrowed and subfalcate; besides, the outermost primary is much shorter, being equal to the outer secondaries instead of to the eight or ninth primary. The propriety of generically separating *M. striaticeps* is perhaps questionable, the peculiar structure of the wing being much less developed in the female sex.

***Entotriccus striaticeps** (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). CINEREOUS TYRANT.

Muscisaxicola striaticeps LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 66, 1837—"La Paz" = Chiquitos, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined; = ♀); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 356, pl. 41, fig. 1, 1839—"La Paz"; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 318, 1906 (crit.).

Cnipolegus cinereus SCLATER, P.Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 58—Corumbá, Rio Paraguay, Matto Grosso (type in U. S. National Museum examined; = ♂); CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 26, p. 197, 1878—Cordoba (note on female); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 460—Cordoba; SALVIN, Ibis, 1880, p. 357, pl. 10 (♂ ♀)—Tucumán and Salta; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 128, 1888—Argentina; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 47, 1888—Salta, Tucumán, Cordoba; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, 10, p. 401, 1890—Cordoba; KERR, Ibis, 1892, p. 129—Rio Pilcomayo; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 12, No. 292, p. 12, 1897—Tala, Salta; HOLMBERG, Seg. Censo Rep. Arg., 1, p. 536, 1898—Argentina; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 184, 1902—Tapia, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 47, 1905—Tapia; BAER, Ornis, 12, p. 220, 1904—Tapia.

Knipolegus striaticeps HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 193, 1909—Tapia, Vipos (Tucumán), Santiago del Estero; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 319, 1910—range in Argentina; DINELLI, El Hornero, 1, p. 141, 1918 (nest and egg descr.); GIACOMELLI, l.c., 3, p. 71, 1923—Sierra de La Rioja; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 334, 1925 (crit.).

Cnipolegus striaticeps CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 575—Sapucay, Paraguay.

Phaeotriccus striaticeps BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 54, 1914—Asunción.

Entotriccus striaticeps WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 313, 1926—Riacho Pilago (Formosa), Puerto Pinasco (Paraguay), and Tapia (Tucumán) (habits).

Range: Eastern Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Chiquitos, San Miguel); southwestern Brazil (Corumbá, Matto Grosso); Paraguay (Asunción, Sapucay); northern Argentina (in prov. Cordoba, Santiago del Estero, Chaco, Formosa, Tucumán, Salta, and Jujuy)[a].

1: Bolivia (Santa Cruz 1).

Genus **LICHENOPS** Sundevall.

Lichenops SUNDEVALL, Vetenskaps Akad. Handl. for 1835, p. 88, 1836—type by monotypy "Le Clignot" Commerson = *Motacilla perspicillata* GMELIN.

Perspicilla SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, 1, p. 30, 1836; l.c., 2, p. 257, 1836—type by subs. desig. (SWAINSON, Natur. Libr., Orn., 10, p. 104, 1838) *Motacilla perspicillata* GMELIN.

***Lichenops perspicillata perspicillata** (*Gmelin*). SPECTACLED TYRANT.

Motacilla perspicillata GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), p. 969, 1789—based on BUFFON's "Le Clignot," Montevideo.

[a] Material examined.—Bolivia: Santa Cruz 1, Chiquitos 1, San Miguel 1. Brazil: Corumbá 1. Argentina: Tapia, Tucumán 3, Vipos 1; Corral, Santiago del Estero 2, San Lorenzo, Jujuy 1.

Muscicapa nigricans VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21**, p. 454, 1818—based on Azara, No. 182, Paraguay; (= ♀).

Muscicapa commersonii LESSON, Traité d'Orn., p. 388, 1831—Paraguay (= ♂ ad.).

Perspicilla leucoptera SWAINSON, Natur. Libr., Orn., **10** (Flycatchers), p. 105, pl. 9 (= ♂), 1838—new name for *Motacilla perspicillata* GMELIN, southern Brazil.

Lichenops erythropterus GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3**, p. 52, pl. 9, 1839—banks of the Plata (= ♀).

Fluvicola perspicillata LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 58, 1837—Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Chiquitos (Bolivia), Patagonia (spec. examined).

Ada perspicillata D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 339, 1839—Corrientes, mouth of the La Plata (Montevideo, Buenos Aires), Patagonia (Rio Negro), Bolivia (Chiquitos, Moxos).

Lichenops perspicillatus GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3**, p. 51, 1839—neighborhood of the Plata, and across the Pampas as far as Mendoza; BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 457, 1861—from the Banda Oriental to Mendoza.

Cnipolegus perspicillatus BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., **8**, p. 246, 1860—Argentina.

Lichenops perspicillata (*us*) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 99, 1868—Pansecco and Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 141—Conchitas; HUDSON, l.c., 1869, p. 432 (sexual diff.); STERNBERG, Journ. Orn., **17**, p. 262, 1869—Buenos Aires; HOLTZ, l.c., **18**, p. 8, 1870—Buenos Aires (egg descr.); DOERING, Period. Zool. Arg., **1**, p. 252, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1876, p. 159—Belgrano, Buenos Aires; idem, l.c., 1877, p. 34—Chubut Valley; idem, l.c., p. 176—Baradero, Buenos Aires (soft parts of both sexes); idem, l.c., 1878, p. 60—Buenos Aires (nest and plumages descr.); idem, l.c., p. 394—Chubut; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1**, p. 484, 1879 (synon.); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 612—Chiquitos (ex D'ORIBGNY); GIBSON, Ibis, 1880, p. 21—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires; WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p 605—Monte Grande, Buenos Aires; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 141, 1883—Concepcion, Entrerios; HOLMBERG, Act. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **5**, p. 78, 1884—Tandil, La Tinta; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 129, 1888—range (excl. Chile); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 48, 1888—part, spec. a-q, Maldonado, Alvear (Uruguay), Pelotas (Brazil), Belgrano, Conchitas, Paraná, Punta Lara, Buenos Aires; BURMEISTER, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **3**, p. 317, 1890—Caprek-aik; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 401, 1890—Cordoba; HOLLAND, Ibis, 1890, p. 425; 1891, p. 16—Est. Espartillar, Buenos Aires; idem, l.c., 1892, p. 199—same locality; KERR, l.c., p. 129—Fortin Page, Pilcomayo; APLIN, l.c., 1894, p. 177—Uruguay; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **10**, No. 208, p. 9, 1895—San José, Paraguari, and Carpeguá (Paraguay), San Pablo (Tucumán); idem, l.c., **12**, No. 292, p. 12, 1897—San Lorenzo (Jujuy), Tala (Salta); IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 125, 1899—Pedras Brancas, Rio Grande, and Rio Camaquam, Rio Grande do Sul (spec. examined); KERR, Ibis, 1901, p. 225—Paraguayan Chaco; OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 139, 1902—Sapucay, Paraguay; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, **8**, p. 184, 1902—Famaillá, eastern Tucumán; idem, Rev.letr. cienc. soc., **3**,

p. 47, 1905—Famaillá; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 261, 1907— range; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 575—Sapucay, Paraguay; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 319, 1910—range in Argentina; GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 113—Los Ynglases and Cape San Antonio (Buenos Aires), Monte Alto (Paraguay), Bella Vista (Corrientes); BERTONI, Faun. Parag. p. 54, 1914—Encarnación, Paraguay; REED, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 35, 1916—Mendoza; HUSSEY, Auk, **33**, p. 393, 1916—La Plata; GIBSON, Ibis, 1918, p. 399—Cape San Antonio; SANZIN, El Hornero, **1**, p. 151, 1918—La Paz, Lujan de Cuyo, and Chacras Coria, Mendoza; MARELLI, l.c., p. 225, 1919—Punta Lara, Buenos Aires; TREMOLERAS, l.c., **2**, p. 20, 1920—Montevideo, Canelones, Minas, and Maldonado, Uruguay; DAGUERRE, l.c., p. 268, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; SERIÉ and SMYTH, l.c., **3**, p. 49, 1923—Santa Elena, Entrerios; GIACOMELLI, l.c., **3**, p. 71, 1923—La Rioja; PEREYRA, l.c., p. 168, 1923—Zelaya, Buenos Aires.

Lichenops perspicillata perspicillata HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 193, 1909—Barracas al Sud (Buenos Aires), La Soledad (Entrerios); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **23**, p. 326, 1912—Villa Rica, Paraguay; idem., El Hornero, **1**, p. 236, 1919—Isla Martin Garcia; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 646, 1926—Buenos Aires; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 315, 1925 (crit., meas., range); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 302, 1926—Uruguay, Chaco, Buenos Aires, Mendoza (Tunuyán) and Rio Negro (General Roca) (crit.).

Lichenops perspicillata andina (not of RIDGWAY) PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 321, 1923—Huanuluan (Rio Negro) and Bariloche (Lake Nahual Huapi); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 304, 1926—Zapala, Neuquen (crit.); idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **24**, p. 448, 1925—Corral Chico and Arroyo Cumallo, Rio Negro (crit.).

Range: Argentina, east of the Andes south to Chubut; Uruguay; Paraguay; eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos); southern Brazil (Pansecco, near the Jaurú River, southwestern Matto Grosso; Rio Grande do Sul)[a].

14: Argentina (Isles of the Paraná 1; Concepcion, Tucumán 5); Paraguay (Villa Rica 1); Uruguay (Treinta y Tres 3, near San Vicente 3, Maldonado 1).

***Lichenops perspicillata andina** *Ridgway*[b]. CHILEAN SPECTACLED TYRANT.

[a] Males from Rio Grande do Sul are identical with others from Uruguay and eastern Argentina (Corrientes, Entrerios, Buenos Aires). Those from Matto Grosso (Pansecco), Bolivia, and western Argentina (Neuquen, Mendoza) are variously intermediate to *andina* as far as the markings of the outer primaries are concerned, and some approach it even in size (see Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 316, 1925).

Material examined.—Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul: Pedras Brancas 2, Rio Grande 2; Pansecco, Matto Grosso 7. Uruguay: Maldonado 3. Argentina: Corrientes 1, La Soledad, Entrerios 2; Tucumán 5; Buenos Aires 5; Rio Negro, Patagonia 1; Mendoza 1; Neuquen (Rio Limay, Nogueira, Neuquen) 7. Bolivia: Chiquitos 1.

[b] *Lichenops perspicillata andina* RIDGWAY: Differs from the typical race by larger size and by the adult males having the black basal portion of the five outer primaries extended on to the sinuation of the quills, the white area being thus considerably smaller, while the dusky apical spots are generally larger and more blackish. Wing (ten adult males) 93-97; tail 62-66.

Lichenops perspicillatus, β. andinus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1**, "1878," p. 483, May 22, 1879—Chile.

Lichenops erythropterus (not of GOULD) CASSIN in Gilliss, U. S. Astron. Exp., **2**, p. 185, 1855—Chile; GERMAIN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 311, 1860—Santiago (nesting).

Lichenops perspicillata(us) FRASER, P. Z. S. Lond., **11**, p. 110, 1843—Chile; PELZELN, Reise Novara, Zool., **1**, Vögel, p. 77, 1865—Chile; SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 423—Coquimbo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 48, 1888—part, spec. s-y, Coquimbo, Chile; LANE, Ibis, 1897, p. 31—Hacienda Mansel (Santiago), Rio Bueno, and Rio Pilmaiguen (Prov. Valdivia); SCHALOW, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., **4**, p. 719, 1898—Punta Teatina, near La Serena, Coquimbo; BARROS, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., **24**, p. 145, 1920—Nilahué, Prov. Curicó.

Lichenops perspicillata andina HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 315, 1925—Chile (crit.).

Range: Central Chile, from Valdivia to Coquimbo.

7: Chilé (Lake Gualletué, Cautin 6; Maitenes, Limache, Prov. Valparaiso 1).

Genus **MUSCIPIPRA** Lesson.

Muscipipra LESSON, Traité d'Orn., p. 387, 1831—type by monotypy *Muscipipra longipennis* LESSON = *Muscicapa vetula* LICHTENSTEIN.

Ictiniscus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 42, 1859—new name for *Muscipipra* LESSON.

*Muscipipra vetula (*Lichtenstein*). LICHTENSTEIN'S FORK-TAILED TYRANT.

Muscicapa vetula LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 53, 1823—São Paulo; SPIX, Av. Bras., **2**, p. 15, pl. 18, 1825—São Paulo.

Muscicapa pullata BONAPARTE, Journ. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., **4**, p. 383, 1825—South America.

Tyrannus longipennis SWAINSON, Quart. Journ. Sci., Litt. and Arts Roy. Inst., **20**, No. 40, p. 283, Jan. 1826—Brazil, coll. Natterer.

Milvulus longipennis JARDINE and SELBY, Illustr. Orn., Part 3, pl. 42, April 1828.

Muscipipra longipennis LESSON, Traité d'Orn., p. 387, 1831—"du Brésil, à Sainte-Catherine."

Milvulus vetula BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 468, 1856—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës.

Dicrurus marginatus BLYTH, Ibis, (n. s.) **1**, p. 46, 1865; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 339 (crit.).

Muscipipra vetula PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 99, 1868—Casa Pintada, Ypanema, and Itararé, São Paulo; REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 353—Lagoa Santa (ex BURMEISTER); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**,

p. 49, 1888—São Paulo, Rio Claro "Goyaz," and "Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul" (errore); IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 181, 1899—Piracicaba, São Paulo; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 154, 1900—Cantagallo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 262, 1907—Piracicaba, São Sebastião, Itararé, Alto da Serra, São Paulo; MIRANDA-RIBEIRO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, **13**, p. 184, 1906—Morro Redondo—Retiro do Ramos, Itatiaya; BERTONI, Rev. Inst. Parag., 1907—[author's sep. p. 3], 1907—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay, and Iguazú, Misiones; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 433, 1910—same localities; CHROSTOWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Scient. Varsovie, **5**, p. 480, 497, 1912—Vera Guarany, Paraná; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 54, 1914—Puerto Bertoni; MIRANDA-RIBEIRO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, **24**, p. 254, 1923—Itatiaya; PINTO-PEIXOTO, l.c., p. 262, 1923—Monte-Serrat, Itatiaya.

Ictiniscus vetulus CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 87, 1874—Cantagallo, Prov. Rio de Janeiro.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Minas Geraës and Rio de Janeiro south to Santa Catharina, and adjacent parts of Paraguay (Alto Paraná) and Argentina (Misiones).

6: Brazil (Therezopolis, Rio 5; Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande, Rio Paranapanema, São Paulo 1).

Genus **FLUVICOLA** Swainson.

Fluvicola SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., **3**, p. 172, 1827—generic characters only; type by subs. desig. (SWAINSON, Zool. Illust., (2nd ser.), **2**, pl. 46, 1831) *Fluvicola cursoria* SWAINSON = *Oenanthe climazura* VIEILLOT.

Entomophagus WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3**, (2), p. 781, 1831—type by monotypy *Muscicapa mystacea* SPIX = *Oenanthe climazura* VIEILLOT.

(?) *Myiophila* REICHENBACH[a], Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 67, 1850—no type specified.

*Fluvicola pica pica (*Boddaert*). WHITE-SHOULDERED WATER-TYRANT.

Muscicapa pica BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., p. 42, 1783—based on DAUBENTON, Pl. enl. 675, fig. 1, Cayenne.

Muscicapa bicolor GMELIN, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 946, 1789—based on DAUBENTON, Pl. enl. 566, fig. 3, Cayenne.

Fluvicola bicolor CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, **3**, p. 703, 1848—British Guiana.

Fluvicola pica SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **23**, p. 148, 1855—Bogotá; TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 85—Trinidad; LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, p. 205, 1866—Trinidad; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 97, 1868—Forte do São Joaquim do Rio Branco; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168—Venezuela; idem, l.c., 1875, p. 237—San Cristobal, Tachira; WYATT, Ibis, 1871, p. 332—Lake

[a] Although synonymized by Gray (Cat. Gen. and Subgen. Birds, p. 48, 1855) with *Arundinicola* D'ORBIGNY, *Myiophila* appears to have been based on *Muscicapa pica* rather than on *Pipra leucocephala* LINNAEUS, as far as one can judge from Reichenbach's drawings. Fortunately, the name is a synonym in either case.

Paturia, Rio Magdalena; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 291—British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 35, 1885—Georgetown, Cayenne, Valencia (Venezuela), Bogotá; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, p. 37, 1894—mouth of Cipero River and Princestown, Trinidad; Allen, l.c., 13, p. 151, 1900—Cienaga; Robinson, Flying Trip, p. 160, 1895—Baranquilla and Rio Magdalena; Phelps, Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—Cumaná; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 34, 1902—Altagracia, Caicara and Ciudad Bolivar (Orinoco River), La Pricion (Caura River); Ménégaux, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, p. 116, 1904—Macouria, French Guiana; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 21, 1906—Seelet and Caroni Swamp, Trinidad; Berlepsch, l.c., 15, p. 125, 1908—Cayenne; Beebe, Zoologica (N. Y.), 1, p. 95, 1909—Guanoco, Orinoco delta; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Philad., 1913, p. 203—Manimo River, Venezuela; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 216, 1916—Orinoco Valley up to the mouth of the Meta; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 431, 1917—Turbaco, Cali, La Manuelita, Rio Frio, Honda, Calamar, La Playa, Colombia; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 73, 1918—near Paramaribo, Surinam; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 137, 1921—Upper Takutu Mts., Bartica, Bonasika River, Abary River, Georgetown; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 387, 1922—Cienaga, Fundación, Dibulla and Trojas de Cataca, Santa Marta region; Delacour, Ibis, 1923, p. 147—Guarico, Venezuela.

Range: Trinidad; French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela, from the north coast south to the Orinoco and its tributaries; Colombia; northern Brazil (upper Rio Branco)[a].

26: Colombia (Atrato River 1, Turbaco 1, Rio Cauquetá 2, Cali 1, Bogotá 2); Venezuela (Encontrados 2, Catatumbo River 6, Altagracia 1, Rio Aurare, Zulia 1; Maracay, Aragua 1; Lake Valencia 3); British Guiana (Georgetown 3); Brazil (Serra da Lua, Rio Branco 1); Trinidad (Seelet 1).

***Fluvicola pica albiventer** (*Spix*)[b]. White-bellied Water-tyrant.

Muscicapa albiventer Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 21, pl. 30, fig. 1, ("mas"), 1825—part, descr. of "male," Brazil (type in Munich Museum examined; = juv.).

[a] Not having seen any Peruvian material, I am unable to ascertain whether birds from that country should be referred to *F. p. pica* or *F. p. albiventer*; consequently the subjoined references could not be allocated.

Fluvicola pica Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 187—Upper Ucayali; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 277—Upper Ucayali, Pebas; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 205, 1884—Ucayali, Pebas.

Fluvicola albiventris Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 978—Pebas; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 36, 1888—part, spec. b, Pebas.

[b] *Fluvicola pica albiventer* (Spix) principally differs from its northern representative by lacking the white on upper back and scapulars; black instead of white upper tail-coverts, and much narrower white edges to secondaries and rectrices.

Material examined.—Brazil: Goyaz 2, Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso 1, Piauhy 1, Maranhão 1, Ceará 3, Calama, Rio Madeira 1, unspecified 2. Argentina: Buenos Aires 2, Corrientes 1.

Fluvicola bicolor (not of GMELIN) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 58, 1837—no locality given; D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 343, 1839—Corrientes, and Chiquitos, Bolivia (spec. in Paris Museum examined); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 520, 1856—Brazil.

Fluvicola albiventris PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 97, 1868—Goyabeira, Goyaz, and Rio Araguay (Goyaz), Engenho do Gama (Matto Grosso); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 577—Mexiana; idem, l.c., 1869, p. 633—Conchitas, Buenos Aires; HUDSON, l.c., 1870, p. 113—Buenos Aires; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1878, p. 59—Buenos Aires; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 121, 1888—Argentina; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 36, 1888—Mexiana, Belgrano (Buenos Aires), Bolivia; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, **7**, p. 269, 1890—Santarem; KERR, Ibis, 1892, p. 129—Lower Pilcomayo; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 332, 1892—Corumbá, Matto Grosso; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **10**, No. 208, p. 9, 1895—Bahia Negra and Colonia Risso (Paraguay), Corumbá (Matto Grosso); idem, l.c., **12**, No. 292, p. 12, 1897—Caiza, Bolivia; idem, l.c., **15**, No. 378, p. 6, 1900—Carandasinho, Matto Grosso; KERR, Ibis, 1901, p. 225—Villa Concepcion, Paraguay; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 183, 1902—Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 47, 1905—Tucumán; GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 111—Cólonia Risso, Paraguay; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 71, 1910—Joazeiro, Santa Rita, Rio Preto (Bahia), Therezina (Piauhy); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., **61**, p. 523, 1913—Lower Amazonia; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 379, 1914—Rio Iriri, Rio Tapajóz (Pinhel), Marajó (Chaves, S. Natal), Arumanduba, Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú (Ig. de Paituna); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., **9**, p. 57, 1917—Caceres, Matto Grosso.

Fluvicola albiventer HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 653, 1906—note on type; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 258, 1907—Santarem and Buenos Aires; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 191, 1909—Barracas al Sud (Buenos Aires), Mocovi and Ocampo (Santa Fé), Lagunas de Malvinas (Tucumán); HELLMAYR, l.c., **17**, p. 284, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 317, 1910—Cordoba, Tucumán, Chaco, Buenos Aires; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 54, 1913—Asunción; HUSSEY, Auk, **33**, p. 392, 1916—La Plata; SERIÉ and SMYTH, El Hornero, **3**, p. 49, 1922—Santa Elena, Entrerios; GIACOMELLI, l.c., p. 71—La Rioja; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 645, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 314, 1925—Corrientes (crit.); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 308, 1926—Formosa, Terr. Formosa.

Range: Brazil, from the Amazon and the Rio Madeira south to Goyaz and Matto Grosso; eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos, Caiza); Paraguay; and northern Argentina, from the Pilcomayo south to Buenos Aires.

4: Brazil (Quixada, Ceará 2; Rio do Peixe, near Queimadas, Bahia 1; Arára, Piauhy 1).

***Fluvicola climazura climazura** (*Vieillot*). COURIER WATER-TYRANT.

Oenanthe climazura VIEILLOT in Vieillot and Oudart, Galerie Ois., 1 (2), p. 255, pl. 157, 1824—"Brésil."

Muscicapa mystacea Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 22, 1825—"in provincia Bahia" (type in Munich Museum examined); Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 654, 1906 (crit.).

Muscicapa mystax Spix, Av. Bras., 2, pl. 31a, 1825.

Fluvicola cursoria Swainson, Zool. Illust., (2nd ser.), 2, pl. 46, 1831—Pernambuco.

Platyrhynchus pseudogillia Lesson, Rev. Zool., 2, p. 101, 1839—Brazil (type in Rochefort (France) Museum).

Entomophagus mystaceus Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 782, 1831—Belmonte and Itahype Rivers, southern Bahia.

Fluvicola mystacea Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 519, 1856—eastern Brazil.

Fluvicola climacura Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 97, 1868—Brazil [=Bahia] (spec. examined); Forbes, Ibis, 1881, p. 340—Pernambuco; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 36, 1888—Bahia, Pernambuco; Nicoll, Ibis, 1904, p. 40—Bahia City; Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 71, 1910—Beberibe and Pao d'Alho, near Recife (Pernambuco), Cabulé (Bahia), Ilha Grande, Lake of Parnaguá, and littoral of Piauhy.

Fluvicola climazura Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 258, 1907—Bahia; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 9, p. 439, 478, pl. 9, fig. 1 (nest), 1914—Cidade da Barra, Bahia.

Range: Eastern Brazil, in states of Bahia (Caravellas, Belmonte, Itahype; São Amaro and Cabulé, near Bahia city; Barra, Rio São Francisco), Pernambuco, Ceará, Piauhy, and Maranhão.

12: Brazil, Bahia (São Amaro 1); Ceará (Serra Baturité 1, Quixada 2, Juá, near Iguatú 5); Maranhão (Barra do Corda 2, Codó, Cocos 1).

***Fluvicola climazura atripennis** *Sclater*[a]. Black-winged Water-tyrant.

Fluvicola atripennis Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 280, 1860—Babahoyo, Ecuador; Taczanowski, l.c., 1877, p. 319, 325—Pozo de Lambedero, near Lechugal, Prov. Tumbez, Peru; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, l.c., 1883, p. 553—Guayaquil and Chimbo; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 206, 1884—Tumbez, Lechugal, Santa Luzia; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 37, 1888—Babahoyo, San Lucas, Ecuador; idem and Berlepsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 87—Yaguachi; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 3, 1899—Vinces and Balzar, Ecuador (crit.).

Range: Southwestern Ecuador (Prov. Manabi and south) and adjacent districts of the Peruvian Province of Tumbez.

2: Ecuador (Quevedo 1, Milagro 1).

[a] *Fluvicola climazura atripennis* Sclater, in spite of its widely separated range, merely differs from its Brazilian ally by deeper black wings with distinct white apical margins to the inner secondaries, and possibly slightly paler, less brownish back. Its presence on the west coast presents a highly interesting zoogeographical problem.

Genus **ARUNDINICOLA** D'Orbigny.

Arundinicola D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 334, 1839—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, 1841, p. 40) *Pipra leucocephala* LINNAEUS.

*Arundinicola leucocephala (*Linnaeus*). WHITE-HEADED MARSH-TYRANT.

Pipra leucocephala LINNAEUS, Mus. Ad. Frid., **2**, Prodr., p. 33, 1764—locality not indicated; idem, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., **1**, p. 340, 1766—Surinam.

Muscicapa dominicana SPIX, Av. Bras., **2**, p. 21, pl. 29, fig. 2 (= ♂), pl. 30, fig. 2 (= ♀), 1825—"in provincia Parae" (types in Munich Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Abhdl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 654, 1906 (crit.).

Muscicapa albiventer SPIX, Av. Bras., **2**, p. 21, 1825—part, "female" (spec. in Munich Museum examined).

Muscicapa leucocephala WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3** (2), p. 822, 1831—Rio de Janeiro and Cabo Frio, Prov. Rio.

Alecturus leucocephalus LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 54, 1837—Corrientes, and Chiquitos, Bolivia (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Arundinicola leucocephala D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 334, 1839—Rio de Janeiro, Corrientes, Moxos and Chiquitos; CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, **3**, p. 703, 1848—coast of British Guiana; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 512, 1856—Lake near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës; LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, p. 207, 1866—Trinidad; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 98, 1868—Rio de Janeiro, Sapitiba, Cuyabá; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 978—Pebas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1869, p. 252—Plain of Valencia, Venezuela; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 277—Pebas; REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 357—Lagoa Santa (Minas), Agoas Pretas, near Taubaté (São Paulo), Taipú (Rio de Janeiro); WYATT, Ibis, 1871, p. 332—Lake Paturia and Cienaga, Colombia; FORBES, Ibis, 1881, p. 341—Recife and Caxangá (Pernambuco), Parahyba; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1881, p. 437 (cranial characters); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 207, 1884—Pebas; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 291—Bartica Grove; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 122, 1888—Corrientes; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 37, 1888—Bogotá, Valencia, Maruria, Cayenne, Bartica Grove, Pebas, Pernambuco, Bahia, "Rio Claro, (Goyaz)," "Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul"[a]; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, **7**, p. 269, 1890—Santarem (nest descr.); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 85, 1889—Reyes, Bolivia; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 332, 1892—Corumbá, Matto Grosso; KERR, Ibis, 1892, p. 129—Lower Pilcomayo; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **6**, p. 37, 1894—mouth of the Cipero River, Trinidad; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 178, 1899—Piquete and Iguapé, São Paulo; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 154, 1900—Cantagallo; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **15**, No. 378, p. 6, 1900—Carandasinho, Matto Grosso; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 34, 1902—Altagracia and Caicara, Orinoco; HELLMAYR, l.c., **13**, p. 21, 1906—Caroni, Trinidad; NICOLL, Ibis, 1906, p. 668—Isl. Ita-

[a] Locality erroneous (see Ihering, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 124, 1899).

parica, Bahia; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 258, 1907—Iguapé, Piquete, Cachoeira, Avanhandava, Bebedouro, São Paulo; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 40, 1908—Rio Araguaya, Goyaz; BERLEPSCH, l.c., 15, p. 125, 1908—Cayenne; HAGMANN, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), 26, p. 30, 1909—Mexiana; BEEBE, Zoologica (N. Y.), 1, p. 95, 1909—Guanoco, Orinoco delta; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 71, 1910—Pao d'Alho, near Recife (Pernambuco), Santa Rita, Rio Preto (Bahia), littoral of Piauhy; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 317, 1910—Corrientes, Pilcomayo; idem, l.c., 23, p. 328, 1912—Villa Rica and San Rafael, Paraguay; GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 111—Monte Alto (Paraguay), Alto Paraguay (Bolivia); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 129, 1912—Cachoeira, Marajó; STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 1913, p. 203—Buelta Triste and Boca Uracoa, Manimo River, Venezuela; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 523, 1913—Lower Amazon and Marajó; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 379, 1914—Peixe-Boi, Quati-purú, Marajó, Mexiana, Arumanduba, Monte Alegre, Cussary; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 54, 1914—Pirayú, Paraguay; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 217, 1916—Orinoco River (nest descr.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 434, 1917—Turbaco and Calamar, Rio Magdalena; MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 9,p. 57, 1917—Caceres, Matto Grosso; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 74, 1918—near Paramaribo, Surinam; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 140, 1921—British Guiana (numerous localities); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 387, 1922—Fundación, Punto Caiman, Trojas de Cataca, Santa Marta district; PINTO-PEIXOTO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 24, p. 272, 1923—Marajó; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 187, 1925—Chiquitos, Corrientes; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 310, 1926—Riacho Pilaga, Formosa (habits).

Range: Trinidad; French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela; northern Colombia (lower Magdalena Valley; Santa Marta district; "Bogotá"); Brazil, from the Rio Branco south to São Paulo and Matto Grosso; eastern Bolivia; Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina (Corrientes).

35: Venezuela (Encontrados, Zulia 15, Catatumbo River, Zulia 5; Lake Valencia, Aragua 2); French Guiana (Cayenne 1); British Guiana (Georgetown 2, unspecified 1); Brazil (Serra da Lua, near Boavista, Rio Branco 6; Tury-assú, Maranhão 1, Boa Vista, Maranhão 1; Varzea Formosa, Ceará 1).

Genus **PYROCEPHALUS** Gould.

Pyrocephalus GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Part 9, p. 44, 1839—types "*Pyrocephalus parvirostris* GOULD and *Muscicapa coronata* (auct.)" = *Muscicapa rubinus* BODDAERT.

*Pyrocephalus rubinus rubinus (*Boddaert*). SCARLET FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa rubinus BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., p. 42, 1783—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 675, fig. 2 and Buffon's "Le Rubin, de la rivière des Amazones."

Muscicapa coronata (not of MÜLLER 1776) GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), p. 932, 1789—based on the same; WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 880, 1831—Rio Grande do Sul (=male).

Muscipeta strigilata WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 900, 1831—Camamú, south of Bahia (=female).

Pyrocephalus parvirostris GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3,** Part 9, p. 44, pl. 6, 1839—La Plata; BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., **2,** p. 456, 1861—Paraná.

Muscipeta coronata LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7,** cl. 2, p. 47, 1837—part, Maldonado, Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Chiquitos and Moxos (Bolivia).

Suiriri coronata D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 336, 1839—part, Maldonado, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Chiquitos (Bolivia).

Pyrocephalus coronatus BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., **8,** p. 246, 1860—Banda Oriental and Paraná; STERNBERG, l.c., **17,** p. 261, 1869—Buenos Aires (nesting habits).

Pyrocephalus rubineus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **22,** p. 113, 1854—Quixos, Ecuador; idem and SALVIN, l.c., 1866, p. 189—Upper and Lower Ucayali, Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 751—Xeberos; idem, l.c., p. 978—Pebas; idem, l.c., 1868, p. 142—Conchitas; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2,** p. 114, 1868—part, Ypanema, Cimeterio [do Lambari], Itararé, Jaguaraiba, Rio Paraná, Rio das Velhas, Corumbá, José Diaz, Taquaral (Rio dos Piloens), Cuyabá, Engenho do Gama, and Matto Grosso (spec. examined); HUDSON, P. Z. S. Lond., 1872, p. 808—Buenos Aires (habits); SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1873, p. 281—Ucayali and Santa Cruz, Peru; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1877, p. 178—Baradero, Buenos Aires; GIBSON, Ibis, 1880, p. 27—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires (habits); WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 607—Monte Grande, Buenos Aires; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8,** p. 201, 1883—Concepcion, Entrerios (nest descr.); DALGLEISH, Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edinb., **8,** p. 83, 1884—Uruguay (nest and eggs descr.); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2,** p. 307, 1884—part, Santa Cruz, Ucayali, Xeberos, Pebas; GIBSON, Ibis, 1885, p. 280—Paysandú; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., **2,** p. 136, 1885—Taquara do Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1,** p. 652, 1888—Argentina (habits); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 211, 1888—part, spec. a′, b′, i′-w′, Pebas, Rio Ucayali, "Branas," Bahia, Rio, Buenos Aires, La Plata, Mendoza, Rivadavia, Punta Lara; WITHINGTON, Ibis, 1888, p. 466—Lomas de Zamora, Prov. Buenos Aires; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2,** p. 87, 1889—Reyes and Falls of the Madeira, Bolivia; idem, l.c., p. 235, 1889—Bahia (note on Wied's type); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **37,** p. 302, 1889—Yarina Cocha, Ucayali, Peru; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10,** p. 402, 1890—Cordoba; HOLLAND, Ibis, 1890, p. 425; 1891, p. 16; 1892, p. 200—Est. Espartillar, Buenos Aires; KERR, l.c., 1892, p. 130—lower Pilcomayo; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4,** p. 338, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso (molt, plumages, measurements); APLIN, Ibis, 1894, p. 180—Montevideo and Santa Elena, Uruguay; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **10,** No. 208, p. 11, 1895—Colonia Risso and Porto Pagani, Paraguay, and Corumbá, Matto Grosso; idem, l.c., **12,** No. 292, p. 16, 1897—Salta and Caiza (Bolivia); idem, l.c., **15,** No. 378, p. 7, 1900—Urucúm and Carandasinho, Matto Grosso; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16,** p. 127, 1899—

Mundo Novo, Barra do Rio Camaquam, and Pedras Brancas; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 202, 1899—Iguapé and Cachoeira, São Paulo; Kerr, Ibis, 1901, p. 226—Villa Concepcion, Paraguay; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 187, 1902—Rio Sali and Malvinas, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 50, 1905—same localities; Lönnberg, Ibis, 1903, p. 455, 496—Tolomosa and Tatarenda, Bolivia; Bruch, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 255, 1904—Salta; Baer, Ornis, 12, p. 221, 1904—Santa Ana, Tucumán; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 435, 1905—Rio Juruá; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 291, 1907—Cachoeira, Iguapé, Bebedouro, Itapurá, Franca, Barretos, Rio Feio (São Paulo), and Rio Juruá; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 11, 1908—Cachoeira, Bom Lugar, and Monte Verde, Rio Purús; Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 75, 1910—Parnaguá and Bandeira, Piauhy; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 593—Sapucay, Paraguay; Grant, l.c., 1911, p. 121—Los Ynglases, Ajó, Prov. Buenos Aires (plumages); Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1913—Alto Paraná; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 380, 1914—Rio Xingú (Victoria), Rio Iriri (Sta. Julia), Rio Curuá, "Monte Alegre," Rio Purús; Ménégaux, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 9, p. 58, 1917—Caceres and Poconé, Matto Grosso; Gibson, Ibis, 1918, p. 404—Cape San Antonio; Sanzin, El Hornero, 1, p. 151, 1918—Mendoza; Tremoleras, l.c., 2, p. 21, 1920—Montevideo, Canelones, Florida, Flores, Colonia, and San José, Uruguay; Daguerre, l.c., 2, p. 269, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 50, 1923—Santa Elena, Entrerios; Giacomelli, l.c., p. 72, 1923—La Rioja; Pereyra, l.c., p. 169, 1923—San Isidro, Buenos Aires.

Pyrocephalus strigilatus Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 332—Lagoa Santa, Sete Lagoas, Aldea de Estives (near Uberaba), and Paracatú, Minas Geraês (crit.).

Pyrocephalus rubinus rubinus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 357, 1907—Humaytha, Rio Madeira; l.c., 15, p. 52, 1908—Goyaz, Rio Thesouras, and Rio Araguaya, Goyaz; idem, l.c., 17, p. 300, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira; Hartert and Venturi, l.c., 16, p. 202, 1909—Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires and La Soledad, Entrerios; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 343, 1900 (range in Argentina); idem, l.c., 23, p. 329, 1912—Villa Rica, Ytapé, and Ytapé-mini, Paraguay; Reed, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 38, 1916—Mendoza; Hussey, Auk, 33, p. 394, 1916—La Plata; Marelli, El Hornero, 1, p. 79, 1918—Curuzú Cuatiá, Corrientes; Dabbene, l.c., p. 238, 1919—Isla Martin Garcia; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 649, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 334, 1926—Argentina and Uruguay.

Pyrocephalus pyrocephalus rubinus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 470, 1917—La Morelia, Rio Caquetá, Colombia.

Range: Brazil, from the Amazon south to Matto Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Paraguay; northern Argentina, south to the Rio Negro; eastern Bolivia; northeastern Peru, east of the Eastern Cordillera (plains of Huallaga and Ucayali Rivers), north through eastern Ecuador (Prov. Quixos) to southeastern Colombia (Rio Caquetá)[a].

[a] Birds from the interior of Brazil, Bolivia, and Argentina appear to agree with others from the Peruvian Amazon which we may regard as typical *rubinus*.

Material examined.—Peru: Iquitos 1, Yurimaguas 4. Brazil: Rio Purús 1; Parnaguá, Piauhy 2; Bahia 2; Goyaz 1; Villa Bella de Matto Grosso 3, Cuyabá 2,

24: Peru (Yurimaguas 4); Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz 3); Brazil (Chapada 5, Urucúm de Corumbá 2, Conceição, Matto Grosso 1); Argentina (Caraguatay, Misiones 3); Uruguay 6.

***Pyrocephalus rubinus major** *Pelzeln*[a]. GREATER SCARLET FLY-CATCHER.

Pyrocephalus major PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 115, footnote, 1868—locality unknown (type in Vienna Museum examined).

Pyrocephalus rubineus (not of BODDAERT) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 186—Cosnipata, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 307, 1884—part, Cosnipata.

Range: Southeastern Peru, in depts. of Cuzco (Cosnipata and Huiro, Urubamba Valley) and Puno (Chaquimayo, Sierra of Carabaya).

1: Peru (Huiro 1).

***Pyrocephalus rubinus obscurus** *Gould*[b]. PACIFIC SCARLET FLY-CATCHER.

Chapada 5, Engenho do Gama 2, Corumbá 3; Rio das Velhas, Minas Geraës 1; São Paulo, Rio Paraná 3, Ypanema 2, Lambari 1; Jaguaraiba, Paraná 1. Bolivia: Buenavista 3. Argentina: La Soledad, Entrerios 2; Buenos Aires 5; Rio Sali, Tucumán 2.

[a] *Pyrocephalus rubinus major* PELZELN: Nearest to *P. r. rubinus*, but decidedly larger, with considerably longer tail and much heavier bill; upper parts darker, more sooty, though not black as in *P. r. saturatus*; similar to *P. r. obscurus* (*heterurus* phase) in size and dark upper parts, but without the white border to the outer web of the outermost rectrix. Wing (three adult males) 78-82; tail 61-63; bill 14-15½.

I am unable to unite the birds from southeastern Peru with any other form and propose to separate them—provisionally at least—under Pelzeln's term. The type, an adult male of unknown origin, purchased from the natural history dealer Frank (Leipzig) in 1842 (Vienna Museum, No. 19426) agrees with the Huiro bird in Field Museum and another male from Chaquimayo (Munich Museum, No. 16.331) with both of which it was directly compared. In its large bill and very dark sooty upper plumage, this form closely approaches certain specimens from the vicinity of Lima (in the "*heterurus*" phase), but averages even larger and lacks the whitish border to the outermost rectrix. The female is unknown.

[b] *Pyrocephalus rubinus obscurus* GOULD: In normal plumage, the male differs from *P. r. rubinus* by larger size, heavier bill, darker sooty upper parts, and by having the outer web of the outermost rectrix conspicuously margined with whitish. The fuscous brown specimens (of both sexes), long considered as specifically different, certainly constitute but a melanistic variant, many specimens showing more or less admixture of bright scarlet feathers on those parts which are red in the adult male of the normal phase (*heterurus*). This dusky phase is only known to occur on the Peruvian west coast from Lima south to Arequipa (Tambo Valley).

Specimens (in the normal phase) from Colombia, Ecuador, and northwestern Peru (Libertad, Tumbez, and the upper Marañon Valley) are somewhat smaller and average lighter above, while the females are less richly colored below.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 6; Cali, Cauca 3; Medellin, Antioquia 1; Caldas 2. Ecuador: Ibarra 2, Chillo Valley 3, Milagro 1. Peru: Tumbez 1; Pacasmayo 2; Trujillo 2; Menocucho 2; Cajamarca 3; Viña (Huamachuco) 3; Callao 1, Lima 9, Vitarte 3, Santa Eulalia 6, Chosica 3; Ica 5; Islay 3, Tambo Valley 4. Chile: Chacalluta, Tacna 4.

Pyrocephalus obscurus GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3**, Part 9, p. 45, 1839—Lima, Peru (=melanistic variety); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 99—near Lima; idem and SALVIN, l.c., 1868, p. 175—Tambo Valley, Dept. Arequipa; SALVIN, Ibis, 1874, p. 313 (crit.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 215, 1888—Lima, Callao, Tambo Valley, Peru; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1892, p. 381—Lima and Ica.

Muscipeta coronata (not of GMELIN) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 47, 1837—part, Lima and Arica.

Suiriri coronata D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 336, 1839—part, Tacna, Arica, and Lima.

Myiarchus coronatus TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., **10** (1), p. 273, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 155, 1846—coast region of Peru.

Myiarchus atropurpureus TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., **10** (1), p. 273, 1844—Peru (=melanistic variety); idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 156, 1846—coast region of Peru.

Pyrocephalus rubineus (not of BODDAERT) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **23**, p. 149, 1855—Bogotá; idem, l.c., 1866, p. 99—Lima; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1867, p. 987—Catarindos Valley, coast of Arequipa; idem, l.c., 1868, p. 175—Tambo Valley; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 538—Lima; idem, l.c., 1877, p. 326—Tumbez; idem, l.c., p. 332—Palmal; idem, l.c., p. 752—Tumbez (nest and egg descr.); idem, l.c., 1879, p. 235—Pacasmayo; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 515—Medellin, Colombia (nest and egg descr.); TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1880, p. 203—Callacate; SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 424—Payta and Callao; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l.c., p. 558—Guayaquil and Chimbo; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 307, 1884—part, Chimbote, Pacasmayo, Tumbez, Guajango, Callacate, Paucal, Cajamarca; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 211, 1888—part, spec. o-x, z, c'-h', Chocó Bay, Pallatanga, Chillo Valley, Guayaquil, Babahoyo, Puna Isl., Intac, Santa Rita, Catarindos Valley, Islay, Tambo Valley, and Payta; SALVIN, Nov. Zool., **2**, p. 12, 1895—Malca (Cajamarca), Viña and Succha (Huamachuco); SCHALOW, Zool. Jahrl., Suppl., **4**, p. 712, 1898—Capillão, Chile; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 306—Ambalema, Colombia; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 12, 1899—Ibarra, La Concepcion, Tumbaco, Guayaquil, Vinces, and Balzar, Ecuador; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 706—Popayan (Colombia), Ibarra and Chillo Valley, near Quito, Ecuador; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géog. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., **9**, p. B57, 1911—Tumbaco and Santo Domingo; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 74, 1922—Cumbaya and Zambiza, Ecuador.

Pyrocephalus nanus (not of GOULD) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **27**, p. 144, 1859—Pallatanga; idem, l.c., **28**, p. 282, 1860—Babahoyo; idem, l.c., p. 295, 1860—Esmeraldas; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., **9**, p. 236, 1870—Puna Island.

Pyrocephalus rubineus coronatus TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 310, 1884—Lima, Tacna, Arica.

Pyrocephalus rubineus obscurus TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 311, 1884—Lima (crit.).

Pyrocephalus rubineus heterurus BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1892, p. 381—Lima (type) and Ica; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **5**, p. 488, 1898—Ibarra,

Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 470, 1917—Tumaco, Caldas, San Antonio, Cali, La Manuelita, Miraflores, Popayan, below Andalucia, Chicoral, Honda, Colombia; BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, **35**, p. 455, 1918—Paita, Sullana, Huancabamba, and Bellavista, Peru.

Range: Colombia west of the Eastern Andes (except Santa Marta region); western Ecuador; western Peru (Pacific Coast and upper Marañon Valley); extreme northern Chile (Prov. Tacna).

32: Colombia (Cali 1, Caldas 2, Medellin 1, Bogotá 3); Ecuador (Milagro 1); Peru (Cajamarca 1, Hacienda Limon, ten miles west of Balsas 1, Pacasmayo 2, Trujillo 2, Menocucho 2, Vitarte 3, Santa Eulalia 6, Chosica 3); Chile (Chacalluta, Prov. Tacna 4).

***Pyrocephalus rubinus saturatus** *Berlepsch* and *Hartert*[a]. BLACK-BACKED SCARLET FLYCATCHER.

Pyrocephalus rubinus saturatus BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 34, 1902—Altagracia, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 217, 1916—Orinoco region (nest and egg descr.); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 355, 1922—Dibulla and Rio Hacha, Santa Marta region.

Myiarchus coronatus (not *Muscicapa coronata* GMELIN) SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, **3**, p. 700, 1848—Savannah of British Guiana = Pirara (see l.c., **1**, p. 394, 1847).

Pyrocephalus rubineus (not of BODDAERT) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 114, 1868—part, Forte do Rio Branco (spec. examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 250—Plain of Valencia, Venezuela; SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1879, p. 202—Valle Dupar; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 125—Valencia; SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 297—British Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 211, 1888—part, spec. a-f, k-m, British Guiana, Valle Dupar, Valencia, Venezuela, "Trinidad."

Pyrocephalus saturatus CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 219, 1921—Upper Takutu Mountains and Annai; DELACOUR, Ibis, 1923, p. 147—Llanos of Guarico and Apure, Venezuela.

Range: British Guiana and adjacent parts of northern Brazil (Rio Branco); Venezuela, south to the Orinoco basin; and northern Colombia (Santa Marta region)[b].

24: Brazil (Boa Vista, Rio Branco 5, Serra da Lua, near Boa Vista 1); British Guiana (Annai 2); Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua 11; Mara-

[a] *Pyrocephalus rubinus saturatus* BERLEPSCH and HARTERT: Easily distinguished from the other continental races by markedly smaller size and the much darker, sooty black upper parts of the adult male. Wing (male) 69-73; tail 52-57.

Material examined.—Brazil: Rio Branco 12. British Guiana: Annai 3. Venezuela: vicinity of Cumaná 10; Maracay, Aragua 10; Puerto Cabello 1; Maracaibo 4; Encontrados 1; Altagracia, Orinoco River 10; Suapure 1, La Pricion, Caura 2. Colombia: Valle de Upar 1, Valencia 3.

[b] There is no authentic record for its occurrence in Trinidad.

caibo 2; Rio Aurare, ten miles east of Altagracia, Zulia 2; Encontrados, Zulia 1).

***Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus** *Sclater*. VERMILION FLYCATCHER.

Pyrocephalus mexicanus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **27**, p. 45, 1859—Mexico; BAIRD, BREWER, and RIDGWAY, Hist. N. Amer. Birds, **3**, p. 520, 1874—near Tucson, Arizona (habits); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 213, 1888—part, southern California and Mexico.

Pyrocephalus rubineus var. *mexicanus* BAIRD, BREWER, and RIDGWAY, Hist. N. Amer. Birds, **2**, p. 387, pl. 44, fig. 5, 1874—part, valley of Rio Grande and Gila, Arizona, Mexico.

Pyrocephalus rubineus SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 60, 1889—part, southwestern United States to Mexico (excl. Yucatan and Cozumel Island).

Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 475, 1907—part, only United States and Mexican (excl. Yucatan) references and localities; PHILLIPS, Auk, **28**, p. 78, 1911—Matamoros, San Fernando, and Altamira, Tamaulipas; SWARTH, Pacific Coast Avif., **10**, p. 43, 1914—Arizona; GRINNELL, l.c., **11**, p. 93, 1915—California.

Range: Southwestern United States (in southern Texas, New Mexico, southwestern Utah, Arizona, and southern California), Lower California, and the whole of Mexico, excluding Yucatan Peninsula.

78: Texas (Brownsville 1, Corpus Christi 1); New Mexico (Rincon 1); California (Riverside 1); Arizona (Phoenix 5, Tucson 3, Fort Thomas 1, Fort Lowell 1, Fairbank 3, Fort Verde 2, Fort Huachuca 2, Huachuca Mountains 1, Huachuca Plains 1, Gardner Ranch, Santa Rita Mountains 1, Calabasas 31); Mexico (Tampico, Tamaulipas 1; Sabinas, Coahuila 2; Sonora 1; Escuinapa, Sinaloa 2; Iguala, Guerrero 15; City of Mexico 1; unspecified 1).

***Pyrocephalus rubinus blatteus** *Bangs*[a]. SOUTHERN VERMILION FLYCATCHER.

Pyrocephalus rubineus blatteus BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **24**, p. 189, 1911—Sabune district, British Honduras; PETERS, Auk, **30**, p. 376, 1913—Camp Mengel and Xcopen, Terre Quintana Roo.

Pyrocephalus rubineus var. *mexicanus* BAIRD, BREWER, and RIDGWAY, Hist. N. Amer. Birds, **2**, p. 387, 1874—part, Honduras and Yucatan.

Pyrocephalus mexicanus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 213, 1888—part, Yucatan, Belize, and Guatemala.

[a] *Pyrocephalus rubinus blatteus* BANGS: Similar to *P. r. mexicanus*, but bill decidedly broader; male with pileum and under parts more crimson, less orange, about geranium red.

Pyrocephalus rubineus (not of BODDAERT) SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 60, 1889—part, Yucatan, Cozumel Island, British Honduras, and Guatemala.

Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus (not of SCLATER) RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 475, 1907—part, Yucatan, Guatemala, British Honduras, and Honduras references and localities.

Range: Southern Mexico (Terre Quintana Roo, Yucatan, and Cozumel Island); Guatemala; British Honduras, and Honduras.

20: Yucatan (Rio Lagartos 14, San Felipe 1, Uxmal 1, Ticul 1, Buenavista 1, Cozumel Island 1); British Honduras (Belize River 1).

Pyrocephalus rubinus nanus *Gould.* GALAPAGOS VERMILION FLYCATCHER.

Pyrocephalus nanus GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3**, Part 9, p. 45, pl. 7, 1839—Galapagos Archipelago; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 214, 1888—part, Indefatigable, Charles, and Bindloe Islands; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **19**, p. 572, 1896—James Island (full description); ROTHSCHILD and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **6**, p. 172, 1899—James, Indefatigable, Albemarle, Duncan, Jervis, Charles, Abingdon, and Bindloe Islands (crit.); idem, l.c., **9**, p. 403, 1902—Barrington and Albemarle Islands; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 478, 1907—Galapagos Archipelago (monog.).

Pyrocephalus carolensis RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **17**, p. 365, Nov. 1894—Charles Island; idem, l.c., **19**, p. 576, 1896—Charles Island (monog.).

Pyrocephalus intercedens RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **17**, p. 366, Nov. 1894—Indefatigable Island; idem, l.c., **19**, p. 575, 1896—Albemarle and Indefatigable Islands (monog.).

Pyrocephalus abingdoni RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **17**, p. 367, Nov. 1894—Abingdon Island; idem, l.c., **19**, p. 578, 1896—Abingdon and Bindloe Islands (monog.).

Pyrocephalus nanus nanus SNODGRASS and HELLER, Proc. Wash. Ac. Sci., **5**, p. 270, 1904—Charles, Indefatigable, Duncan, Jervis, James, Albemarle, and Narborough Islands (crit., measurements).

Pyrocephalus nanus abingdoni SNODGRASS and HELLER, Proc. Wash. Ac. Sci., **5**, p. 271, 1904—Abingdon and Bindloe Islands (crit., measurements).

Range: Galapagos Archipelago (Albemarle, Narborough, Charles, James, Jervis, Abingdon, Bindloe, Duncan, and Barrington Islands).

Pyrocephalus rubinus dubius *Gould.* PYGMY VERMILION FLYCATCHER.

Pyrocephalus dubius GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3**, Part 9, p. 46, 1839—Galapagos Archipelago = Chatham Island; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **19**, p. 579, 1896—Chatham Island (monog.); ROTHSCHILD and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **6**, p. 173, 1899—Chatham (crit.); idem, l.c., **9**, p. 403, 1902—Chatham (nest and eggs descr.); SNODGRASS and HELLER, Proc. Wash. Ac.

Sci., 5, p. 272, 1904—Chatham (crit., measurements); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 480, 1907—Chatham (monog.).

Pyrocephalus nanus (not of Gould) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 214, 1888—part, spec. e, type of *P. dubius* Gould.

Pyrocephalus minimus Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 12, p. 113, 1890—Chatham Island.

Range: Galapagos Archipelago (Chatham Island).

Genus **OCHTHORNIS** Sclater.

Ochthornis Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 31, 1888—type by orig. desig. *Elainea littoralis* Pelzeln.

*Ochthornis littoralis (*Pelzeln*). Natterer's Water-tyrant.

Elainea littoralis Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 108, 180, Sept. 1868—Cachoeira Guajará-guacú, Rio Mamoré; Cachoeira da Bananeira and Borba, Rio Madeira (types in Vienna Museum examined).

Ochthoeca murina Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond. for Dec. 1871, p. 749, 1872—Oyapock, French Guiana; idem, l.c., 1881, p. 214—Corentyn River, British Guiana.

Ochthornis littoralis Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 31, 1888—Oyapoc, British Guiana, Iquitos, Sarayacu (Ecuador), Rio Javarri; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 35, 1902—Bichaco (Orinoco River), Suapure, La Pricion, Nicare (Caura River), Venezuela (spec. examined); Ihering, Cat. F. Braz., 1, p. 257, 1907 (range); Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 12, 1908—Bom Lugar, Rio Purús; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 125, 1908—Oyapock; Hellmayr, l.c., 17, p. 284, 1910—Allianca and Calama, Rio Madeira; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 523, 1913—Lower Amazonia; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 380, 1914—Rio Jamauchim and Bom Lugar (Rio Purús); Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 218, 1916—Bichaco, R. Orinoco, and Caura Valley; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 431, 1917—La Morelia, Colombia; Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 42, 1920—Yahuarmayo, Carabaya, Peru; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 136, 1921—Ourumee, Brit. Guiana.

Ochthornis murina Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 85, 1889—Falls of the Madeira, Bolivia.

Range: French and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Orinoco-Caura region); northern Brazil, from the Xingú westwards; southeastern Colombia (Caquetá region), south through eastern Ecuador and Peru to northern Bolivia[a].

4: Brazil (Conceição, Rio Branco 1); Peru (Yurimaguas 3).

Genus **MUSCIGRALLA** Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny[b].

Muscigralla Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 61, 1837—type *Muscigralla brevicauda* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny.

[a] Material examined.—Venezuela: Bichaco 1, Suapure 3, Nicare 1, La Union 1, La Pricion 2. Brazil: Rio Madeira 5. Peru: Yurimaguas 3, Yahuarmayo 1.

[b] A genus of doubtful affinity, possibly not belonging to this family.

Ochthites CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., **10** (1), p. 277, 1844—new name for *Muscigralla* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY.

***Muscigralla brevicauda** *Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*. SHORT-TAILED GROUND-TYRANT.

Muscigralla brevicauda LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 61, 1837—Tacna, "Peru" = Chile (type in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 354, pl. 39, fig. 1, 1847—Tacna; DES MURS in Gay, Hist. pol. fis. Chile, Zool., **1**, p. 338, 1847—Tacna; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 281, 1860—Babahoyo, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 326—Chile; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 534—Lima (egg descr.); idem, l.c., 1877, p. 325—Tumbez; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 223, 1884—Lima, Guadalupa, Tumbez, Tacna[a]; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 63, 1888—Lima, Puna Isl., Babahoyo, Guayaquil; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1892, p. 379—Lima, Yca; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 4, 1899—Balzar and Puntilla de Santa Elena, Ecuador; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 324, 1925—Tacna (crit.).

Ochthites brevicauda TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., **10** (1), p. 277, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 168, 1846—"forest region" of Peru (errore).

Range: Arid littoral of the Pacific coast from northern Chile (Prov. Tacna) through western Peru north to Province of Guayas, southwestern Ecuador.

11: Peru (Vitarte, near Lima 4, Trujillo 3, Pacasmayo 4).

Genus **TUMBEZIA** Chapman[b].

Tumbezia CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **205**, p. 1, 1925—type by orig. desig. *Ochthoeca salvini* TACZANOWSKI.

Tumbezia salvini (*Taczanowski*). SALVIN'S CHAT-TYRANT.

Ochthoeca salvini TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1877, p. 324—Tumbez (two of the typical specimens examined); idem, l.c., p. 752—Tumbez; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 200, 1884—Tumbez; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 25, 1888—Tumbez.

Tumbezia salvini CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., **55**, p. 476, 1926—Tumbez, Lamor (Piura), Virú (Libertad).

Range: Arid littoral of northwestern Peru (depts. Tumbez, Piura, and Libertad).

[a] "Tinta" is included, no doubt, by mistake, among the localities given for this species.

[b] Genus *Tumbezia* CHAPMAN.

Not unlike *Satrapa* STRICKLAND in shape of bill, inconspicuous rictal bristles, long tail, and type of coloration; but tarsus much longer; wing more pointed with the third, fourth, and fifth primary of nearly equal length; tail slightly rounded instead of distinctly emarginate.

This peculiar bird has no near relationship to any other genus, though its extremely long tarsi somewhat recall *Muscigralla* whose affinities are likewise uncertain.

Genus SATRAPA Strickland.

Satrapa STRICKLAND, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 414, 1844—type by orig. desig. *Muscicapa icterophrys* VIEILLOT.

Sisopygis CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 46, 1859—type by monotypy *Muscicapa icterophrys* VIEILLOT.

*Satrapa icterophrys (*Vieillot*). YELLOW-BROWED TYRANT.

Muscicapa icterophrys VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 21, p. 458, 1818—based on Azara, No. 183, Paraguay.

Muscicapa chrysochloris WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 793, 1831—Rio Belmonte, Bahia.

Sisopygis hellmayri CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 29, p. 63, 1907—Tapacari, Dept. Cochabamba, Bolivia (type examined; = juv.).

Fluvicola icterophrys LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 59, 1837—Chuquisaca and Chiquitos (Bolivia), Montevideo and Corrientes (spec. examined); DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 53, 1839—Montevideo and Maldonado, Uruguay.

Suiriri icterophrys D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 338, 1839—Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Chuquisaca and Sicasica; STRICKLAND, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 414, pl. 12, 1844—Buenos Aires.

Taenioptera icterophrys BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 518, 1856—Novo Friburgo and Lagoa Santa; idem, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 247, 1860—Tucumán and Paraná; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 460, 1861—Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Paraná; REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 360—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës; DOERING, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p. 252, Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes.

Sisopygis icterophrys CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 46, 1859—Rio Grande; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 98, 1868—Ypanema, Curytiba, Cuyabá; idem, Nunquam Otios., 2, p. 291, 1874—Novo Friburgo; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 141—Conchitas; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1876, p. 159; 1877, p. 176—Buenos Aires; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 419—Vipos, Tucumán; GIBSON, l.c., 1880, p. 29—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires; WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 604—Flores and Punta Lara, Buenos Aires; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 141, 1883—Concepcion, Entrerios (nest and eggs); BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, p. 128, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 125, 1888—Argentina; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 41, 1888—Bahia, Pelotas, Bolivia, Punta Lara, Conchitas, Uruguay; WITHINGTON, Ibis, 1888, p. 465—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 227, 1889—Rio Belmonte (note on Wied's types); STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, 10, p. 401, 1890—Cordoba; BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, 2, p. 44, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; KERR, Ibis, 1892, p. 129—Fortin Page, Rio Pilcomayo; APLIN, l.c., 1894, p. 177—Santa Elena, Uruguay; KOSLOWSKY, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, p. 280, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 9, 1895—San José, Paraguari, and Colonia Risso, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 12, No. 292, p. 12, 1897—

Salta; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 180, 1899—Ypiranga and Piquete, São Paulo; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 154, 1900—Cantagallo and Novo Friburgo; idem, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 125, 1899—[Taquara do] Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul; (?) BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 35, 1902—Altagracia, Venezuela; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 183, 1902—Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 47, 1905—Tucumán; BAER, Ornis, **12**, p. 219, 1904—Criolla, Tucumán; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 260, 1907—Ypiranga, Piracicaba, Pirissununga, Bebedouro, Piquete, Jaboticabal (São Paulo), Vargem Alegre and Marianna (Minas Geraës), Espirito Santo; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 191, 1909—La Soledad (Entrerios), Barracas al Sud (Buenos Aires); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 318, 1910—Argentina; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 71, 1910—Cabulé and Santa Rita, Rio Preto (Bahia), S. Martin, Rio Parnahyba (Piauhy); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 574—Sapucay, Paraguay; GRANT, l.c., 1911, p. 112—Los Ynglases, Ajó, Buenos Aires (descr. juv.); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **23**, p. 330, 1912—Paso Yuvay, Paraguay; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 54, 1914—Puerto Bertoni; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 218, 1916—Altagracia, Venezuela; HUSSEY, Auk, **33**, p. 393, 1916—La Plata; GIBSON, Ibis, 1918, p. 399—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires; MARELLI, El Hornero, **1**, p. 79, 1918—Curuzú Cuatiá, Corrientes; DABBENE, l.c., p. 236, 1919—Isla Martin Garcia; TREMOLERAS, l.c., **2**, p. 20, 1920—Montevideo, Canelones, Florida, San José, Colonia, Uruguay; SERIÉ and SMYTH, l.c., **3**, p. 49, 1922—Santa Elena, Entrerios; GIACOMELLI, l.c., **3**, p. 71, 1923—Chilecito, La Rioja; PEREYRA, l.c., **3**, p. 168, 1923—Zelaya and San Isidro, Buenos Aires; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 645, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 309, 1926—Lavalle, Buenos Aires, and Tapia, Tucumán.

Satrapa icterophrys HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 322, 1925—Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Montevideo, Chiquitos, and Chuquisaca (crit.).

Range: Argentina, from Salta, Tucumán, and La Rioja east to Corrientes and Entrerios, south to Buenos Aires; Uruguay; Paraguay; Brazil, from Piauhy south to Rio Grande do Sul; Bolivia (Chiquitos; Chuquisaca; Tapacari, Dept. Cochabamba[a]); (?) Venezuela (Altagracia, Rio Orinoco[b]).

11: Brazil (Victoria, São Paulo 1); Bolivia (Buenavista 2); Argentina (Quilmes, Prov. Buenos Aires 2; Concepcion, Prov. Tucumán 6).

Genus **MACHETORNIS** Gray.

Chrysolophus (not of GRAY 1834) SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, **2**, p. 225, July 1837—type by monotypy *Tyrannus ambulans* SWAINSON = *Tyrannus rixosus* VIEILLOT.

[a] Adult birds from Bolivia appear to be inseparable from a series of Brazilian and Argentine skins. The characters given for *S. hellmayri* are those of the juvenile plumage. Twenty-six specimens from Argentina (6), Brazil (15), and Bolivia (5) examined.

[b] A single female in the Tring Museum is somewhat smaller and much paler beneath than any other specimen examined. Additional material will no doubt lead to the segregation of a Venezuelan race.

Machetornis GRAY, List Gen. Birds, 2nd ed., p. 41, 1841—new name for *Chrysolophus* SWAINSON.

*Machetornis rixosa rixosa (*Vieillot*). FIRE-CROWNED TYRANT.

Tyrannus rixosus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35**, p. 85, 1819—based on Azara, No. 197, Paraguay.

Muscicapa joazeiro SPIX, Av. Bras., **2**, p. 17, pl. 23, 1825—Joazeiro, Rio São Francisco, Bahia (type in Munich Museum examined).

Tyrannus ambulans SWAINSON, Quart. Journ. Sci., Litt. and Arts Roy. Inst., **20**, No. 40, p. 279, Jan. 1826—Pernambuco.

Muscicapa miles WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3** (2), p. 850, 1831—Nazareth das Farinhas, Rio Jagoaripa, south of Bahia (City).

Pepoaza rixosa LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 62, 1837—Corrientes and Moxos, Bolivia (spec. examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 350, 1839—Buenos Aires, Corrientes, and Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Chiquitos, Moxos).

Machetornis rixosa (us) BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 514, 1856—Brazil; idem, Journ. Orn., **8**, p. 247, 1860—Paraná; idem, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 458, 1861—Paraná (egg descr.); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 100, 1868—Cuyabá and [Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso, Matto Grosso; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 142—Conchitas; REINHARDT, Vidensk, Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 352—not found in Minas Geraës; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **21**, p. 258, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina; DOERING, Period. Zool. Arg., **1**, p. 252, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1876, p. 159; l.c., 1877, p. 177—Buenos Aires; SALVIN, l.c., 1880, p. 357—Salta; FORBES, l.c., 1881, p. 341—Recife and Cabo, Pernambuco; WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 604—Flores and Salto, Buenos Aires; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 142, 1883—Concepcion, Entrerios; HOLMBERG, Act. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **5**, p. 79, 1884—Arroyo Tandileufú, Prov. Buenos Aires; GIBSON, Ibis, 1885, p. 279—Paysandú, Uruguay; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., **2**, p. 129, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **35**, p. 12, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 131, 1888—Argentina; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 52, 1888—Bahia, Conchitas, Paraguay, Salta, Bolivia (range part, excl. Venezuela); WITHINGTON, Ibis, 1888, p. 465—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 228, 1889—note on Wied's type; idem, l.c., p. 85, 1889—"Yungas," Bolivia; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 401, 1890—Cordoba; KERR, Ibis, 1892, p. 130—Lower Pilcomayo; HOLLAND, l.c., 1891, p. 16; 1892, p. 199—Est. Espartillar, Buenos Aires; APLIN, l.c., 1894, p. 178—Uruguay; KOSLOWSKY, Rev. Mus. La Plata, **6**, p. 280, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **10**, No. 208, p. 10, 1895—Villa Rica and Puerto Pagani (Paraguay), and Salta; idem, l.c., **12**, No. 292, p. 12, 1897—San Lorenzo, Jujuy; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 125, 1899—Mundo Novo and Pedras Brancas; KERR, Ibis, 1901, p. 225—Paraguayan Chaco; OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 139, 1902—Sapucay, Paraguay; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **5**, p. 269, 1902—

Iguapé, São Paulo; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 184, 1902—Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 47, 1905—Tucumán; LÖNNBERG, Ibis, 1903, p. 469—Tatarenda, Bolivian Chaco; NICOLL, l.c., 1904, p. 40—Bahia; BAER, Ornis, **12**, p. 220, 1904—Santa Ana and Tapia, Tucumán; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 648, 1906—note on Spix's type; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 262, 1907—Iguapé and Bahia; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 194, 1909—Barracas al Sud (Buenos Aires), La Soledad (Entrerios), Tucumán; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 71, 1910—Pao de Canoa and Santa Rita, Rio Preto, Bahia, and Santa Philomena, Piauhy; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 320, 1910—range in Argentina; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 576—Sapucay and Ybitimi, Paraguay; GRANT, l.c., 1911, p. 114—Los Ynglases, Luiconia (Ajó, Buenos Aires), Villa Franca, Monte Alto, and Colonia Risso (Paraguay), near Goya (Corrientes); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 54, 1914—Puerto Bertoni; GIBSON, Ibis, 1918, p. 400—Cape San Antonio (breeding habits); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., **10**, p. 318, 1918—Villa Lutetia, San Ignacio, Misiones; MARELLI, El Hornero, **1**, p. 225, 1919—food; TREMOLERAS, l.c., **2**, p. 20, 1920—Uruguay; DAGUERRE, l.c., **2**, p. 268, 1922—Rosas, Prov. Buenos Aires; SERIÉ and SMYTH, l.c., **3**, p. 49, 1922—Santa Elena, Entrerios; GIACOMELLI, l.c., p. 71, 1923—La Rioja; PEREYRA, l.c., p. 168, 1923—Zelaya, Buenos Aires.

Machetornis rixosa(us) rixosa(us) DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **23**, p. 330, 1912—Mburero, Paraguay; HUSSEY, Auk, **33**, p. 393, 1916—La Plata; DINELLI, El Hornero, **1**, p. 141, 1918 (nesting habits); MARELLI, l.c., p. 79, 1918—Curuzú Cuatiá, Corrientes; idem, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 646, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 326, 1925—Corrientes and Moxos (crit.); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 305, 1926—Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay (habits).

Range: Brazil, from Maranhão and Piauhy south to Matto Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Paraguay; northern Argentina, from the northern boundary line south to Cordoba and Buenos Aires; eastern Bolivia (Moxos, Chiquitos, Santa Cruz)[a].

13: Brazil (Codó, Maranhão 1; São Francisco, Maranhão 2; Arára, Piauhy 1; Ibiapaba, Piauhy 1; Urucúm de Corumbá, Matto Grosso 3); Argentina (El Carrizal, Sierra de Cordoba 2; Los Vasquez, Tucumán 1); Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz 1); Uruguay (Treinta y Tres 1).

***Machetornis rixosa flavigularis** *Todd*[b]. NORTHERN FIRE-CROWNED TYRANT.

[a] Twenty-nine specimens from Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, and Bolivia examined. Some of those from Piauhy closely approach *M. r. flavigularis*.

[b] *Machetornis rixosa flavigularis* TODD: Very similar to *M. r. rixosa*, but throat yellow like the breast (not whitish or creamy white) and belly generally of a deeper yellow.

In addition to the specimens listed above, I have examined an adult male from Rio Maméra, near Caracas, a "Bogotá" skin and a series from the Orinoco Valley.

Machetornis rixosa flavigularis TODD, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 210, 1912—Tocuyo, State of Lara, Venezuela; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 219, 1916—Orinoco River; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 432, 1917—La Playa, lower Magdalena, and Villavicencio, Colombia; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 387, 1922—Bonda, Mamatoco, Don Diego, Fundación, Trojas de Cataca, Dibulla, Punta Caiman, and Rio Hacha, Colombia.

Machetornis rixosa (not of VIEILLOT) TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 85—Venezuela; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168—Caracas; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 52, 1888—part, Venezuela; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 151, 1900—Cacagualito, Santa Marta; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 36, 1902—Altagracia and Ciudad Bolivar, Rio Orinoco.

Machetornis flavigularis STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 203, 1913—Caño Corosal, Orinoco delta.

Range: Venezuela (Orinoco Valley; north coast from Caracas west to the shores of Lake Maracaibo) and northern Colombia (Santa Marta district; lower Magdalena; Villavicencio, at base of eastern Andes).

13: Venezuela (Caracas 1; Maracay, Aragua 2; Encontrados, Zulia 7; Rio Aurare, Zulia 3).

Subfamily TYRANNINAE.

Genus MUSCIVORA Lacépède.

Muscivora LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Ois., p. 5, 1799—type by subs. desig. (FISCHER, Zoognosia, 1, p. 54, 1813) *Muscicapa forficata* GMELIN[a].

Milvulus SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 3, p. 165, 1827—type by orig. desig. *Tyrannus savana* VIEILLOT = *Muscicapa tyrannus* LINNAEUS.

Despotes REICHENBACH, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 66, 1850—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, 1855) *Muscicapa tyrannus* LINNAEUS.

*Muscivora forficata (*Gmelin*).* SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa forficata GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), p. 931, 1789—based on "Gobemouche à queuc fourchue, du Mexique" Daubenton, Pl. enl. 677.

Ty[rannus]? mexicanus STEPHENS, in Shaw, Gen. Zool., 13 (2), p. 134, 1826—new name for *Muscicapa forficata* GMELIN.

Milvulus forficatus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 279, 1888—Texas, Mexico to Costa Rica.

Muscivora forficata RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 715, 1907 (monog., full synonymy); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 686, 1910—Costa Rica; DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 107, 1907—Patulul, San José, and Lake Atitlan, Guatemala.

Range: Breeding from southern Kansas to southern Texas, casually to southwestern Missouri, western Arkansas, and western Louisiana; wintering from southern Mexico to Panama.

[a] See Oberholser, Auk, 18, p. 193, 1901.

28: Texas (Corpus Christi 10, Cameron Co., Rio Grande 1, San Antonio 1, Fort Worth 2, Gainesville 1); Oklahoma (Kingfisher Co. 2); Tamaulipas (Tampico 1); Vera Cruz (Pueblo Viejo 4); Guatemala (Tecpam 2, Lake Atitlan 1); Nicaragua (San Geronimo, Chinandega 2, San Raphael del Norte 1).

***Muscivora tyrannus** (*Linnaeus*). SWALLOW-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa tyrannus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., **1**, p. 325, 1766—based on *Tyrannus cauda bifurca* BRISSON, Orn., **2**, p. 395, pl. 39, fig. 3, "Canada" (errore) and Cayenne.

Tyrannus savana VIEILLOT, Hist. Ois. Amér. Sept., **1**, p. 72, pl. 43, 1807 (?)—new name for *Muscicapa tyrannus* LINNAEUS.

Muscicapa phaenoleuca VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21**, p. 448, 1818—based on Azara, No. 192, Paraguay (=juv.).

Tyrannus violentus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35**, p. 89, 1819—based on Azara, No. 190, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Paraguay; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 467, 1856—Brazil (habits; nest and eggs descr.).

Tyrannus milvulus NUTTALL, Man. Orn. U. S. and Canada, 2nd. ed., p. 307, 1840—new name for *Muscicapa tyrannus* LINNAEUS.

Tyrannus (*Milvulus*) *monachus* HARTLAUB, Rev. Zool., **7**, p. 214, 1844—Guatemala; LAFRESNAYE, l.c., p. 324, 1844 (crit.; =juv.).

Milvulus violentus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 118, 1868—Oudaria, Taipa, Ypanema, Curytiba, Castro, Irisanga, Marabitanas, Brazil (juv. descr.).

Milvulus tyrannus TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 332, 1884—Pebas, Peru; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 277, 1888—Mexico to Buenos Aires; CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 246, 1909—Margarita Island.

Muscivora tyrannus CLARK, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **32**, p. 276, 1905—Grenada and Carriacou; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 718, 1907 (monog., full bibliography); IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 296, 1907—Ypiranga and Jundiahy (São Paulo), Rio Juruá, and Santarem; FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 269, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 685, 1910—Costa Rica; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 349, 1910 (range in Argentina); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 380, 1914—Pará, Capanema, Quatipurú, Rio Tapajóz (Pinhel), Marajó (São Natal, Tuyuyú), Mexiana, Monte Alegre, Rio Jamundá (Faro); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 479, 1916—Turbaco, Caldas, Cali, La Manuelita, Barro Blanco, and Chicoral, Colombia; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 237, 1921—numerous localities; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 338, 1922—Santa Marta region; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 338, 1926—Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay (habits).

Range: Southern Mexico and southwards through Central America and practically the whole of tropical and subtropical South America,

from the Lesser Antilles (Grenada and Carriacou) south to northern Patagonia, from Peru southwards only east of the Andes; accidental in Mississippi, Kentucky, New Jersey, Maine, and Bermuda.

43: Guatemala (unspecified 1); Costa Rica (Orosi 2, Guayabo 3, San José 2); Colombia (Bogotá 2, Palmira 1, Cali 1, Amalfi, Antioquia 1); Venezuela (Macuto, Caracas 1, Maracay, Aragua 1, Mérida 1, Valera 1, Catatumbo River 1); British Guiana (Abary Creek 1); Brazil (Boa Vista, Rio Branco 9; São Bento, Maranhão 1); Argentina (Concepcion, Tucumán 11); Uruguay (Maldonado 1, Treinta y Tres 1, Polanco 1).

Genus **TYRANNUS** Lacépède.

Tyrannus LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Oiseaux, p. 5, 1799—type "Le Tiran" Buffon = *Lanius tyrannus* LINNAEUS.

Tirannus FISCHER (de Waldheim), National Mus. Naturg. Paris, **2**, p. 166, 1803—emendation.

Dymonax GLOGER, Froriep's Notiz. Geb. Natur-and Heilkunde, **16**, p. 278, 1827—type *Lanius tyrannus* LINNAEUS.

Laphyctes REICHENBACH, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 66, 1850—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, 1855) *Muscicapa furcata* SPIX = *Tyrannus melancholicus* VIEILLOT.

Satellus REICHENBACH, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 66, 1850—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, 1855) *Muscicapa satellus* LICHTENSTEIN MS. = *Tyrannus vociferans* SWAINSON.

Melittarchus CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **3**, p. 477, 1855—type *Tyrannus magnirostris* D'ORBIGNY.

Semnarchus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 689, 1907—type *Tyrannus crassirostris* SWAINSON.

*Tyrannus tyrannus (*Linnaeus*). KINGBIRD.

Lanius tyrannus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 10th. ed., **1**, p. 94, 1758—based on *Muscicapa corona rubra* CATESBY, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 55, pl. 55, Carolina.

[*Lanius tyrannus*] γ. *carolinensis* GMELIN, Syst. Nat., **1** (1), p. 302, 1788—based on "Gobe-mouche, de la Caroline" Daubenton, Pl. enl. 676.

Muscicapa rex BARTON, Fragm. Nat. Hist. Penns., p. 18, 1799—new name for *Lanius tyrannus* LINNAEUS.

Tyrannus pipiri VIEILLOT, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. sept., **1**, p. 73, pl. 44, 1807 (?)—North America; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 267, 1888—eastern North America, in winter south to Peru.

Muscicapa animosa LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Säugethiere and Vögel Mus. Berlin, p. 18, 1818—based on *Lanius tyrannus*, γ. *carolinensis* GMELIN.

Tyrannus intrepidus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35**, p. 79, 1819—new name for *Lanius tyrannus* VIEILLOT.

Tyrannus matutinus VIEILLOT, l.c., **35**, p. 82, 1819—based on *Lanius tyrannus* LATH., var. A, part.

Tyrannus leucogaster STEPHENS, in Shaw, Gen. Zool., **13** (2), p. 133, 1826—new name for *Lanius tyrannus* LINNAEUS.

(?) *Tyrannus vieillotii* SWAINSON in Richardson, Faun. Bor.-Amer., **2**, p. 138, 1831—based on *Tyrannus intrepidus* VIEILLOT, Gal. Ois., **1** (2), pl. 133, North America.

Tyrannus carolinensis RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1**, p. 471, 1879 (monog.).

Tyrannus tyrannus vexator BANGS, Auk, **15**, p. 178, 1898—Merrit's Island, Indian River, Florida; MEARNS, l.c., **19**, p. 72, 1902—southern Florida (crit., nest and eggs descr.).

Tyrannus tyrannus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 689, 1907 (monog., full synonymy); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 687, 1910—Los Cuadros de Irazú and Volcan de Irazú, Costa Rica; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 478, 1916—Miraflores, San Agustin, and Susumuco, Colombia; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 268—Toro Point, Panama; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 234, 1921—Abary River; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 74, 1922—Mindo, Ecuador; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 340, 1922—Bonda, Buritaca, La Tigrera, Trojas de Cataca, and Tierra Nueva, Santa Marta region; BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 220, 1922—Jesusito, Darien; BARBOUR, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **6**, p. 98, 1923—Cuba; HALLINAN, Auk, **41**, p. 318, 1924—Gamboa and Juan Diaz, Panama; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 24, 1925—Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

Range: Eastern North America, breeding from southern British Columbia, Mackenzie and Keewatin, northern Ontario, central Quebec, and Newfoundland south to central Oregon, northern New Mexico, central Texas, and central Florida; wintering from southern Mexico to British Guiana, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia; casually in Cuba and the Bahamas.

56: Saskatchewan (Prince Albert 1); Ontario (Mildway 1); Maine (Lincoln 1); Massachusetts (Natick 1, Stony Brook 1); Connecticut (East Hartford 2); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam 6); Illinois (Chicago 4, Calumet 1, Wolf Lake 1, Lake Forest 1, Deerfield 1, Joliet 3); Missouri (Holly Springs 1); Colorado (Fort Lyon 3); Texas (Corpus Christi 2, Fort Worth 2); Florida (New River 4, Gainesville 2, Enterprise 1, Punta Rassa 1, Palm Beach 2, near Culter 1, Mary Esther 2, Banana River 1); Bahama Islands (Old Providence 1); Mexico (Tampico, Tamaulipas 1); Nicaragua (San Geronimo, Chinandega 2, San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 1); Costa Rica (Limon 1); Panama (Colon 1, unspecified 1); Peru (Yurimaguas 2).

***Tyrannus vociferans** *Swainson*. CASSIN'S KINGBIRD.

Tyrannus vociferans SWAINSON, Quart. Journ. Sci., Litt. and Arts Roy. Inst., **20**, No. 40, p. 273, Jan. 1826—Temascaltepec, Mexico; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S.

Nat. Mus., 1, p. 480, 1879 (monog.); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 269, 1888—southern California, Arizona, Texas, Mexico, and Guatemala; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 694, 1907 (monog., full bibliography); Swarth, Pacific Coast Avif., 10, p. 40, 1914—Arizona; Grinnell, l.c., 11, p. 89, 1915—California.

Tyrannus cassinii Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 5, p. 39, pl. 3, fig. 2, 1852—Texas.

Range: Western North America, breeding from central California and southern Wyoming south to Michoacan and Jalisco, Mexico, and western Texas, wintering from southern California and northern Mexico to Guatemala; casual in Oregon (?).

31: Arizona (Calabasas 11, Huachuca Mountains 7, Santa Rita Mountains 1, unspecified 1); California (Monterey 2); Lower California (Cape San Lucas 1); Chihuahua (Babicora 2); Guerrero (Iguala 6).

***Tyrannus verticalis** *Say*. Arkansas Kingbird.

Tyrannus verticalis Say in Long's Exp. Rocky Mts., 2, p. 60, 1823—near La Junta, Colorado; Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 479, 1879 (monog.); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 269, 1888—western North America, south to Guatemala; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 697, 1907 (monog., full bibliography); Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 106, 1907—El Rancho and Patulul, Guatemala; Swarth, Pacif. Coast Avif., 10, p. 40, 1914—Arizona; Grinnell, l.c., 11, p. 89, 1915—California.

Range: Western North America, breeding from southern British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan south to northern Lower California and Chihuahua, east to western Minnesota, western Iowa, central Kansas, and western Texas; wintering from western Mexico to Guatemala; casual in Manitoba; accidental in Missouri, Wisconsin, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland.

46: Massachusetts (Great Island, West Yarmouth 1); North Dakota (Cannonball River 4); Colorado (Fort Lyon 4, Troublesome 1, Fraser 1, Rock Creek, Routt Co. 1); Nevada (Truckee River 1);California (Dulzura 1, Nicasio 1, Palo Alto 1, Riverside 1, Vernon, Los Angeles Co. 2, Monterey 1); Arizona (Calabasas 10, Fort Huachuca 1, Huachuca Mountains 8); Mexico (Iguala, Guerrero 3); Guatemala(El Rancho, Zacapa 3, Patulul, Solola 1).

***Tyrannus niveigularis** *Sclater*. Snowy-throated Kingbird.

Tyrannus niveigularis Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 281, 1860—Babahoyo, Ecuador; Taczanowski, l.c., 1877, p. 326, 753—Tumbez (nest and eggs descr.); Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 479, 1879—Ecuador (ex

SCLATER); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 29, pl. 3—Babahoyo and Intac, Ecuador; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 329, 1884—Tumbez, Guadalupa, and Paucal, Peru; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 270, 1888—Intac and Babahoyo, Ecuador; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 609, 1902—San Javier and Pambilar, Prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador (descr. juv.); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géog. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., **9**, p. B59, 1911—Santo Domingo, Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 478, 1917—Ricaurte, Colombia.

Range: Pacific slope of the Andes of southwestern Colombia (Ricaurte, Prov. Nariño), Ecuador, and northwestern Peru (in depts. Tumbez, Lambayeque, and Libertad)[a].

1: Ecuador (Chimbo 1).

Tyrannus albogularis *Burmeister*[b]. WHITE-THROATED KINGBIRD.

Tyrannus albogularis BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 465, 1856—"das nördliche Waldgebiet Brasiliens bei Bahia and Pernambuco," errore (type in Halle Museum examined); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 117, 1868—Goyaz, Cuyabá, [Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso, and São Vicente, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 329—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1**, p. 477, 1879 (ex BURMEISTER); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 28—near Goyaz (crit.); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 276, 1888—Goyaz; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, **7**, p. 271, 1890—Santarem; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 348, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **5**, p. 273, 298, 1902—Jaboticabal, São Paulo (egg descr.); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 295, 1907—Jaboticabal; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 382, 1914—Monte Alegre.

Tyrannus neglectus REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 330, in text—new name for *T. albogularis* BURMEISTER.

Tyrannus niveigularis (not of SCLATER) ALLEN, Bull. Essex Inst., **8**, p. 79, 1876—Santarem.

Range: Campos of the interior of Brazil, in states of São Paulo (Jaboticabal), Matto Grosso, Goyaz, and Minas Geraës (Lagoa Santa), north to the lower Amazon (Santarem, Monte Alegre).

Tyrannus apolites (*Cabanis* and *Heine*)[c]. HEINE'S KINGBIRD.

[a] Material examined.—Ecuador: Chimbo 1; Pambilar 1, San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas 3.

[b] *Tyrannus albogularis* BURMEISTER, a very distinct species, is immediately recognizable by its deeply emarginate tail, pure white throat, olive yellow foreneck and chest, and very light gray pileum.

A single adult male from Monte Alegre (lower Amazon), secured by E. Snethlage on August 9, 1908 agrees well with others from Matto Grosso.

Material examined.—Matto Grosso: Cuyabá 4, Chapada 1, Rio Manso 1, Villa Bella 1, São Vicente 1; Goyaz City 2; Monte Alegre 1; unspecified (the type) 1.

[c] *Tyrannus apolites* (CABANIS and HEINE): Pileum dark gray; middle of the crown extensively yolk-yellow (without any orange), anteriorly and laterally margined with

Laphyctes apolites Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 77, 1859—locality unknown (the type examined in the Halberstadt Museum is a Rio skin).

Tyrannus apolites Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 478, 1879 (ex Cabanis and Heine); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 276, 1888—Rio; Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 474, 1907 (crit.).

Range: Southeastern Brazil (Rio de Janeiro).

***Tyrannus melancholicus melancholicus** *Vieillot.* Azara's Kingbird.

Tyrannus melancholicus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 35, p. 48, 1819—based on Azara, No. 198, Paraguay; Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 464, 1856—southern Brazil (habits, eggs descr.); idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 452, 1861—Argentina (eggs descr.); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 117, 1868—Rio de Janeiro, Sapitiba, Marambaya, Mattodentro, Porto do Jacarehy, Ypanema, Curytiba, Goyaz, Cuyabá, Brazil; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 327, 1884—Peruvian localities; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 273, 1888—part; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 295, 1907—localities in São Paulo, Minas Geraës, Paraná, Espirito Santo, and Argentina.

Muscicapa furcata Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 15, pl. 19, 1825—"in locis campestris Brasiliae" (type in Munich Museum examined[a]).

Tyrannus roseus Lesson, Traité d'Orn., p. 382, 1831—no locality stated (the type examined in the Paris Museum was obtained by A. de Saint-Hilaire in southern Brazil[b]).

sooty black; back dusky, the margins of the feathers somewhat paler, producing a mottled appearance; upper tail coverts with narrow lateral edges of dull cinnamon rufous; wing coverts dusky, apically edged with dingy whitish; remiges also dusky, the tertials and inner secondaries conspicuously edged with whitish along the outer web; rectrices blackish brown and, with exception of the outermost pair, exteriorly fringed with dull cinnamon rufous; supraloral and superciliary region ashy gray; distinct anteocular spot dusky; auriculars dark sooty gray, forming a dusky patch; sides of neck dark olive gray; throat and foreneck grayish white; remainder of under surface pale sulphur yellow, the chest faintly shaded with olive gray and with hair-like dusky shaft-lines, the latter extending down to the middle of the breast; axillars and under wing-coverts pale sulphur yellow; quills narrowly edged with pale yellowish along basal half of inner web; bill black. Wing 108; tail 94; tail-furca 13; bill 18½.

This species differs from *T. melancholicus* by inferior size; much smaller bill; the black encirclement of the bright yolk-yellow crown-patch; the obsolete dusky mottling of the back; the rufous edgings of the rectrices and upper tail coverts; the much paler under parts, with dingy grayish instead of greenish chest, etc. The coloration of the upper parts, the rufous margins to the tail, and the markings on the sides of the head (except for the gray instead of white superciliaries) remind of *Empidonomus varius*, which, besides other characters, differs, however, by its much smaller bill. In shape of tail, *T. apolites* is somewhat intermediate between *T. vociferans* and *T. melancholicus*, the furca being deeper than in the latter, but shallower than in the former. The bill is very much smaller and shorter than in either of the two, being even slightly slenderer than in *Sirystes*.

The type, a bird in perfectly fresh plumage, is a skin of the well-known "Rio" make. It is still unique in the Heine Collection, now in the Municipal Museum at Halberstadt.

[a] Recent reexamination shows the type to be a specimen of the large southern form with wide greenish chest band and decidedly grayish throat. It is precisely similar to Paraguayan and South Brazilian skins and was, no doubt, obtained somewhere in São Paulo or Rio de Janeiro.

[b] The pinkish gray color of the throat and chest is due to stain. Otherwise the type is a perfectly typical example of *melancholicus*.

Tyrannus melancholicus melancholicus DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 349, 1910 (range in Argentina); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **64**, p. 377, 1921 (crit., char., range); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 337, 1926—west of Puerto Pinasco (Paraguay), near General Roca (Rio Negro), Victorica (Pampa), San Vicente and Lazcano (Uruguay), Tunuyán (Mendoza).

Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa (not of CABANIS and HEINE) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 478, 1917—numerous localities in Colombia.

Range: Northern Argentina, south to the Rio Negro; Paraguay; Uruguay; southern Brazil, north to Espirito Santo, Minas Geraës, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso; eastern Bolivia; Peru; Ecuador; Colombia (except north coast); and northwestern Venezuela (states of Zulia, Trujillo, and Tachira)[a].

77: Argentina (Concepcion, Tucumán 13); Brazil (Rio das Velhas, near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 1; Urucúm de Corumbà, Matto Grosso 1); Bolivia (Rio Espirito Santo, mouth of Rio San Antonio 1, Trinidad, Rio Mamoré 1); Peru (San Ramon, Chanchamayo 5; Chosica 1, Santa Eulalia, Dept. Lima 1; Huánuco 6, Chinchao 2, Vista Alegre 1, Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco 2; Hacienda Limon, ten miles west of Balsas 6; Menochuco 1; Chachapoyas 1; Rioja 1; Moyobamba 5; Yurimaguas 6); Colombia (Bogotá 2; Cali, Cauca 1; El Desconso, Cundinamarca 1; El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, Santander 1); Venezuela (Colon, Tachira 3; La Ceiba, Trujillo 1; Encontrados, Zulia 10, Catatumbo River, Zulia 3).

***Tyrannus melancholicus despotes** (*Lichtenstein*)[b]. LICHTENSTEIN'S KINGBIRD.

Muscicapa despotes LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 55, 1823—Bahia.

Tyrannus crudelis SWAINSON, Quart. Journ. Sci., Litt. and Arts Roy. Inst., **20**, No. 40, p. 275, Jan. 1826—northern provinces of Brazil.

Tyrannus melancholicus (not of VIEILLOT) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 273, 1888—part, Tobago, Trinidad, British Guiana, Mexiana, Pará, Pernambuco; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 381, 1914—Pará and lower Amazonian localities.

Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa (not of CABANIS and HEINE) CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 200—Aruba; p. 207—Curaçao; p. 246, 1909—

[a] Birds from Colombia and western Venezuela are difficult to allocate, being intermediate between *melancholicus* and *chloronotus*. The series from the heavily forested area south of Lake Maracaibo (Encontrados) agrees in coloration with *melancholicus*, but in size is nearer to *chloronotus*. Specimens from Colombia and Tachira (Colon), in coloring of under parts, approach the latter so closely, that their reference to *chloronotus* or *melancholicus* is largely a matter of personal preference.

[b] *Tyrannus melancholicus despotes* (LICHTENSTEIN): Differs from *T. m. melancholicus* in smaller size; much narrower, yellowish olive rather than grayish green chest band, and paler grayish throat.

Margarita Island; Clark, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **32**, p. 276, 1905—Grenada and La Union Island; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 245, 1916—Orinoco region (nest and eggs descr.).

Tyrannus satrapa Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 234, 1921—numerous localities.

Tyrannus melancholicus despotes Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **64**, p. 378, 1921 (crit., char., range).

Range: Northern Brazil, south to Bahia, west at least to the Tapajóz; French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela (except northwestern section); Islands of Margarita, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, and La Union; accidental in Curaçao and Aruba, Dutch West Indies.

74: Brazil (Bahia 1, Macaco Secco, near Andarahy, Bahia 2, São Marcello, Rio Preto, Bahia 1; Juá, near Iguatú 2, Quixada, Ceará 2; Arára, Piauhy 1; São Luiz 1, São Bento 1, Cururupú, Maranhão 1; Utinga, near Pará 1; Santarem, Rio Tapajóz 1; Boa Vista, Rio Branco 4, Serra da Lua, near Boa Vista 1); British Guiana (Georgetown 2, Mazaruni River 1); Venezuela (Margarita Island 11; Caracas 3, Macuto, Caracas 1; Maracay, Aragua 2); Curaçao 1; Aruba 1; Tobago 33.

***Tyrannus melancholicus chloronotus** *Berlepsch*[a]. Berlepsch's Kingbird.

(?) *Tyrannus sulphuraceus* Hartlaub (ex Württemberg MS.), Naumannia, **2**, Heft 2, p. 52, 1852—Cienagas de Xagua, Cuba[b].

Tyrannus chloronotus Berlepsch, Ornis, **14**, p. 474, 1907—Temax, Yucatan.

Tyrannus melancholicus (not of Vieillot) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 273, 1888—part, spec. f, k-o′, Tehuantepec, Yucatan, Cozumel, Mugeres, Holbox, Meco Island, Belize (British Honduras), Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Veragua, Panama, Santa Marta; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 101, 1889—part, southeastern Mexico and Central America to Santa Marta, Colombia.

Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa (not of Cabanis and Heine) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 700, 1907—part, Mexican states of Oaxaca, southern Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, and Yucatan, British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama; Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 107, 1907—Guatemala; Ferry, l.c., p. 269, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 686, 1910—Costa Rica; Peters, Auk, **30**, p. 375, 1913—Camp Mengel and Xcopen, Quintana Roo.

[a] *Tyrannus melancholicus chloronotus* Berlepsch: Similar to *T. m. despotes*, but chest band still paler, more yellowish; crown slightly paler gray; throat more whitish on anterior portion.

[b] In view of certain discrepancies in the description I hesitate to adopt the name *sulphuraceus*. Unfortunately, the type has disappeared.

Tyrannus melancholicus chloronotus BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **64**, p. 380, 1921 (crit., char., range); BANGS and BARBOUR, l.c., **65**, p. 220, 1922—Jesusito, Darien,; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 339, 1922—Fundación, Gaira, Bonda, Buritaca, Minca, Don Diego, Cincinnati, and La Tigrera, Santa Marta region.

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Oaxaca, southern Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, Yucatan, and Quintana Roo); British Honduras; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Costa Rica; Panama; and northern littoral of Colombia (Cartagena; Santa Marta region); (?) accidental in Cuba.

46: Oaxaca (Cacoprieto, Tehuantepec 1); Yucatan (Rio Lagartos 5, San Felipe 1, unspecified 1); Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabel 3, Patulul, Solola 1, Lake Amatitlan 1); Nicaragua (San Geronimo, Chinandega 1, Matagalpa 1); Costa Rica (Orosi 1, Sanchez 1, Boruca 1, Buenos Aires 2, Limon 3, Guayabo 12); Panama (Balboa 2, Colon 7, El Banco, Chiriqui 1); Colombia (Cartagena 1).

***Tyrannus melancholicus couchii** *Baird*. COUCH'S KINGBIRD.

Tyrannus couchii BAIRD, Rep. Pacific R. R. Surv., **9**, p. 175, 1858—Nuevo Leon, Mexico; idem, ed. 1860 (Birds N. Amer.), pl. 49, fig. 1.

Laphyctes satrapa CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 77, 1859—type from Mexico.

Tyrannus melancholicus (not of VIEILLOT) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 273, 1888—part, spec. g, Orizaba; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 101, 1889—part, Texas and eastern Mexico.

Tyrannus melancholicus couchii RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 705, 1907—lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas and eastern Mexico to Puebla (monog., full synonymy); PHILLIPS, Auk, **28**, p. 79, 1911—Altamira, Santa Leonor, Matamoros, and San Fernando, Tamaulipas; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **64**, p. 381, 1921—southern Texas and northeastern Mexico (crit.).

Range: Southern Texas (lower Rio Grande Valley) and eastern Mexico (in states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Vera Cruz, and Puebla).

3: Mexico, Tamaulipas (Tampico 1), Vera Cruz (Pueblo Viejo 1); unspecified 1.

***Tyrannus melancholicus occidentalis** *Hartert* and *Goodson*[a]. WESTERN KINGBIRD.

Tyrannus melancholicus occidentalis HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., **24**, p. 412, 1917—San Blas, Tepic, Mexico; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **64**, p. 381, 1921—western Mexico (crit.).

[a] *Tyrannus melancholicus occidentalis* HARTERT and GOODSON: Similar to *T. m. chloronotus* and about the same size; but under parts much paler yellow, and throat clearer white; similar to *T. m. couchii* in white throat, but much smaller, yellow of under parts paler, and chest strongly shaded with grayish.

Tyrannus melancholicus (not of Vieillot) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 273, 1888—part, spec. a-e, Mazatlan, Presidio, and Acapulco; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 101, 1889—part, western Mexico.

Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa (not of Cabanis and Heine) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 700, 1907—part, in states of Sinaloa, Tepic, Jalisco, Colima, and Guerrero.

Range: Western Mexico, in states of Sinaloa, Tepic, Jalisco, Colima, and Guerrero.

8: Guerrero (Iguala 8).

*Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis (*Gmelin*). Gray Kingbird.

[*Lanius tyrannus*] *β. dominicensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1** (1), p. 302, 1788—based on "Le Tyran, de Sainte Domingue" Brisson, Orn., **2**, p. 394, pl. 38, fig. 2.

Tyrannus griseus Vieillot, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. sept., **1**, p. 76, pl. 46, 1807 (?)—Santo Domingo; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 271, 1888—Florida, Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and coasts of Central America; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr. Americ., Aves, **2**, p. 98, 1889—Florida, Cozumel Island, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, West Indies.

Tyrannus matutinus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35**, p. 82, 1819—based on *Lanius tyrannus* Latham, var. A, part.

Tyrannus titiri Temminck, Tabl. méth. Pl. col., p. 24, 1836—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 537, Santo Domingo.

Tyrannus dominicensis Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1**, p. 470, 1879 (monog.); Cory, Birds W. Ind., p. 131, 1889—Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Bartholomew, and Sombrero; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 52, 1902—Quiribana de Caicara, Orinoco, Venezuela; Verrill, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., **61**, p. 361, 1909—San Domingo; Lowe, Ibis, 1911, p. 152—Cayman Islands; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1913, p. 205—La Pedrita, Rio Uracoa, Venezuela; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 478, 1917—Noanama, Banco, and Varrud, Colombia; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 245, 1916—Orinoco River, from the delta up to the mouth of the Apure River, breeding at Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolivar.

Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 706, 1907 (monog., full synonymy); Lowe, Ibis, 1907, p. 562—Margarita Island; Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 200—Aruba; p. 207—Curaçao; p. 212—Bonaire; p. 225—Blanquilla; p. 245, 1909—Margarita Island; Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **7**, p. 424, 1911—Watlings Island and Abaco, Bahamas; idem, l.c., **10**, p. 247, 1916—Bibijagua, Los Indios, and Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines; Wetmore, U. S. Dept. Agric., Bull., **326**, p. 75, pl. 7, 1916—Porto Rico (habits, food); Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **60**, p. 311, 1916—Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac; Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **61**, p. 414, 1917—Monte Crist and Sosua, San Domingo; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 268—Gatun, Panama.

Tyrannus curvirostris (not *Sitta curvirostris* HERMANN)[a] STRESEMANN, Nov. Zool., 27, p. 329, 1920 (crit.).

Tyrannus curvirostris curvirostris TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 338, 1922—Bonda, Buritaca, Mamatoco, Punta Caiman, Fundación, Rio Hacha, Tucurinca, and Trojas de Cataca, Santa Marta region (winter visitor); BARBOUR, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 97, 1923—Cuba.

Range: Coast of Georgia, southeastern South Carolina, and Florida; Bahama Islands; Greater Antilles (including the Cayman Islands); Virgin Islands; Islands of Anguilla, St. Eustatius, and Bartholomew, Lesser Antilles[b]; coast of Central America and northern South America, from Cozumel Island, Yucatan south to Colombia and Venezuela (Margarita Island; La Pedrita, Rio Uracoa; Orinoco River,[c] etc.).

353: Florida (Sarasota 1, Punta Rassa 1, Key West 3); Eastern Cuba (unspecified 1); Grand Cayman 6; Little Cayman 4; Cayman Brac 6; Bahamas (Abaco 8, Eleuthera 2, Bimini 2, Old Providence 1, Watlings 1, Long Island 1, Aucklin 5, Mariguana 3, Great Inagua 75); Haiti (Jacmel 5, Port au Prince 1, Le Coup 5); Santo Domingo (San Domingo City 12, San Cristobal 2, Catare 2, Honduras 1, Maimon 1, Samana 1, Magua 1, Aguacate 2, Maniel 5, Puerto Plata 25); Mona Island 4; Porto Rico 32; St. Thomas 3; Virgin Gorda 35; Tortola 8; Anegada 23; St. Croix 19; St. Bartholomew 1; St. Eustatius 7; Anguilla 1; Dutch West Indies (Aruba 3, Curaçao 6, Bonaire 7); Venezuela (Encontrados, Zulia 6; Rio Aurare, Zulia 1; Valera 1; Margarita Island 2); Panama (Colon 3).

*Tyrannus dominicensis vorax *Vieillot*. LARGE-BILLED KINGBIRD.

Tyrannus vorax VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 35, p. 90, 1819—Martinique.

Tyrannus rostratus SCLATER, Ibis, 6, p. 87, 1864—Trinidad and Guiana; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 470, 1879 (monog.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 273, 1888—Lesser Antilles; CORY, Birds W. Ind., p. 129, 1889—Lesser Antilles; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 27, 1906—Seelet and Laventille, Trinidad.

Tyrannus dominicensis rostratus RILEY, Smithson. Misc. Coll., 47, p. 287, 1904—Barbuda and Antigua (crit); CLARK, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 32, p. 276, 1905—Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Grenadines (nest and eggs descr.).

[a] *Sitta curvirostris* HERMANN (Tab. Aff. Anim., p. 204, 1783) is based on Buffon's "La Grande Sitelle à bec crochu." This, on its turn, exclusively rests on Sloane's "Loggerhead" (Trav. Jamaica, p. 301, No. 19), in which I fail to recognize the Gray Kingbird, the accompanying figure being utterly indeterminable.

[b] Specimens from these islands are intermediate between *dominicensis* and *vorax*.

[c] While the majority of the birds met with in South America are certainly but winter visitors, Cherrie found the species breeding in April at Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco, Venezuela.

Tyrannus dominicensis vorax RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 710, 1907—southern Lesser Antilles (monog., full bibliography); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 125, 1908—Cayenne, French Guiana; NOBLE, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **60**, p. 381, 1916—Saint Rose and Goyave, Guadeloupe (crit., habits).

Range: Lesser Antilles (from Barbuda and Antigua southwards), migrating in winter to Trinidad and Guiana.

39: Antigua 15; Guadeloupe 3; Dominica 2; Santa Lucia 10; St. Vincent 4; Grenada 4; British Guiana (unspecified 1).

***Tyrannus cubensis** *Richmond.* GIANT KINGBIRD.

Tyrannus magnirostris (not of SWAINSON 1831) D'ORBIGNY in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois., p. 80, pl. 13, 1840—Cuba; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1**, p. 469, 1879—Cuba and Bahamas (monog.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 273, 1888—Cuba and Mugeres Island, Yucatan; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, **2**, p. 103, 1889—Mugeres Island, Cuba, Bahamas; CORY, Birds W. Ind., p. 130, 1889—Cuba and Inagua Island.

Tyrannus cubensis RICHMOND, Auk, **15**, p. 330, 1898—new name for *Tyrannus magnirostris* D'ORBIGNY preoccupied; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 711, 1907—Cuba, Bahamas and Mugeres Island, Yucatan (monog., full synonymy); TODD, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **10**, p. 247, 1916—Los Indios, Isle of Pines; BARBOUR, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **6**, p. 98, 1923—Cuba.

Range: Island of Cuba (including Isle of Pines), Greater Antilles; more southern Bahama Islands (Great Inagua; North Caicos; East Caicos; Grand Caicos); accidental on Mugeres Island, Yucatan.

6: Cuba (unspecified 1); Bahamas (Great Inagua 1; Caicos 4).

***Tyrannus crassirostris** *Swainson.* THICK-BILLED KINGBIRD.

Tyrannus crassirostris SWAINSON, Quart. Journ. Sci., Litt. and Arts Roy. Inst., **20**, No. 40, p. 273, Jan. 1826—Mexico; RIDGWAY, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., **1**, p. 472, 1879 (monog.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 271, 1888—western Mexico and Guatemala; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, **2**, p. 103, 1889—western Mexico and Guatemala; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 712, 1907 (monog., full synonymy).

Range: Western and southern Mexico (in states of Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero, Morelos, Puebla, and Oaxaca) and western Guatemala (Escuintla).

9: Jalisco (Tuxpam 1); Guerrero (Iguala 8).

Genus **EMPIDONOMUS** Cabanis and Heine .

Empidonomus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 76, 1859—type by monotypy *Muscicapa varia* Vieillot.

***Empidonomus varius varius** (*Vieillot*). VARIED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa varia VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21**, p. 458, 1818—based on Azara, No. 187, Paraguay.

Empidonomus varius PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 117, 1868—part, Goyaba and Ypanema, São Paulo, and Curytiba, Paraná (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., **2**, p. 137, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 265, 1888—part, Paraguay and southern Brazil; BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, **2**, p. 45, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 347, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 127, 1899—Mundo Novo and Pedras Brancas; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 204, 1899—São Carlos do Pinhal and Iguapé, São Paulo; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 187, 1902—Tafi Viejo and Rio Calera, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 50, 1905—same localities; BAER, Ornis, **12**, p. 221, 1904—Santa Ana, Lules, and Tapia, Tucumán; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 294, 1907—part, São Carlos do Pinhal, Itatiba, Iguapé, São Paulo, and Est. Espirito Santo; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 204, 1909—Tucumán and Tafi Viejo; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 596—Sapucay, Paraguay; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 348, 1910—Tucumán and Hemandarias, Entrerios; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1913—Alto Paraná, Paraguay; GIACOMELLI, El Hornero, **3**, p. 72, 1923—La Rioja.

Range: Northern Argentina (south to La Rioja, Tucumán, and Entrerios); Paraguay; eastern Bolivia; southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul, north to eastern Matto Grosso (Chapada)[a].

3: Brazil (Porto Real, Rio 1); Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz 2).

***Empidonomus varius rufinus** (*Spix*)[b]. AMAZONIAN VARIED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa rufina SPIX, Av. Bras., **2**, p. 22, pl. 31, fig. 1, 2, 1825—"in provincia fl. Amazonum" (type in Munich Museum examined).

[a] Material examined.—Paraguay: Bernalcué, near Asunción 1. Brazil: Salto do Norte, Santa Catharina 1; Curytiba, Paraná 1; Ypanema 1, Goyaba 2, Iguapé, São Paulo 1; Porto Real, Rio 1. Argentina: Tucumán 2. Bolivia: Buenavista 2.

[b] *Empidonomus varius rufinus* (Spix): Differs from *E. v. varius* by inferior size; smaller bill; paler (brownish rather than blackish) spotting above, with the margins of the feathers lighter olivaceous; and less pronounced, also more restricted streaking underneath.

Birds from British Guiana (*parvirostris*) are indistinguishable from a series of Amazonian skins. An adult male from Barra do Jaurú, northern Matto Grosso, is quite typical of this form, as far as coloration is concerned, but approaches *E. v. varius* in size. A male from the Rio Negro (Marabitanas), however, is equally large. Specimens from Bahia agree well with those from the lower Amazons, though one or two slightly diverge towards *E. v. varius*.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 1. British Guiana: Annai 2. Peru: Tarapoto 1. Brazil: Marabitanas 1, Barcellos, Rio Negro 1; Manáos 1; Itacoatiará 3; Rio Branco 2; Santa Anna, Marajó 1; Pará (Utinga, São Antonio, etc.) 5; Amazon River (the type) 1; Maranhão 2; Piauhy 3; Ceará 2; Bahia 10.

Tyrannus leucotis SWAINSON, Quart. Journ. Sci., Litt. and Arts Roy. Inst., **20**, No. 40, p. 276, Jan. 1826—northern Brazil.

Muscipeta ruficauda WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 920, 1831—Camamú and Rio Jiquiriça, Bahia.

Tyrannula tschudii HARTLAUB, Rev. Zool., **7**, p. 369, 1844—Bahia.

Empidonomus varius parvirostris CHUBB, Bull. B. O. C., **40**, p. 75, Jan. 1920—Kamakabra River, British Guiana; idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 231, 1921—numerous localities.

Tyrannus rufinus CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, **3**, p. 700, 1848—British Guiana; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 466, 1856—from the Amazonas to Bahia.

Empidonomus varius (not *Muscicapa varia* VIEILLOT) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 117, 1868—part, Barra do Jaurú (Matto Grosso), Marabitanas and Barcellos (Rio Negro), Pará (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 189; l.c., 1873, p. 281—Upper Ucayali, Peru; (?) idem, l.c., 1879, p. 615—Mapiri, Prov. Yungas, Bolivia; LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 383—São João, Pará; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 326, 1884—Upper Ucayali; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 298—Bartica Grove and Roraima; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 265, 1888—part, spec. a-d, f-i, Roraima, Bartica Grove, Pebas, Pernambuco, Bahia; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **37**, p. 302, 1889—Tarapoto, Peru; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, **7**, p. 270, 1890—Santarem; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **12**, p. 293, 1905—Igarapé-Assú, Pará; idem, l.c., **13**, p. 362, 1906—São Antonio do Prata, Pará; idem, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 654, 1906 (note on Spix's type); IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 294, 1907—part, Santarem; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 125, 1908—Cayenne; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 503, 1908—Goyana and Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., p. 528, 1908—Arumatheua,Rio Tocantins; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 90, 1912—Pará localities; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **9**, p. 443, 482, 1914—Joazeiro, Bahia (nest and eggs descr.); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 382, 1914—Pará, Peixe-Boi, Quati-purú, São Antonio do Prata, Rio Tocantins (Baião, Arumatheua), Rio Xingú (Ponte Nova, Forte Ambé), Rio Tapajóz (Itaituba, Goyana), Rio Jamauchim (Santa Helena), Rio Jamundá (Faro), and Maranhão; BEEBE, Zoologica (N. Y.), **2**, p. 90, 1916—Pará.

Range: Northern and eastern Brazil, south to northern Matto Grosso (Jaurú) and Bahia; eastern Peru; French and British Guiana, and adjacent section of eastern Venezuela (Terr. Yuruari)[a].

15: Brazil (Boa Vista, Rio Branco 1, Serra da Lua, near Boa Vista 1; Manáos 1; Itacoatiará 3; Utinga, near Pará 1; São Luiz, Maranhão 1, Grajahú, Maranhão 1; Arára, Piauhy 1, Deserto, Piauhy 2; Serra Baturité, Ceará 2; Macaco Secco, near Andarahy, Bahia 1).

[a] According to Mr. W. E. C. Todd (in litt.), specimens in the Carnegie Museum from Rio Yuruan, Upata, and other places at the base of the Sierra de Imataca are referable to this race.

Empidonomus varius septentrionalis (*Todd*)[a]. NORTHERN VARIED FLYCATCHER.

Empidonomus varius septentrionalis TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **29**, p. 96, 1916—El Trompillo, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Tyrannus rufinus (not *Muscicapa rufina* SPIX) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **23**, p. 150, 1855—Bogotá.

Empidonomus varius (not *Muscicapa varia* VIEILLOT) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 265, 1888—part, spec. e, Bogotá; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 51, 1902—Quiribana de Caicara, Nericagua, Caicara, and Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco River; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 245, 1916—Orinoco River (habits; juv. descr.).

Range: Northern Venezuela, from the State of Carabobo south to the Orinoco River, and apparently eastern Colombia (Bogotá).

***Empidonomus aurantio-atro-cristatus aurantio-atro-cristatus** (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). BLACK-AND-YELLOW-CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

Tyrannus aurantio-atro-cristatus LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., **1**, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 45, 1837—Valle Grande, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 312, 1839—Valle Grande (Bolivia) and Corrientes; BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 453, 1861—Rio Uruguay, Paraná (Entrerios), and Mendoza; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 190—Rio Ucayali, Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 751, 757—Xeberos, Peru; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 282—Ucayali and Xeberos, Peru; HUDSON, l.c., 1870, p. 113—Buenos Aires; REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 326—Lagoa Santa and Sete Lagoas, Minas Geraës (habits); DOERING, Period. Zool. Arg., **1**, p. 252, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1**, p. 482, 1879 (monog.); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 616—Bolivia; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1882, p. 22—Huambo, Peru; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 202, 1883—Concepcion, Entrerios (nest and eggs descr.); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 331, 1884—Ucayali, Xeberos, and Huambo, Peru; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 348, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso.

Tyrannus auriflamma BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., **8**, p. 246, 1860—Mendoza (types in Halle Museum examined).

Tyrannus inca SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 383—Bolivia; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 118, 1868—City of Goyaz and Serrado (Goyaz), Cuyabá (Matto Grosso).

[a] *Empidonomus varius septentrionalis* TODD: Closely similar to *E. v. varius*, but darker above, and streaking on under parts even heavier.

We have not seen any material from the type locality, but specimens from the middle Orinoco correspond well to the diagnosis of this form. Four "Bogotá" skins come very near true *varius*, but on geographical grounds must be referred here, the range of *varius* being entirely cut off by the interposition of *E. v. rufinus* which stretches from the Guianas through the Amazon Valley to eastern Peru.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Ciudad Bolivar 2, Caicara 2, Quiribana de Caicara 1. Colombia: "Bogotá" 4.

Empidonomus aurantio-atro-cristatus Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 157, 1888—Argentina; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 266, 1888—Goyaz, Xeberos, Upper Ucayali, Bolivia, and Mendoza; Holland, Ibis, 1893, p. 487—Santa Elena, Entrerios; Koslowsky, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, p. 281, 291, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja and Catamarca; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 11, 1895—Colonia Risso, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 12, No. 292, p. 16, 1897—Campo Santo (Salta) and Caiza (Bolivia); Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 187, 1902—Tucumán; Lönnberg, Ibis, 1903, p. 469—Tatarenda, Bolivia; Baer, Ornis, 12, p. 221, 1904—Santa Ana, Tucumán; Lillo, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 50, 1905—Tucumán; Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 203, 1909—Mocovi (Santa Fé), Barracas al Sud (Buenos Aires), Tucumán, and La Soledad (Entrerios); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 348, 1910 (range in Argentina); Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 123—Boca de Homiguera, Matto Grosso; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1913—Paraguay; Reed, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 38, 1916—Mendoza; Dinelli, El Hornero, 1, p. 146, 1918—Tucumán (egg descr.); Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 51, 1923—Santa Elena, Entrerios; Giacomelli, l.c., p. 72, 1923—La Rioja; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Pub. for 1922-23, p. 649, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 23, 1925—part, Valle Grande, Bolivia (crit.); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 337, 1926—west of Puerto Pinasco (Paraguay), Victorica (Pampa), and Rio Negro (Uruguay).

Range: Northern Argentina, south to Mendoza, Pampa, and Buenos Aires; Paraguay; Uruguay; interior of Brazil, in states of Matto Grosso, southern Goyaz, and Minas Geraës (Lagoa Santa); eastern Bolivia and Peru (Rioja, Yurimaguas, Huambo, Xeberos, Ucayali)[a].

19: Argentina (Yacuiba, Salta 1; Concepcion, Tucumán 9; El Carrizal, Sierra de Cordoba 2); Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz 5); Peru (Yurimaguas 1, Rioja 1).

***Empidonomus aurantio-atro-cristatus minor** subsp. nov.[b] Lesser Black-and-yellow-crested Flycatcher.

Empidonomus aurantio-atro-cristatus (not of Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Reiser, Denkschr. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 76, 1910—Tronco Falls, below Nova York, Rio Parnahyba, Piauhy; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 382, 1914—Santarem, Rio Tapajóz; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 23, 1925—part, Fazenda de Thomas da Saga, Rio Tocantins.

[a] Material examined.—Bolivia: Valle Grande (the types) 2, Buenavista 5. Argentina: El Carrizal, Sierra de Cordoba 2; Tucumán 11; La Soledad, Entrerios 1; Mendoza (types of *T. auriflamma*) 2. Brazil: Cuyabá, Matto Grosso 2. Peru: Rioja 1, Yurimaguas 1.

[b] *Empidonomus aurantio-atro-cristatus minor* subsp. nov.

Type from São Luiz, Maranhão, Brazil in Field Museum of Natural History, No. 56654. Adult male. August 15, 1923. H. Snethlage.

Adult.—Similar to *E. a. aurantio-atro-cristatus*, but much smaller, with much shorter, weaker bill; back much lighter, pale grayish olive (instead of near hair brown); under parts likewise much paler (light mouse gray instead of mouse gray) and passing into whitish along middle line; under tail coverts naphthalene yellow,

Range: Northeastern Brazil, in states of Piauhy, Maranhão, northern Goyaz (Fazenda de Thomas da Saga, near Porto Imperial), and Pará (Santarem, Rio Tapajóz).

6: Brazil, Maranhão (São Luiz 1, Codó, Cocos 4, São Francisco 1).

Genus **LEGATUS** Sclater.

Legatus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **27**, p. 46, 1859—type *Tyrannus albicollis* VIEILLOT = *Platyrhynchos leucophaius* VIEILLOT.

*Legatus leucophaius leucophaius (*Vieillot*)[a]. STRIPED FLYCATCHER.

Platyrhynchos leucophaius VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **27**, p. 11, 1818—"l'Amérique méridionale" = Cayenne (type in Paris Museum examined); PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Paris, **7**, p. 358, 1855 (crit.).

Tyrannus albicollis VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35**, p. 89, 1819—based on Azara, No. 186, Paraguay.

Muscicapa legatus LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 56, 1823—Bahia.

Muscipeta citrina WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3** (2), p. 917, 1831—Nazareth das Farinhas, Rio Jagoaripa, Bahia.

Tyrannus circumcinctus SWAINSON, Orn. Drawings, Part 4, pl. 50, 1836 (?)—Brazil.

Legatus albicollis successor CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40**, p. 43, 1919—British Guiana, Surinam, and Cayenne; idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 194, 1921—British Guiana (numerous localities).

Muscipeta albicollis LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 47, 1837—Guarayos, Bolivia (spec. examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 318, 1839—Rio San Miguel, Guarayos.

Elainea albicollis BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 475, 1856—middle Brazil to Guiana.

Myiobius leucophaius LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, p. 227, 1866—Trinidad.

Legatus albicollis PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 108, 1868—Cachoeirinha, Ypanema, Curytiba, Barra [=Manáos,] Brazil; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 155, 1888—part, excl. Mexican and Guatemalan specimens and references; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 233, 1889 (note on Wied's type); RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, **7**, p. 270, 1890—Santarem; PHELPS, l.c., **14**, p. 365, 1897—Cumanacoa, Bermudez; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 23, 1906—

with very little grayish brown along the shaft. Wing (male) 88-93 (against 98-102), (female) 88 (against 95-97); tail 74-78 (against 82-87); bill 12-13 (against 15-16 in *E. a. aurantio-atro-cristatus*).

Material examined.—Maranhão: Codó, Cocos 4, São Luiz 1, São Francisco 1. Piauhy: Tronco Falls, below Nova York, Rio Parnahyba 2. Goyaz: Fazenda de Thomas da Saga 1.

[a] Mr. Ridgway having given a full bibliography, only references posterior to the appearance of his work are here quoted.

Caparo and Seelet, Trinidad; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 439, 1907—part, excl. Mexican and Guatemalan references and localities; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 284, 1907—Itatiba, Jundiahy, and Iguapé, São Paulo; Bangs, Auk, **24**, p. 302, 1907—Boruca, Costa Rica; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 12, 1908—Monte Verde, Rio Purús; idem, l.c., p. 502, 1908—Ilha do Papagaio, Rio Tapajóz; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 126, 1908—Cayenne and Tortue, French Guiana; Lillo, Apunt. Hist. Nat., **1**, p. 42, 1909—Ledesma, Jujuy, and Las Cuchillas, Tucumán; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. B. Aires, **18**, p. 340, 1910—same localities; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 717, 1910—Costa Rica (habits, eggs descr.); Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 587—Sapucay and Ibitimi, Paraguay; Hellmayr, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 89, 1912—Pará; Chrostowski, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, **5**, p. 481, 498, 1912—Vera Guarany, Paraná; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Alto Paraná; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 383, 1914—Pará, Ilha das Onças, Rio Guamá (Ourèm), Rio Mojú, Rio Tapajóz (Pinhel, Papagaio), Rio Purús (Monte Verde), Marajó (São Natal), Obidos; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 459, 1917—Los Cisneros, Las Lomitas, San Antonio, and Cunday, Colombia; Dabbene, El Hornero, **1**, p. 98, 1918—Santa Ana, Misiones.

Legatus albicollis albicollis Hellmayr, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1134—Tadó, Colombia; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 232, 1916—Orinoco region (nest and eggs descr.); Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62**, p. 77, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 265—Gatun, Panama.

Legatus leucophaius leucophaius Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., **14**, p. 283, 1920 (crit.); idem, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 27, 1925—Guarayos, Bolivia.

Legatus leucophaius Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 361, 1922—Bonda, Minca, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, and Santa Marta, Colombia.

Range: South America, from northern Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil (Paraná and Matto Grosso) to Trinidad, Venezuela, and Colombia, and through Panama and Costa Rica north to Nicaragua[a].

20: Brazil (Murutucú, Pará 2; Serra da Lua, near Boavista, Rio Branco 1; Carolina, Maranhão 1); Argentina (Cafetal, Jujuy 1); Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz 1); Peru (Vista Alegre 2, Yurimaguas 1); Colombia ("Bogotá" 1); British Guiana (Bartica Grove 1); Panama (Colon 1); Costa Rica (Buenos Aires 1, Terraba 1); Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 3, San Geronimo, Chinandega 3).

[a] After examining more than one hundred-fifty specimens covering its whole range, I find it impossible to satisfactorily subdivide this species into geographic races, excepting the large form of Guatemala and Mexico. The type of *P. leucophaius* agrees in size with examples from French and British Guiana. Birds from southern Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina average somewhat larger, but the divergency is too insignificant to warrant their separation (*albicollis*).

***Legatus leucophaius variegatus** (*Sclater*)[a]. GREATER STRIPED FLY-CATCHER.

Elaenia variegata SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **24**, "1856," p. 297, Jan. 1857—Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Legatus albicollis (not of VIEILLOT) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 155, 1888—part, spec. a-f, Cordoba and Jalapa, Mexico, Las Salinas, Cahabon, and Chisec, Guatemala; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 439, 1907—part, Mexican and Guatemalan references and localities.

Legatus albicollis variegatus PETERS, Auk, **30**, p. 376, 1913—Camp Mengel, Terre Quintana Roo.

Range: Southeastern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, and Quintana Roo) and Guatemala.

1: Guatemala (unspecified 1).

Genus **SIRYSTES** Cabanis and Heine.

Sirystes CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 75, 1859—type by monotypy *Muscicapa sibilator* VIEILLOT.

***Sirystes sibilator sibilator** (*Vieillot*). SIBILANT SIRYSTES.

Muscicapa sibilator VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21**, p. 457, 1818—based on Azara, No. 191, Paraguay.

Muscicapa sibilans LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 54, 1823—São Paulo.

Myiarchus sibilans BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 472, 1856—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës (spec. in Halle Museum examined).

Sirystes sibilator PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 111, 1868—Cachoeirinha, Goyaba, Ypanema, and Rio Paraná (São Paulo), Curytiba (Paraná); idem, Nunq. otios., **2**, p. 292, 1872—Novo Friburgo, Rio; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 89, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., **2**, p. 135, 1885—Arroio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 181, 1888—"Pelotas" (Rio Grande do Sul), "Rio Claro, Goyaz," Brazil; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 126, 1899—Rio Grande do Sul; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 199, 1899—Iguapé and Piracicaba, São Paulo; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo and Novo Friburgo; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **15**, No. 378, p. 17, 1900—Tebicuari, Paraguay; OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 136, 1902—Sapucay, Paraguay; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 287, 1907—Piracicaba, Iguapé, Itararé, Avanhandava, Baurú, Rio Feio, Itapurá, and Ubatuba, São Paulo; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 590—Sapucay, Paraguay; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1913—Alto Paraná; DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, **1**, p. 345, 1914—Santa Ana and Iguazú, Misiones.

[a] *Legatus leucophaius variegatus* (SCLATER): In coloration similar to *L. l. leucophaius*, but decidedly larger. Wing (male) 91-94, (female) 87-92.

Material examined.—Mexico: Vera Cruz 3; Guatemala 9.

Sirystes sibilator sibilator Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 49, 1908—Fazenda Esperança, Goyaz (diag., range).

Range: Wooded region of eastern Brazil, from Bahia, Minas Geraës, and Goyaz south to Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (Misiones)[a].

5: Brazil (Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema, São Paulo 1); Argentina, Misiones (Puerto Segundo 2, Eldorado 2).

Sirystes sibilator atimastus *Oberholser*[b]. Pale-rumped Sirystes.

Sirystes sibilator atimastus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 66, 1902—Chapada, Matto Grosso; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 50 1908—Chapada (diag.).

Sirystes sibilator (not of Vieillot) Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 338, 1892—Chapada.

Sirystes albocinereus atimastus Berlepsch, Ornis, **14**, p. 475, 1907.

Range: Southwestern Brazil, in State of Matto Grosso (Chapada).

Sirystes sibilator albocinereus *Sclater* and *Salvin*[c]. White-rumped Sirystes.

Sirystes albocinereus Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 156—Bogotá (type in British Museum examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 181, pl. 14, 1888—Bogotá, Sarayacu (Ecuador), Santa Cruz and Iquitos (Peru); Snethlage, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 12, 1908—Bom Lugar, Rio Purús (spec. examined); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 384, 1914—part, Bom Lugar, Rio Purús; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 463, 1917—Barrigon, head of Rio Meta, Colombia.

Sirystes sibilator albocinereus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 50, 1908 (crit., diag., range).

[a] Material examined.—Brazil: Bahia 1; Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 1; Fazenda Esperança, Goyaz 1. Victoria, São Paulo 3, Ypanema 1, Itararé 1, Fazenda Cayoá 1; Roça Nova, Serra do Mar, Paraná 2. Paraguay: Sapucay 1.

[b] *Sirystes sibilator atimastus* Oberholser: Similar to *S. s. sibilator* on the upper parts, but yellowish tips to rump-feathers more extensive, suggesting a pale cross-band; throat and foreneck clearer cinereous; rest of under parts pure white like *S. s. albocinereus*. Wing 89-93; tail 80-87; bill 18½-19.

Material examined.—Matto Grosso: Chapada 3.

[c] *Sirystes sibilator albocinereus* Sclater and Salvin: Differs from the preceding races by pure gray back (without any olivaceous tinge), extensively white rump, and by having the upper wing coverts narrowly edged with white instead of broadly tipped with dull grayish white; under parts almost entirely white, the throat but faintly shaded with grayish; axillaries and under wing coverts pure white instead of pale yellowish gray. Wing 96-99 (Amazonia), 92 (Bogotá); tail 80-89; bill 18-20.

Birds from Bogotá (topotypical) are smaller than those from more southern localities.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 2. Ecuador: Sarayacu 1. Peru: Santa Cruz 1, unspecified 1. Brazil: Bom Lugar, Rio Purús 1.

Tyrannus sp. SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 189—Upper Ucayali.

Sirystes albogriseus (not of LAWRENCE) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 280—Santa Cruz, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 287, 1884—Santa Cruz.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from the headwaters of the Rio Meta in Colombia through eastern Ecuador south to eastern Peru (Santa Cruz, Iquitos) and western Brazil (Rio Purús).

Sirystes sibilator subcanescens *Todd*[a]. TODD'S SIRYSTES.

Sirystes albocinereus subcanescens TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **33**, p. 72, 1920—Upper Rocana, northern Pará, Brazil.

Sirystes albocinereus (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 384, 1914—part, Rio Jamundá (Faro).

Range: Northeastern Brazil, north of the Amazon, in state of Pará (Upper Rocana; Rio Jamundá).

Sirystes sibilator albogriseus (*Lawrence*)[b]. PANAMA SIRYSTES.

Lipaugus albogriseus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **8**, p. 487, 1867—Lion Hill, Panama.

Sirystes albogriseus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 182, 1888—Veragua; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 47, pl. 37, fig. 1, 1889—Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 817, 1907—Panama.

Range: Panama (Lion Hill Station; Veragua; Nata-Coclé).

Genus **MYIODYNASTES** Bonaparte[c].

Myiodynastes BONAPARTE[d], Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, **2**, p. 35, 1857—type by monotypy "*Myiodynastes audax* BONAPARTE ex GMELIN" = *Muscicapa audax* GMELIN = *Muscicapa maculata* MÜLLER.

[a] *Sirystes sibilator subcanescens* TODD: Nearly related to *S. s. albocinereus*, but throat and breast much more tinged with grayish, this color extending farther down abdominally.

A single female from the Rio Jamundá (Faro) appears to belong to this recently described race of which I have seen no authentic material.

[b] *Sirystes sibilator albogriseus* (LAWRENCE): Nearest to *S. s. albocinereus*, but back more yellowish gray, and larger upper wing coverts broadly tipped with grayish white. The wing markings and coloration of back are more like *S. s. sibilator* from which it may, however, easily be told by the white rump and much whiter under parts.

Material examined.—"Veragua" 1.

[c] I thoroughly agree with Mr. Ridgway's contention that it is impracticable to subdivide the genus since *M. solitarius*, in shape of bill, stands just between *M. luteiventris* and *M. chrysocephalus*.

[d] Nomen nudum in Compt. Rend. Ac. Sci. Paris, **38**, p. 657, 1854, and Not. Orn. Coll. Delattre, p. 87, 1854.

Hypermitres CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 9, p. 247, 1861—type by orig. desig. *Scaphorhynchus chrysocephalus* TSCHUDI.

***Myiodynastes luteiventris** *Sclater.* SULPHUR-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

Myiodynastes luteiventris SCLATER[a], P. Z. S. Lond., 27, p. 42, 1859—Vera Paz, Guatemala, and Orizaba, Mexico; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 537—Monterico, Peru; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 21—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 290, 1884—Monterico, Yurimaguas; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 183, 1888—Mexico to Costa Rica; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 48, 1889—Arizona to Peru; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 656, 1907—southern Arizona to Panama (monog., full bibliography); BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 302, 1907—Puntarenas, Costa Rica; DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 103, 1907—near Patulul, Guatemala; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 691, 1910—Costa Rica; PHILLIPS, Auk, 28, p. 79, 1911—Galindo, Tamaulipas; PETERS, l.c., 30, p. 375, 1913—Camp Mengel, Terre. Quintana Roo; SWARTH, Pacif. Coast Avif., 10, p. 40, 1914—Arizona; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 463, 1917—Chicoral, Magdalena Valley, Colombia; BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 219, 1922—Mt. Sapo and Jesusito, Darien.

Myiodynastes luteiventris vicinior CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 342, 1916—Yurimaguas, Peru.

Myiodynastes nobilis (not of SCLATER 1859) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 183, 1888—part, spec. d', Sarayacu, Ecuador.

Range: Southern Arizona and southward through Central America to Panama, Colombia (Chicoral, Magdalena Valley), eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu), Peru (Yurimaguas; Rio Colorado, Chanchamayo), and Bolivia (Rio Espirito Santo)[b].

36: Arizona (Huachuca Mountains 4); Mexico (Escuinapa, Sinaloa 1; Colima, Colima 7); Guatemala (Patulul, Solola 2); Nicaragua (San Geronimo, Chinandega 13); Costa Rica (Orosi 1, San José 1, El Poso de Terraba 1, Terraba 1, Navarro 1); Peru (Puerto Arturo, Yurimaguas 1; Rio Colorado, Chanchamayo 2); Bolivia (Tres Arroyos, Rio Espirito Santo 1).

***Myiodynastes maculatus maculatus** *Müller).* STREAKED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa maculata P. L. S. MÜLLER, Natursyst., Suppl. p. 169, 1776—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 453, fig. 2, Cayenne.

Muscicapa audax GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), p. 934, 1789—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 453, fig. 2, Cayenne.

[a] Nomen nudum in Compt. Rend. Ac. Sci. Paris, 38, p. 657, 1854, and Not. Orn. Coll. Delattre, p. 87, 1854.

[b] I am quite unable to appreciate any difference between Peruvian specimens (*vicinior* Cory) and those from Central America. The type is an immature bird without yellow crown patch. The adults recently received from Peru and Bolivia may average somewhat darker buffy olive above, but this appears to be chiefly due to their fresher plumage. In tail-markings they are exactly like specimens from Arizona and Central America.

Tyrannus audax JARDINE, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **20**, p. 330, 1847—Tobago.

Scaphorhynchus audax CABANIS in Schonnburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, **3**, p. 699, 1848—British Guiana.

Myiodynastes audax BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, **2**, p. 35, 1857—Cayenne; TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 86—Trinidad; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 112, 1868—Borba (Rio Madeira), Cajútuba, Barra [=Manáos], Forte do Rio Branco, and Marabitanas (Rio Negro) (spec. examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168—El Pilar, Bermudez; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 296—Bartica Grove; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 185, 1888—El Pilar, Trinidad, Tobago, Bartica Grove, Cayenne, Manáos, Iquitos; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 54, 1892—El Pilar, Bermudez; CHAPMAN, l.c., **6**, p. 41, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad; GOELDI, Ibis, 1897, p. 161—Amapá; PHELPS, Auk, **14**, p. 365, 1897—Cumanacoa, Bermudez; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 48, 1902—Caicara and Quiribana de Caicara, Rio Orinoco, and Suapure, Caura, Venezuela; HELLMAYR, l.c., **13**, p. 24, 1906—Valencia, Pointe Gourde, and Caparo, Trinidad; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **1**, p. 190, 1906—Aripo, Trinidad.

Myiobius audax LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, p. 219, 1866—Trinidad.

Myiodynastes maculatus BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 126, 1908—Cayenne; HELLMAYR, l.c., **17**, p. 299, 1910—Borba; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 383, 1914—Cussary, Mexiana, Amapá, Monte Alegre, Rio Jamundá (Faro), Maranhão; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci., 1913, p. 204—Cariaquito, Paria Peninsula; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 206, 1921—Upper Takutu Mts., Ituribisi River, Bartica Grove, and Abary River.

Myiodynastes maculatus maculatus CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **1**, p. 364, 1908—Aripo and Carenage, Trinidad; BEEBE, Zoologica (N. Y.), **1**, p. 97, 1909—Guanoco and La Brea, Orinoco delta; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 89, 1912—Cajútuba, near Pará; idem, l.c., p. 120, 1912—Mexiana; HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 81, 1912—Cumbre de Valencia and Las Quiguas, Carabobo; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 240, 1916—from Ciudad Bolivar up to Caicara, Orinoco Valley; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62**, p. 78, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.

Myiodynastes nobilis (not of SCLATER) HAGMANN, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), **26**, p. 31, 1909—Mexiana (spec. examined).

Range: Islands of Tobago and Trinidad; Venezuela, from the Paria Peninsula west to Carabobo and Aragua, south to the Orinoco Valley; French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern Brazil, south to Maranhão, west to Manáos and the Rio Madeira[a]; (?) northern Peru (Iquitos).

4: Brazil (Serra da Lua, near Boa Vista, Rio Branco 1); Venezuela (Lake Valencia, Aragua 3).

[a] Birds from the Venezuelan north coast (inland of Cumaná and Lake Valencia region), Trinidad, and Tobago agree perfectly with a series from the Guianas. An adult male from Miritiba (Maranhão) and several examples from the lower Amazon (Cajútuba, near Pará; Borba, Rio Maderia; Manáos; Rio Branco; Marabitanas, Rio Negro) are not different either.

Fifty-four specimens examined.

*Myiodynastes maculatus nobilis *Sclater*[a]. Noble Flycatcher.

Myiodynastes nobilis Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, p. 42, 1859—Santa Marta, Colombia; idem, l.c., 28, p. 295, 1860—Esmeraldas, Ecuador; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 333—Bucaramanga; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 183, 1888—part, spec. a-c', Costa Rica, Veragua, Panama, Minca, Valle d'Upar, Manaure, Santa Marta, Frontino, Remedios, Esmeraldas, Balzar, Santa Rita.

Myiodynastes audax (not of Gmelin) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1875, p. 237—San Cristobal, Tachira; Taczanowski, l.c., 1877, p. 326—Lechugal, Peru; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1879, p. 514—Santa Elena and Frontino, Colombia (nest and egg descr.); Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1879, p. 201—Manaure; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 303, 1884—Bucaramanga; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 289, 1884—Lechugal; idem and Berlepsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 91—Yaguachi; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, p. 49, 1889—part, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Ecuador.

Myiodynastes audax nobilis Ridgway, Man. N. Amer. Birds, p. 332, 1887—part, Colombia, Ecuador, and north to Costa Rica; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 145, 1900—Bonda, Minca, and Cacagualito, Santa Marta district; Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 607, 1902—Carondelet, Paramba, and San Javier, Ecuador; Bangs, Auk, 24, p. 302, 1907—Boruca, Costa Rica.

Myiodynastes maculatus nobilis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 659, 1907—Costa Rica to Colombia and Ecuador (monog., full bibliography); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 691, 1910—Costa Rica; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 463, 1917—Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Puerto Valdivia, La Manuelita, Chicoral, Puerto Berrio, Malena, and Calamar, Colombia; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 266—Gatun, Panama; Bangs and Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 220, 1922—Mt. Sapo, Darien.

Myiodynastes maculatus maculatus (not of Müller) Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 344, 1922—Bonda, Buritaca, Cacagualito, Don Diego, Cincinnati, Minca, Mamatoco, and La Tigrera.

Range: Costa Rica and Panama and southward through Colombia to northwestern Venezuela (in states of Zulia and Tachira) and through western Ecuador to the extreme northwestern section of Peru (Lechugal, Rio Zurumilla, Prov. Tumbez).

15: Costa Rica (Lagarto 2); Panama (Veragua 1, El Banco, Chiriqui 1, Colon 2); Colombia (El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, Santander 1); Venezuela (Rio Cogollo 1, Encontrados 2, Catatumbo River, Zulia 1; Colon, Tachira 1; La Ortiza, San Cristobal, Tachira 1); Ecuador (Milagro 2).

[a] *Myiodynastes maculatus nobilis* Sclater is very similar to *M. m. maculatus*, but may generally be distinguished by its paler, more buffy upper side and by having the under parts more suffused with yellowish as well as less heavily streaked.

It appears to me that—if two races be separated—birds from northwestern Venezuela (Zulia and Tachira) must go with *nobilis* rather than *maculatus*.

Myiodynastes maculatus insolens *Ridgway*[a]. INSOLENT FLYCATCHER.

Myiodynastes audax insolens RIDGWAY, Man. N. Amer. Birds, p. 332, 502, 1887—Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Myiodynastes audax (not of GMELIN) SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 49, 1889—part, Mexico.

Myiodynastes maculatus insolens RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 661, 1907—southeastern Mexico (monog.).

Range: Southeastern Mexico, in states of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, San Luis Potosi, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatan.

***Myiodynastes solitarius** (*Vieillot*). SOLITARY FLYCATCHER.

Tyrannus solitarius VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35**, p. 88, 1819—based on Azara, No. 196, Paraguay.

Megarynchus regius THUNBERG[b], Dissert. Schaerström, No. 4, 1824—South America (see Heine, Journ. Orn., **7**, p. 342, 1859).

Tyrannus audax (not *Muscicapa audax* GMELIN) SWAINSON, Quart. Journ. Sci., Litt. and Arts Roy. Inst., **20**, No. 40, p. 270, 1826—Brazil; WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3** (2), p. 889, 1831—Muribecca, Rio Itabapuana, Espirito Santo; LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 43, 1837—Santo Corazón, Chiquitos (spec. in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 305, 1839—Corrientes, Santa Cruz, and Chiquitos; DESCOURTILZ, Orn. Brés., p. 20, pl. 22, fig. 3, 1856—Brazil.

Scaphorhynchus audax TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., **10** (1), p. 272, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 149, 1846—forest region of Peru; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 459, 1856—Novo Friburgo, Rio; DOERING, Period. Zool. Arg., **1**, p. 251, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes.

Myiodynastes audax SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 578—Pará.

Myiodynastes solitarius CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 74, 1859—Brazil (diag.); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 112, 1868—Rio de Janeiro, Goyao, Ypanema, Rio dos Piloens, Marabitanas (Rio Negro), Barra do Rio Negro [=Manáos] (spec. examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 338—Paracatú, Curvelo, and Lagoa Santa (Minas Geraës), Sumidouro (Rio); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 751—Xeberos, Yurimaguas, and Chyavetas, Peru; idem, l.c., p. 978—Pebas; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 280—Yurimaguas, Xeberos, Chyavetas, Chamicuros, Pebas, Peru; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **21**, p. 261, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina; TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 537—Monterico, Peru; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1877, p. 178—Punta Lara and Belgrano, Buenos Aires; idem, l.c., 1878, p. 60, Buenos Aires (soft parts); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 20—Chirimoto; WHITE, l.c., p. 607—Campo Santo, Salta; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 201, 1883—Concepcion, Entrerios; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 288, 1884—Peruvian localities; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges.

[a] We are not acquainted with this race.

[b] Evidently referable to *M. solitarius, not* to *M. m. maculatus.*

Orn., 2, p. 135, 1885—Taquara and Arroio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 150, 1888—Argentina; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 185, 1888—eastern Peru, Sarayacu (Ecuador), Bartica Grove, Pará, Bahia, Novo Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro, Curytiba, São Paulo, Pelotas, Punta Lara; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 35, p. 12, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 37, p. 302, 1889—Tarapoto, Peru; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 7, p. 270, 1890—Santarem; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 338, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; Boucard and Berlepsch, The Humming Bird, 2, p. 44, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; Holland, Ibis, 1895, p. 216—Santa Elena, Entrerios; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 10, 1895—Colonia Risso, Paraguay; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 365—La Gloria, La Merced, Borgoña, Garita del Sol, Peru; Ihering, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 126, 1899—Mundo Novo; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 199, 1899—Cubatão, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 155, 1900—Novo Friburgo and Cantagallo, Rio; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 186, 1902—Tucumán, Tapia, Vipos, Las Tipas; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 50, 1905—same localities; Lönnberg, Ibis, 1903, p. 470—Tatarenda, Bolivia; Bruch, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 255, 1904—Jujuy; Baer, Ornis, 12, p. 220, 1904—Santa Ana, Tucumán; Ménégaux, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 118, 1904—Iracouba, French Guiana (spec. examined); Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, p. 113, 1906—Huaynapata, Peru; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 48, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimoës; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 288, 1907—Jaboticabal, Cubatão, Itapurá (São Paulo), Novo Hamburgo (Rio Grande do Sul), Vargem Alegre (Minas Geraës); Berlepsch, l.c., 15, p. 314, 1908—Iracouba, French Guiana; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 528, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 201, 1909—Mocovi (Chaco), Tucumán, La Soledad (Entrerios); Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 592—Sapucay, Paraguay; Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 75, 1910—Carnahyba, near Joazeiro, (Bahia), Olho d'Agoa and Serra, near Paranaguá, Pedrinha, Lake of Paranaguá (Piauhy); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 342, 1910—Argentina; Hellmayr, Abhdl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 25, 89, 1912—Ipitinga, Pará; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 384, 1914—Pará, Benevides, Rio Guamá (Ourèm), Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua), Rio Tapajóz (Santarem, Boim), Rio Maecurú; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1914—Alto Paraná; Ménégaux, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 9, p. 58, 1917—Corumbá, Matto Grosso; Dabbene, El Hornero, 1, p. 238, 1919—Isla Martin Garcia; Tremoleras, l.c., 2, p. 21, 1920—Paysandú, Rio Negro, and Colonia, Uruguay; Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 50, 1923—Santa Elena, Entrerios; Giacomelli, l.c., p. 71, 1923—La Rioja; Pereyra, l.c., 3, p. 169, 1923—San Isidro, Buenos Aires; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 648, 1924—Buenos Aires; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 18, 1925—Chiquitos, Bolivia; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 332, 1926—Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay.

Myiodynastes audax solitarius Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, 10, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba.

Myiodynastes solitarius duncani Chubb, Bull. B. O. C., 40, p. 62, 1919—Supenaam, British Guiana; idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 208, 1921—Upper Takutu Mts., Arawai River, Supenaam, Bartica Grove.

Range: Argentina, south to La Rioja, Cordoba, and Buenos Aires; Paraguay; Uruguay; the whole of Brazil; eastern Bolivia; Peru; eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu); French and British Guiana[a].

26: Argentina (El Carrizal, Sierra de Cordoba 1; Rio Paranay, Misiones 1); Uruguay (Quebrada de los Cuervos 3); Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz 2); Brazil (Macaco Secco, near Andarahy 1, São Marcello, Rio Preto 1; Serra Baturité, Ceará 1, Quixada, Ceará 2; Ibiapaba, Piauhy 3; São Bento, Maranhão 1, Barra do Corda, Maranhão 3; Santarem 1); Peru (Yurimaguas 1; Vista Alegre, Dept. Huánuco 1; Rio Colorado, Chanchamayo 2); British Guiana (Mazaruni River 2).

Myiodynastes bairdi (*Gambel*)[b]. BAIRD'S FLYCATCHER.

Saurophagus bairdi GAMBEL, Journ. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., (2nd ser.), **1**, p. 40, 1847—"California," errore, we suggest Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Tyrannus atrifrons SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **25**, "1857," p. 274, Jan. 1858—Guayaquil (type) and Puna, Ecuador.

Myiodynastes atrifrons TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1877, p. 326—Tumbez; idem, l.c., p. 753—Tumbez (egg descr.); idem, l.c., 1880, p. 203—Chepen; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 291, 1884—Tumbez, Chepen, Guadalupe, Peru.

Myiodynastes bairdi SALVIN, Ibis, 1874, p. 324—Puna, Guayaquil, Tumbez (crit.); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 556—Guayaquil; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 186, 1888—Tumbez, San Pedro, Guayaquil, Balzar.

Range: Littoral of western Peru (in prov. Tumbez, Lambayeque, and Libertad) and southwestern Ecuador (Guayaquil region).

***Myiodynastes chrysocephalus chrysocephalus** (*Tschudi*). TSCHUDI'S GOLDEN-CROWNED FLYCATCHER.

Scaphorhynchus chrysocephalus TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., **10** (1), p. 272, 1844—Peru, we suggest Valley of Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 150, pl. 8, fig. 1, 1846—Peru.

[a] Birds from the Guianas (*duncani*) and lower Amazonia (Manáos, Rio Negro, Santarem, Ipitinga) appear to me inseparable from South Brazilian and Paraguayan examples (*solitarius*), although they generally average slightly smaller.

M. solitarius is obviously specifically distinct from *M. m. maculatus* from which it differs by much blacker back, much more heavily striped under parts, and much narrower rufous edges to the rectrices. In the northern parts of its range, it lives side by side with *M. m. maculatus*. I have examined specimens of both species from the Rio Rupununi and Bartica Grove (British Guiana), Manáos, and Miritiba (Maranhão). In spite of Sclater's contrary assertion, I have not seen any intermediates among the large series examined.

Fifty-nine specimens from various countries (except Ecuador) compared.

[b] We are not acquainted with this species which, judging from published descriptions, appears to be very distinct.

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 16—Huiro, Urubamba; Taczanowski, l.c., 1874, p. 537—Ropaybamba; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 21—Huambo; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 293, 1884—Ropaybamba, Huambo, Huiro; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 187, 1888—part, Peru; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 366—Garita del Sol; idem, Ornis, 13, p. 88, 1906—Idma, above Santa Ana, Urubamba.

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus chrysocephalus Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 56, 1920—Chuhuasi, Serra of Carabaya; Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 96, 1921—San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Peru (from the valley of Huayabamba south to Carabaya)[a].

1: Peru (Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco 1).

***Myiodynastes chrysocephalus minor** *Taczanowski* and *Berlepsch*[b]. Lesser Golden-crowned Flycatcher.

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus minor Taczanowski and Berlepsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 91—Machay and Mapoto, Ecuador (type examined); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 464, 1917—La Frijolera, Las Lomitas, San Antonio, Miraflores, Salento, near San Agustin, La Palma, Andalucia, Buenavista (above Villavicencio), Colombia.

Pitangus chrysocephalus (not of Tschudi) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 150, 1855—part, Bogotá.

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, p. 143, 1859—Pallatanga; idem, l.c., 28, p. 63, 1860—Chillanes; idem, l.c., p. 92, 1860—Nanegal; idem and Salvin, l.c., 1879, p. 514—Concordia, Colombia; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, l.c., 1884, p. 296—Surupata, Ecuador; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 187, 1888—part, spec. a-k, Pallatanga, Sical, Concordia, Bogotá; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 10, 1899—Gualea and Nanegal, Ecuador; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 706—Gualea.

Megarhynchus chrysocephalus minor Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., 9, p. B56, 1911—Maquina, near San Nicolas.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Colombia (except Santa Marta Mountains) and Ecuador.

[a] Material examined.—Peru: Chuhuasi, Carabaya 3; Marcapata, alt. 2000 metr., Dept. Cuzco 3; Idma, above Santa Ana, Urubamba 1; Garita del Sol, Vitoc, Dept. Junin 1; Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco 1.

[b] *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus minor* Taczanowski and Berlepsch: Similar to *M. c. chrysocephalus*, of Peru, but back of a darker, more brownish olive; edges to quills and wing-coverts wider and decidedly cinnamon-rufous instead of tawny-buff; quill-lining cinnamomeous instead of yellowish; foreneck much more strongly tinged with buff; breast more distinctly streaked; size smaller.

Birds from the West Colombian Andes of Colombia, except in being rather larger, agree with those from Ecuador, while Bogotá skins form the transition to *M. c. intermedius*. Eleven specimens examined.

2: Colombia (La Frijolera, Antioquia 1, Salento, West Quindio Andes, Cauca 1).

***Myiodynastes chrysocephalus intermedius** *Chapman*[a]. INTERMEDIATE GOLDEN-CROWNED FLYCATCHER.

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus intermedius CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **31**, p. 152, July 1912—Las Nubes, Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 343, 1922—La Concepcion, Las Nubes, El Libano, Cincinnati, Chirua, and Heights of Chirua; CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **191**, p. 10, 1925—Carapas, Bermudez.

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus venezuelanus HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 82, Sept. 1912—La Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Scaphorhynchus chrysocephalus (not of TSCHUDI) LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., **11**, p. 5, 1848—Caracas (descr.).

Pitangus chrysocephalus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **23**, p. 150, 1855—part, Venezuela.

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 781—Mérida; idem, l.c., 1875, p. 237—San Cristobal, Tachira; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 187, 1888—part, spec. 1-n, Caracas and San Cristobal, Venezuela; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **12**, p. 158, 1898—Pueblo Viejo; idem, l.c., p. 176, 1898—San Francisco; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 146, 1900—El Libano, Valparaiso, and Las Nubes.

Range: Subtropical Zone of northern Venezuela (from Bermudez west to Carabobo, Mérida, and Tachira) and northern Colombia (Santa Marta region).

2: Venezuela (Valle, Sierra of Mérida 1; Colon, Tachira 1).

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus cinerascens *Todd*[b]. TODD'S GOLDEN-CROWNED FLYCATCHER.

[a] *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus intermedius* CHAPMAN: Agreeing with *M. c. minor* in dark color of back and amount of rufous edging on wings; but larger and breast but faintly streaked with grayish. Wing 99-105; tail 83-89; bill 21½-24½.

Direct comparison of the original series of *M. c. venezuelanus* with five topotypes from the Santa Marta region demonstrates their absolute identity. Specimens from near Caracas and one from El Guacharo, Bermudez are not different either.

Material examined.—Venezuela: El Guacharo, Bermudez 1; Galipan, Cerro del Avila 5, Silla de Caracas 2; Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo 7. Colombia; Valparaiso, Santa Marta region 5.

[b] *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus cinerascens* TODD: Similar to *M. c. intermedius*, but back grayer, with little greenish tinge, almost concolorous with crown; superciliaries pure white instead of buffy; crown-patch paler, citron yellow; under parts decidedly paler yellow, with less buffy suffusion on throat and hardly any streaking on chest; under tail coverts white.

From a cursory examination of the unique type I am inclined to believe that this is merely an individual variant of *M. c. intermedius*. This theory is also supported

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus cinerascens Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 209, 1912—Paramo de Rosas, State of Lara, Venezuela (type examined).

Range: Northern Venezuela (Paramo de Rosas, State of Lara).

***Myiodynastes chrysocephalus hemichrysus** (*Cabanis*)[a]. Golden-bellied Flycatcher.

Hypermitres hemichrysus Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 9, p. 247, 1861—Costa Rica.

Myiodynastes superciliaris Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, p. 470, May 1867—Barranca, Costa Rica; Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 198—Chitra, Calovevora, and Calobre, Veragua.

Myiodynastes hemichrysus Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 114, 1868—Costa Rica; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 188, 1888—Calovevora and Calobre, Veragua; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 50, pl. 38, fig. 1, 1889—Costa Rica and Panama; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 662, 1907—Costa Rica and western Panama (monog.); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 690, 1910—Azahar de Cartago, Costa Rica; Ferry, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 268, 1910—Coliblanco, Costa Rica.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veragua).

7: Costa Rica (Coliblanco 7).

Genus **MEGARYNCHUS** Thunberg.

Megarynchus Thunberg, Dissert. de genere Megaryncho praes. Schaerström, p. 2, 1824—type by subs. desig. (Sclater 1888) *Lanius pitangua* Linnaeus.

Scaphorynchus Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 982, 1831—type by monotypy *Scaphorynchus sulphuratus* Wied (not of Linnaeus) = *Lanius pitangua* Linnaeus.

Megastoma Swainson, Classif. Birds, 2, p. 225, 1837 (generic characters); idem, Anim. Menag., p. 285, 1838—species: *Megastoma flaviceps*, *M. ruficeps*, and *M. atriceps* (= juv.) = *Lanius pitangua* Linnaeus.

***Megarynchus pitangua pitangua** (*Linnaeus*). Boat-billed Flycatcher.

Lanius pitangva Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 136, 1766—based on Brisson (ex Marcgrave), eastern Brazil.

by geographic reasons, since the last-named form ranges from the Venezuelan north coast mountains south to Mérida, while *cinerascens*—if really distinct—would occupy an isolated spot in the center of this area.

[a] *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus hemichrysus* (Cabanis) differs immediately from the southern race by the much deeper yellow, wholly unstreaked under parts, leaving only the chin white, and by lacking the conspicuous rufous edges to the rectrices. In wing-markings it more nearly resembles *M. c. chrysocephalus*.

Tyrannus bentaveo VIEILLOT, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., 1, p. IV, pl. 1, fig. 16 (bill), 1807 (?)—no locality stated.

Tyrannus carnivorus VIEILLOT, Tabl. enc. méth., Orn., livr. 91, p. 847, 1822—new name for *Lanius pitangva* LINNAEUS.

Megarynchus pitangua THUNBERG, Dissert. Schaerström, No. 1, 1824 (see Heine, Journ. Orn., 7, p. 339, 1859).

Tyrannus pitangua SWAINSON, Quart. Journ. Sci., Litt. and Arts Roy. Inst., 20, No. 40, p. 270, 1826—intertropical countries of America.

Tyrannus magnirostris SWAINSON in Richardson, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 484, 1831—new name for *Lanius pitangva* LINNAEUS.

Scaphorynchus sulphuratus (not *Lanius sulphuratus* LINNAEUS) WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 983, 1831—Brazil.

Megastoma flaviceps SWAINSON, Anim. Menag., p. 285, 1838—northern Brazil.

Megastoma ruficeps SWAINSON, Anim. Menag., p. 285, 1838—southern Brazil.

Megastoma atriceps SWAINSON, Anim. Menag., p. 285, 1838—Brazil (=juv.).

Scaphorhynchus pitangua LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 3, p. 474, 1851 (crit., variation); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 458, 1856—Novo Friburgo (habits, nest, and eggs).

Megarhynchus pitangua HEINE, Journ. Orn., 7, p. 345, 1859 (synon.); TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 86—Trinidad; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 578—Mexiana; idem, l.c., 1868, p. 168—Carupano, Bermudez; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 112, 1868—Sapitiba and Registo do Sai (Rio), Ypanema and Itararé (São Paulo), Cuyabá (Matto Grosso); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 337—Lagoa Santa, Juiz de Fora, and Uberaba (Minas Geraës), Sumidouro (Rio), Campinas and Hytú (São Paulo); CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 88, 1874—Cantagallo; SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1879, p. 201—Atanques, Colombia; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 125—Santa Marta; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 294, 1884—Montaña del Pangoa, Peru; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 296—Roraima; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 189, 1888—part, spec. z-f', 1'-t', Santa Marta, Atanques, Venezuela, Roraima, Iquitos, Mexiana, Bahia, "Rio Claro, Goyaz," Novo Friburgo, Rio, São Paulo, Brazil; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 35, p. 12, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 37, p. 302, 1889—Tarapoto, Peru; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 7, p. 270, 1890—Santarem; BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, 2, p. 45, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 338, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; CHAPMAN, l.c., 6, p. 41, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 137, 1898—Santa Marta; idem, l.c., p. 176, 1898—Palomina; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 199, 1899—Ilha de São Sebastião, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 155, 1900—Novo Friburgo and Cantagallo; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 145, 1900—Bonda and Minca; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 15, No. 378, p. 6, 1900—Urucúm, Matto Grosso; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 48, 1902—Caicara, Altagracia, Maipures, Ciudad Bolivar, Rio Orinoco, and Suapure, Caura, Venezuela; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, 13, p. 113, 1906—Rio Cadena, Peru; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 25, 1906—Caparo, Laventille, Pointe Gourde, and Chaguaramas, Trinidad; CHERRIE, Mus.

Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 190, 1906—Aripo, Trinidad; idem, l.c., p. 362, 1908—Carenage and Aripo, Trinidad; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 288, 1907—Ypiranga, Jundiahy, and São Sebastião, São Paulo; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 126, 1908—Cayenne; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 12, 1908—Bom Lugar, Rio Purús; idem, l.c., p. 528, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 592—Sapucay, Paraguay; Grant, l.c., 1911, p. 120—Villa Pilar, Paraguay; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 434, 1910—Santa Ana, Misiones; Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 75, 1910—Rio Preto (Bahia) and Lake Parnaguá, Piauhy; Chrostowski, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, 5, p. 482, 498, 1912—Fernandez Pinheiro, Paraná; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1913, p. 205—Cariaquito, Paria Peninsula; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1913—Alto Paraná; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 384, 1914—Rio Tocantins (Cametá, Arumatheua), Cussary, Rio Tapajóz (Goyana), Rio Purús (Bom Lugar), Rio Jamundá (Faro); Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 241, 1916—from the delta up to San Fernando de Atabapo, Orinoco River; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 464, 1917—Chicoral, Colombia; Ménégaux, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 9, p. 58, 1917—Caceres, Matto Grosso; Lima, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12 (2), p. 100, 1920—Bahia; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 209, 1921—Mt. Roraima, Ituribisi, Georgetown, and Mazaruni River; Pinto-Peixoto, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 24, p. 263, 1923—Monte-Serrat, Itatiaya.

Megarhynchus pitangua pitangua Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 51, 1908—Rio Thesouras and Rio Araguaya, Goyaz; Beebe, Zoologica (N. Y.), 1, p. 97, 1909—Caño Colorado, Orinoco delta; Hellmayr, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 120, 1912—Mexiana; Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 83, 1912—Las Quiguas, Carabobo, Venezuela; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 78, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.

Megarhynchus chrysogaster (not of Sclater) Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 208, 1866—Trinidad.

[*Megarhynchus pitangua*] *parvirostris* Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 363, in text, 1908—Trinidad.

Megarynchus pitangua pitangua Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 342, 1922—Bonda, Minca, Mamatoco, and La Tigrera.

Range: Colombia (Santa Marta district and Magdalena Valley); Venezuela; Trinidad; British, Dutch, and French Guiana; Brazil, south to São Paulo, Paraná, and Matto Grosso; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (Misiones); Bolivia; eastern Peru[a].

23: Peru (Moyobamba 3, Rioja 1, Yurimaguas 1); Venezuela (Lake Valencia 1; Maracay, Aragua 4; Caracas 2; Macuto, Caracas 2; Colon,

[a] Specimens from southern Brazil and Paraguay average somewhat larger and darker than those from the north, though there is much individual variation. The Trinidad form (*parvirostris* Cherrie) does not appear to be separable either; while some specimens have a rather small bill, as claimed by Cherrie, the majority are not distinguishable from mainland birds.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Caparo 11, Aripo 2. Venezuela 17. British Guiana: Demerara 5. French Guiana: Cayenne 1. Brazil: Rio Branco 2, Maranhão 3, Bahia 5, São Paulo 4, Goyaz 1, Matto Grosso 1. Paraguay: Lambaré 1. Peru 5.

Tachira 1; Cumaná 1); Brazil (Serra Grande, Rio Branco 1, Boa Vista, Rio Branco 1; Rosario, Maranhão 1, Tury-assú, Maranhão 1, Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão 1; Philadelphia, Goyaz 1); Argentina (Puerto Segundo, Misiones 1).

***Megarynchus pitangua chrysogaster** *Sclater*[a]. ECUADORIAN BOAT-BILLED FLYCATCHER.

Megarhynchus chrysogaster SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 281, 1860—Babahoyo, Ecuador; idem, l.c., p. 295, 1860—Esmeraldas.

Megarhynchus pitangua chrysogaster BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 557—Guayaquil and Chimbo; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 91—Yaguachi; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **5**, p. 488, 1898—Chimbo.

Megarhynchus pitangua (not of LINNAEUS) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 189, 1888—part. spec. g'-k', Santa Rita, Babahoyo, Esmeraldas, "Quito"; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 10, 1899—Gualea and Nanegal; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 706—Gualea.

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador (from Esmeraldas to Guayaquil).

1: Ecuador (Chimbo 1).

***Megarynchus pitangua mexicanus** (*Lafresnaye*). MEXICAN BOAT-BILLED FLYCATCHER.

Scaphorhynchus mexicanus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) **3**, p. 473, 1851—Mexico.

Megarhynchus mexicanus HEINE, Journ. Orn., **7**, p. 346, 1859 (crit.); CABANIS, l.c., **9**, p. 246, 1861—Costa Rica.

Megarhynchus pitangua (not of LINNAEUS) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 189, 1888—part, spec. a-y, Mexico to Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 51, 1889—part, Mexico to Panama.

Megarhynchus pitangua mexicanus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 665, 1907—southeastern Mexico to Panama (monog., full bibliography); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 103, 1907—Los Amates, El Rancho, Patulul, and Mazatenango, Guatemala; FERRY, l.c., p. 268, 1910—Guayabo and Port Limon, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 689, 1910—Costa Rica (habits, nest, and eggs); STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 266—Fort Lorenzo, Panama; HALLINAN, Auk, **41**, p. 318, 1924—Rio Algarroba, Panama.

Range: Southeastern Mexico (in states of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, San Luis Potosi, Puebla, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Yucatan, and Chiapas),

[a] *Megarynchus pitangua chrysogaster* SCLATER: Similar to *M. p. pitangua*, but under parts slightly richer yellow; rufous edges to remiges and upper wing coverts much more conspicuous; crown patch apparently always tawny-orange, never yellow; size the same.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Esmeraldas 1, Gualea 2, Chimbo 3.

south through Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to Panama.

32: Mexico (Tampico, Tamaulipas 5; Valles, San Luis Potosi 1; Yucatan 1); Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabel 1, Mazatenango 1, El Rancho, Zacapa 2, Patulul, Solola 2, unspecified 1); Nicaragua (San Geronimo, Chinandega 5); Costa Rica (Guayabo 6, Port Limon 4, San José 1, Boruca 1, Buenos Aires 1).

Megarynchus pitangua caniceps *Ridgway*[a]. Jouy's Boat-billed Flycatcher.

Megarynchus pitangua caniceps Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **19**, p. 116, 1906—Barranca Veltran, Jalisco; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 667, 1907—same locality.

Range: Western Mexico, in State of Jalisco (Barranca Veltran).

Genus **CONOPIAS** Cabanis and Heine[b].

Conopias Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 62, 1859—type by monotypy *Tyrannula superciliosa* Swainson = *Muscicapa trivirgata* Wied.

Conopias trivirgata trivirgata (*Wied*). Three-striped Flycatcher.

Muscicapa trivirgata Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3** (2), p. 871, 1831—Bahia.

Tyrannula superciliosa Swainson, Orn. Drawings, Part 4, pl. 46, 1836 (?)—Brazil.

Conopias superciliosa Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 111, 1868—Ypanema.

Conopias trivirgata Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 173, 1888—Bahia, Brazil; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 234, 1889 (note on Wied's type); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 286, 1907—Jaboticabal, São Paulo; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 589—Sapucay, Paraguay; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 341, 1910—Alto Paraná, Paraguay; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay; Dabbene, Bol. Soc. Physis, **1**, p. 344, 1914—Santa Ana, Misiones.

Myiarchus stauffacherianus Bertoni, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 117, 1901—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay.

Conopias trivirgata trivirgata Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., **12**,p.137, 1915—Braço do Sul, near Victoria, Espirito Santo.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Bahia to São Paulo; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (Misiones)[c].

[a] We are not acquainted with this race.

[b] Whether *Myiacleptes* Reichenbach (Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 67, 1850) was really based upon this species, as Gray (Cat. Gen. and Subgen. Birds, p. 49, 1855) suggests, appears to me extremely questionable.

[c] Material examined.—Brazil: Bahia 1; Braço do Sul, Espirito Santo 2; Ypanema, São Paulo 5. Paraguay: Sapucay 2.

Conopias trivirgata berlepschi *Snethlage*[a]. BERLEPSCH'S THREE-STRIPED FLYCATCHER.

Conopias trivirgata berlepschi SNETHLAGE, Orn. Monatsber., **22**, p. 42, 1914—Faro, Rio Jamundá, Brazil; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 385, 499, 1914—same locality (type examined).

Range: Northern Brazil, on the north bank of the lower Amazon (Faro, Rio Jamundá).

Conopias cinchoneti (*Tschudi*)[b]. CINCHON FLYCATCHER.

Tyrannus cinchoneti TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., **10** (1), p. 272, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 151, pl. 8, fig. 2, 1846—Peru (type in Berlin Museum examined).

Tyrannula icterophrys LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., **8**, p. 341, 1845—Bogotá.

Tyrannula cinchoneti LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., **11**, p. 7, 1848 (crit.); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **23**, p. 149, 1855—Bogotá.

Conopias cinchoneti SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 756—Peru and Bogotá; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 285, 1884 (ex TSCHUDI); TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 91—Machay, Ecuador; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 174, 1888—Bogotá; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 462, 1917—La Frijolera, Rio Lima, Miraflores, and Aguadita, Colombia; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 96, 1921—Idma, Urubamba Valley, Peru.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Colombia (except Santa Marta region), eastern Ecuador (Machay), and Peru (Pozuzo, Dept. Huánuco; Cinchon region, Dept. Junin; Idma, Dept. Cuzco)[c].

Conopias inornata (*Lawrence*)[d]. WHITE-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

[a] *Conopias trivirgata berlepschi* SNETHLAGE: Differs from *C. t. trivirgata* by smaller size; slenderer bill; much lighter, more yellowish green upper parts, with the crown less blackish, and longer greenish tips to the tail-coverts; much wider and more abruptly defined, yellowish gray apical edges to the wing-coverts; clearer lemon yellow under parts, without greenish shading on chest and sides. Wing (male) 66 (against 70-73); tail 54 (against 62-65); bill 15.

Material examined.—Brazil: Faro (the type) 1.

[b] *Conopias cinchoneti* (TSCHUDI), by its longer and decidedly wider bill, approaches *Coryphotriccus* while in color pattern it is more like *C. trivirgata*.

[c] Colombian specimens do not seem to differ either in coloration or size.

Measurements

	Wing	Tail	Bill
Unsexed type of *C. cinchoneti* from Peru	86½	70½	16½
One female from Pozuzo, Huánuco, Peru	76	69	16
One female from Machay, Ecuador	78½	66½	17
One female from Rio Lima, Cauca, Colombia	79	67½	16½
Two unsexed adults from Bogotá	81½,83;	67,70½;	16½,17½

[d] *Conopias inornata* (LAWRENCE) is again somewhat aberrant. Count Berlepsch (Ornis, **14**, p. 475, 1907) was inclined to refer it to *Myiozetetes*, and it may eventually deserve generic separation. No specimen is at present available.

Myiozetetes inornatus Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 268, 1869—Valencia, Venezuela; Finsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 569—"Trinidad" (errore).

Conopias inornata Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 174, 1888—Venezuela and "Trinidad"; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 47, 1902—Ciudad Bolivar, Altagracia, and Caicara, Rio Orinoco (spec. examined); Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 238, 1916—from Ciudad Bolivar up to Maipures (nest and eggs descr.).

Range: Plains of Venezuela (Orinoco Valley, from Ciudad Bolivar up to Maipures and San Fernando de Apure; plains of Valencia, State of Carabobo)[a].

Genus **CORYPHOTRICCUS** Ridgway[b].

Coryphotriccus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 115, 1906—type *Pitangus albovittatus* Lawrence.

*Coryphotriccus parvus parvus (*Pelzeln*). Lesser Yellow-crowned Flycatcher.

Pitangus parvus Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 111, 181, 1868—Marabitanas, Rio Negro (type in Vienna Museum examined); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 296—Camacusa and Merumé Mts., British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 179, 1888—Merumé Mts., Camacusa, Carimang River, and Oyapock; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 204, 1921—Ituribisi and Supenaam Rivers, Merumé Mts., Carimang River, Camacusa.

Coryphotriccus parvus Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 126, 1908—Cayenne, French Guiana.

Conopias parva Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 385, 1914—Brazil.

Range: French and British Guiana, and northern Brazil (Marabitanas, Rio Negro)[c].

1: British Guiana (Ourumee 1).

Coryphotriccus parvus albovittatus (*Lawrence*)[d]. White-ringed Flycatcher.

[a] Material examined.—Venezuela: Altagracia, Rio Orinoco 8, San Fernando, Rio Apure 1.

[b] The genus *Coryphotriccus* Ridgway is most nearly allied to *Conopias*, but differs by its relatively much larger bill which is both wider and longer (exposed culmen about equal to tarsus).

[c] Material examined.—Brazil: Marabitanas (the type) 1. British Guiana: Camacusa 3, Merumé Mts. 2, Ourumee 1.

[d] *Coryphotriccus parvus albovittatus* (Lawrence): Similar to *C. p. parvus*, but throat white (instead of yellow like the rest of the under parts) and back more greenish. Wing (male) 81 (Nóvita), 87 (Bulún); tail 69, 71½; bill 17, 19.

Material examined.—Colombia: Nóvita 1. Ecuador: Bulún, Prov. Esmeraldas, alt. 100 ft. (Nov. 25, 1900. G. Flemming, Tring Museum) 1.

Pitangus albovittatus LAWRENCE, Ibis, 4, p. 11, 1862—Isthmus of Panama; idem, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 471, 1862—Panama; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 179, 1888—Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 46, 1889—Panama.

Coryphotriccus albovittatus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 669, 1907—eastern Panama; HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1134—Nóvita, Rio Tamaná, Colombia.

Range: Eastern Panama (Railroad line) and through Pacific Colombia (Nóvita, Rio Tamaná) south to northwestern Ecuador (Bulún, Prov. Esmeraldas).

Coryphotriccus parvus distinctus *Ridgway*[a]. COSTA RICAN WHITE-RINGED FLYCATCHER.

Coryphotriccus albovittatus distinctus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, p. 191, 1908—Rio Reventazón, near Guayabo, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 689, 1910—same locality.

Range: Eastern Costa Rica (Rio Reventazón, near Guayabo).

Genus MYIOZETETES Sclater[b].

Myiozetetes SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, p. 46, 1859—type by orig. desig. "*Elainia cayennensis*" = *Muscicapa cayanensis* LINNAEUS.

Myiozetetes cayanensis erythropterus (*Lafresnaye*)[c]. RED-WINGED FLYCATCHER.

Tyrannula erythroptera LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 5, p. 56, 1853—Brazil.

Myiozetetes erythropterus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 751—Minas Geraës (descr.); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 159, 1888—Brazil.

Myiozetetes cayanensis erythroptera HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 650, 1906—Brazil (diag.); idem, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 49, 1908—Rio de Janeiro and Santa Fé, Minas Geraës.

Range: Southeastern Brazil, in states of Rio de Janeiro and southern Minas Geraës (Santa Fé).

[a] *Coryphotriccus parvus distinctus* RIDGWAY: Stated to differ from *C. p. albovittatus* by larger size, more grayish olive back, paler (light canary yellow instead of lemon yellow) under parts, and more extensive black area on sides of head. Wing 87; tail 68; bill 15½.

This form, based upon a single example is unknown to me. The supposed larger size does not seem to hold good, since a male from Ecuador is even larger than the type of *C. p. distinctus*.

[b] *Myiozeta* BONAPARTE 1854 is a nomen nudum.

[c] *Myiozetetes cayanensis erythropterus* (LAFRESNAYE): Nearly allied to *M. c. cayanensis*, but larger and with the two basal thirds of both webs of the primaries rufous, forming a large patch on the wing. Wing 97-102; tail 81-88; bill 14-15½.

Material examined.—Rio de Janeiro 4, Santa Fé, Minas Geraës 1.

*Myiozetetes cayanensis cayanensis (*Linnaeus*). Cayenne Flycatcher.

Muscicapa cayanensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12 (1), p. 327, 1766—based on Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 404, pl. 38, fig. 4, 1760, Cayenne.

Myiozetetes guianensis Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 61, 1859—Guiana and Surinam.

Muscipeta cayennensis Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 47, 1837—Mojos, Bolivia (spec. examined); D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 317, 1839—Rio Blanco and Rio Itonama, Prov. Mojos, Bolivia.

Elaenea cayanensis Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 701, 1848—British Guiana.

Myiozetetes cayennensis (cayanensis) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 577—Pará; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 109, 1868—Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 295—Bartica Grove and Roraima; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 160, 1888—part, spec., s-x, Roraima, Bartica Grove, Cayenne, Pará; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 7, p. 270, 1890—Diamantina, Santarem; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 337, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; Ménégaux, Bull. Mus. Paris, 10, p. 118, 1904—Mahury, French Guiana; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 12, p. 293, 1905—Igarapé-Assú, Pará; Berlepsch, l.c., 15, p. 127, 1908—Cayenne and Roche-Marie, French Guiana; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 386, 1914—Pará, Providencia, Quatipurú, Rio Mojú, Arumanduba; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 196, 1921—numerous localities in British Guiana.

Myiozetetes cayanensis cayanensis Hellmayr, Abhdl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 649, 1906—part, excl. Bogotá and western Ecuador (crit.); idem, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 361, 1906—São Antonio do Prata, Pará; idem, l.c., 15, p. 48, 1908—Goyaz, Rio Araguaya, and Faz. Esperança, Goyaz, and Rio Jordão, Araguay, Minas Geraës (crit.); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 444, 1907—part, Guianas, Bolivia, and Brazil; (?) Beebe, Zoologica (N. Y.), 1, p. 97, 1909—Rio Guarapiche, Orinoco delta; Hellmayr, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 24, 89, 1912—Pará, Rio Muriá, Igarapé-Assú, São Antonio, Ipitinga, Pará district; idem, l.c., p. 108, 1912—Mexiana; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 77, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo and Lelydorp, Surinam; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 27, 1925—Bolivia.

Myiozetetes columbianus (not of Cabanis and Heine) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 109, 1868—part, Rio Muriá, near Pará (spec. examined).

Muscicapa similis Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 18, pl. 25, 1825—descr. part, Amazon River.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern Brazil, from the confines of Guiana south to Maranhão, Goyaz (Rio Araguaya), western Minas Geraës (Rio Jordão, Araguary), and Matto Grosso; eastern Bolivia (Mojos)[a].

[a] Birds from British Guiana appear to me inseparable from those of French Guiana and Brazil, although they sometimes have more rufous on the outer web of the

5: British Guiana (Georgetown 1); Brazil (Serra da Lua, near Boa-vista, Rio Branco 3; Tury-assú, Maranhão 1).

***Myiozetetes cayanensis rufipennis** *Lawrence*[a]. LAWRENCE'S RUFOUS-WINGED FLYCATCHER.

Myiozetetes rufipennis LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **9**, p. 267, 1869—Valencia, Venezuela.

Myiozetetes cayennensis (not of LINNAEUS) TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 86—near Barcelona, Venezuela; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 628—San Esteban; SCLATER, l.c., 1871, p. 752 (crit.); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 160, 1888—part, spec. q, r, "Trinidad," Venezuela; PHELPS, Auk, **14**, p. 365, 1897—San Antonio, Bermudez.

Myiozetetes guianensis (not of CABANIS and HEINE) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168—Carupano, Bermudez.

Myiozetetes cayennensis rufipennis BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 45, 1902—Quiribana de Caicara, Altagracia, Caicara, and Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco River (nest and eggs descr.).

Myiozetetes cayanensis rufipennis HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 649, 1906—north coast of Venezuela (crit.); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 165, 1912—San Esteban and Puerto Cabello; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 233, 1916—Orinoco Valley (habits).

Range: North coast of Venezuela, from Bermudez west to Carabobo, south to the Orinoco Valley and vicinity of Mérida[b].

5: Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua 5).

***Myiozetetes cayanensis hellmayri** *Hartert* and *Goodson*[c]. HELLMAYR'S FLYCATCHER.

primaries. Specimens from central Brazil (Goyaz and Minas Geraës) are decidedly larger, thereby approaching *M. c. erythropterus*.

Material examined.—French Guiana 7, British Guiana 6. Brazil: Pará district 5; Rio Branco 3; Maranhão 1; Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso 3; Goyaz (City) 3, Rio Araguaya, Goyaz 1; Rio Jordão, Araguary, Minas Geraës 1.

[a] *Myiozetetes cayanensis rufipennis* LAWRENCE: Easily distinguished from *M. c. cayanensis* by rufous edges to the wing-coverts and by having the basal half of the primaries on both webs rufous. It approaches *M. c. erythropterus* in extent of rufous, but is much smaller. Wing 84-92; tail 68-77.

The characters of this form are carried to the extreme in specimens from the Venezuelan north coast while the inhabitants of the Orinoco Valley somewhat diverge toward *M. c. cayanensis*.

Material examined.—Bermudez: Campos Alegre 2, Los Palmales 1. Maracay, Aragua 4. Carabobo: Puerto Cabello 1, San Esteban 1. Mérida 1. Orinoco Valley: Ciudad Bolivar 3, Altagracia 5, Caicara 1, Quiribana de Caicara 1. Suapure, Caura 1, San Fernando, Rio Apure 1.

[b] "Trinidad" has erroneously been included in the range of this bird.

[c] *Myiozetetes cayanensis hellmayri* HARTERT and GOODSON: Very similar to *M. c. cayanensis*, but upper parts not so dark, more olivaceous, with the rufous edges to the primaries as a rule more pronounced.

Besides the specimens listed above I have examined the following material.—Ecuador: San Javier 9, Babahoyo 1. Colombia: Bogotá 8, Nóvita 1, Boca de Calima 1.

Myiozetetes cayanensis hellmayri Hartert and Goodson, Nov. Zool., **24**, p. 412, 1917—Cachavi, Prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 360, 1922—Trojas de Cataca, Tucurinca, and Fundación, Santa Marta region.

Myiozetetes guianensis (not of Cabanis and Heine) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 283, 1860—Babahoyo; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 333—between Canta and the Magdalena, Colombia.

Myiozetetes cayennensis (not of Linnaeus) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 752—part, Babahoyo; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, l.c., 1883, p. 556—Guayaquil; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., **32**, p. 302, 1884—Bucaramanga; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 160, 1888—part, spec. d-p, Magdalena Valley, Medellin, Bucaramanga, Bogotá, Babahoyo, "Quito," Balzar, Santa Rita; Robinson, Flying Trip, p. 160, 1895—Barranquilla to Honda, and Guaduas; Hartert, Nov. Zool., **5**, p. 488, 1898—Cachavi, Ecuador; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 9, 1899—Vinces and Rio Peripa, Ecuador; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 705—Santo Domingo, Ecuador; Ménégaux, Miss. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., **9**, p. B50, 1911—Santo Domingo.

Myiozetetes texensis (not of Giraud) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 513—Envigado and Medellin.

Myiozetetes cayanensis cayanensis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 444, 1901—part, Colombia and Ecuador; Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 649, 1906—part, Bogotá and Ecuador; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1134—Nóvita and Boca de Calima, Colombia; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 460, 1917—numerous localities in Colombia.

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador, Colombia, and adjacent section of northwestern Venezuela (heavily forested region south of Lake Maracaibo, State of Zulia).

13: Ecuador (Milagro 2); Colombia (Bagado, Chocó 1; Dabeiba, Rio Sucio 1; Amalfi, Antioquia 1; El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, Santander 2; Bogotá 1); Venezuela (Encontrados 1, Catatumbo River 2, Orope 2).

Myiozetetes cayanensis harterti *Bangs* and *Penard*[a]. Hartert's Flycatcher.

Myiozetetes cayanensis harterti Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **64**, p. 374, 1921—Loma del Leon, Panama; Bangs and Barbour, l.c., **65**, p. 217, 1922—Jesusito, Darien.

Myiozetetes cayennensis (not of Linnaeus) Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **7**, p. 295, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**,

[a] *Myiozetetes cayanensis harterti* Bangs and Penard: Very close to *M. c. hellmayri*, but smaller (wing 82-87, against 85-94); upper parts slightly duller; rufous wing edges barely indicated.

With only two specimens before me I find it rather hard to separate this form from *M. c. hellmayri*, but the describers who had a large series for comparison consider it distinct.

p. 160, 1888—part, spec. a, b, Paraiso Station and Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 40, 1889—part, Panama; BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., **2**, p. 21, 1900—Loma del Leon; idem and THAYER, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **46**, p. 218, 1906—Sabana of Panama.

Myiozetetes cayanensis cayanensis RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 444, 1907—part, Panama; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 265—Gatun, Panama; HALLINAN, Auk, **41**, p. 318, 1924—Mindi and New Culebra, Panama.

Range: Eastern Panama (Railroad line and Darien).

***Myiozetetes similis similis** (*Spix*). VERMILION-CROWNED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa similis SPIX, Av. Bras., **2**, p. 18, 1825—descr. part, Amazon River (type in Munich Museum examined)[a].

Elaenea miles (not *Muscicapa miles* WIED) BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 474, 1856—Lagoa Santa and Congonhas, Minas Geraës.

Myiozetetes similis PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 109, 1868—Sapitiba, Rio de Janeiro, Ypanema, and Rio Paraná; REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 340—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 753—part, Brazil; LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 382—Pará; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 88, 1874—Cantagallo; FORBES, Ibis, 1881, p. 342—Pernambuco; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 161, 1888—Pernambuco, Bahia, Novo Friburgo, Santa Fé (Minas), São Paulo, Pará; BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, **2**, p. 44, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; GOELDI, Ibis, 1897, p. 162—Amapá; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 196, 1899—Iguapé, Tieté, Piracicaba, and Piquete, São Paulo; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo and Novo Friburgo, Rio; NICOLL, Ibis, 1904, p. 40—Bahia; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 286, 1907—Piracicaba, Tieté, Rio Frio, Bebedouro, and Iguapé, São Paulo; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 74, 1910—Pao d'Alho, near Recife, and Petrolino, Rio São Francisco (Pernambuco), Parnaguá (Piauhy); DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, **1**, p. 344, 1914—Iguazú, Misiones; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 387, 1914—part, Amapá, Arumanduba, Monte Alegre, Rio Jamundá (Faro).

Myiozetetes columbianus (not of CABANIS and HEINE) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 190, 1868—part, Rio Madeira (spec. examined).

Myiozetetes similis similis HELLMAYR, Abhdl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 650, 1906—part, Brazil (crit.); idem, l.c., **26**, No. 2, p. 89, 1912—Pará; idem, Nov. Zool., **17**, p. 295, 1910—Rio Madeira, below São João do Crato; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay; CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **138**, p. 2, 1924 (char., range).

Range: Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (Misiones); and eastern Brazil, from São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas Geraës north to

[a] As shown by the original examples in the Munich Museum, Spix confused *M. cayanensis* and *M. similis* auct. under one heading. The detailed description and the plate refer to the first-named species while the short diagnosis, immediately following the name *M. similis*, as well as the final paragraphs have evidently been drawn up from the second specimen (No. 2, of my revision of Spix's types) belonging to *M. similis* auct. I, therefore, formally designate No. 2 as type.

Amapá and the lower Amazon, west to the Rio Madeira and Rio Jamundá[a].

6: Brazil, São Paulo (Victoria 1); Ceará (Serra Baturité 1); Piauhy (Arára 1); Maranhão (Rosario 1, Codó, Cocos 1); Argentina (Iguazú, Misiones 1).

***Myiozetetes similis connivens** *Berlepsch* and *Stolzmann*[b]. PERUVIAN VERMILION-CROWNED FLYCATCHER.

Myiozetetes similis connivens BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, 13, p. 37, 1906—Santa Ana, Urubamba, Peru; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 461, 1917—La Morelia, Buenavista, and Villavicencio, eastern base of Andes, Colombia; BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, p. 454, 1918—Bellavista and Perico, Peru; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 96, 1921—Idma, Urubamba; idem, Amer. Mus. Novit., 138, p. 2, 1924 (char., range).

Elaenia cayennensis (not of LINNAEUS) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, p. 458, 1858—Gualaquiza and Zamora, Ecuador.

Myiozetetes cayennensis SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 189—Nauta; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 978—Pebas; idem, l.c., 1869, p. 598—Cosnipata; idem, l.c., 1876, p. 16—Huiro; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 275, 1884—Cosnipata, Huiro (excl. descr.).

Myiozetetes similis (not of SPIX) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 279—Nauta, Ucayali, Pebas; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 537—Monterico; idem, Orn. Pérou, 2, p. 276, 1884—Monterico, Nauta, Ucayali, Moyobamba, San Ignacio; idem and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 90—Mapoto, Ecuador; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, l.c., 1896, p. 365—La Merced, Peru; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 12, 1908—Cachoeira and Monte Verde, Rio Purús; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 387, 1914—part, Rio Purús.

Myiozetetes texensis (not of GIRAUD) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 162, 1888—part, spec. q-t, Sarayacu, Pebas, Cosnipata.

Range: Amazonian slope of the Andes from Colombia (Villavicencio; Rio Caquetá) to southeastern Peru, east to the upper Orinoco (San Fernando[c]), Venezuela, and the Rio Purús, Brazil[d].

13: Peru (Moyobamba 5, Yurimaguas 3, Chinchao 3, Vista Alegre 2).

[a] Material examined.—Twenty-two specimens from São Paulo to Pará. A single specimen from the Rio Madeira (below São João do Crato) and two from Monte Alegre also appear to belong to typical *similis*.

[b] *Myiozetetes similis connivens* BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN: Similar to *M. s. similis*, but upper parts on average more greenish; superciliaries and throat more shaded with yellowish; edges to wing and tail feathers yellowish rather than tawny.

[c] Fide Chapman.

[d] Birds from Villavicencio (Colombia) and Mapoto (Ecuador) agree well with the Peruvian ones. Two from the Rio Purús, while slightly diverging in the direction of *M. s. similis*, are nearer to *connivens*.

Material examined.—Colombia: Villavicencio 2. Ecuador: Mapoto 1. Peru: Iquitos 1, Moyobamba 5, Yurimaguas 3, Chinchao 3, Vista Alegre 2, Chanchamayo 1, Santa Ana (the type) 1. Brazil: Cachoeira, Rio Purús 2.

Myiozetetes similis grandis *Lawrence*[a]. PACIFIC VERMILION-CROWNED FLYCATCHER.

Myiozetetes grandis LAWRENCE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1871, p. 234—Prov. Tumbez, Peru.

Myiozetetes similis pacificus CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 138, p. 2, 1924—Santa Rosa, Prov. El Oro, Ecuador.

Myiozetetes columbianus (not of CABANIS and HEINE) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 295, 1860—Esmeraldas.

Myiozetetes similis (not of SPIX) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 753—part, Esmeraldas.

Myiozetetes texensis (not of GIRAUD) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 162, 1888—part, spec. n, Esmeraldas; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 9, 1899—Rio Peripa and Balzar, Ecuador.

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador (north to Esmeraldas) and northwestern Peru (Prov. Tumbez).

***Myiozetetes similis columbianus** *Cabanis* and *Heine*[b]. COLOMBIAN VERMILION-CROWNED FLYCATCHER.

Myiozetetes columbianus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 62, 1859—Puerto Cabello (Venezuela) and Carthagena, Colombia (types in Heine Collection examined).

Myiozetetes icterophrys HEINE, Journ. Orn., 9, p. 197, 1861—Baranquilla, Colombia (type in Heine Collection examined)[c].

Myiozetetes marginatus LAWRENCE, Ibis, 5, p. 182, 1863—Panama.

Myiozetetes texensis (not of GIRAUD) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 162, 1888—part, spec. w-m′, Castillo, Chitra (Veragua), Panama, Bogotá, San Esteban, La Guayra, "Trinidad"; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 54, 1892—El Pilar, Bermudez; PHELPS, Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—Cumanacoa, Venezuela.

[a] *Myiozetetes similis grandis* LAWRENCE: Nearest to *M. s. connivens*, but under parts decidedly deeper (wax) yellow; light tips to larger wing coverts more conspicuous; external margin of inner secondaries more greenish yellow; size slightly larger; similar also to *M. s. columbianus*, but larger and deeper yellow below. Wing (male) 93, (female) 86-89; tail 76, (female) 69-72; bill 11.

Material examined.—Peru: Tumbez 1. Ecuador: Rio Peripa 1, Balzar 1, Esmeraldas 1.

[b] *Myiozetetes similis columbianus* CABANIS and HEINE is the smallest and palest among the races of this group, with yellowish external margins to the secondaries and buffy or maize yellow quill-lining.

Specimens from the Orinoco (Altagracia) closely approach *M. s. connivens* in coloration, but agree with *columbianus* in size.

[c] The type has the superciliary streak and the throat rather more yellowish than the average of *columbianus*, but is closely approached by one of the Encontrados examples (No. 34152). It is, however, quite distinct from *M. g. granadensis* with which Heine's name has sometimes been synonymized.

Myiozetetes superciliosus columbianus BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 46, 1902—Altagracia and Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco River.

Myiozetetes similis columbianus HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 650, 1906 (char., range); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 80, 1912—Las Quiguas, Carabobo; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1913, p. 204—Cariaquito, Paria Peninsula; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 460, 1917—Remedios, Chicoral, below Andalucia; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 358, 1922—Minca, Buritaca, Mamotoco, Don Diego, Tucurinca Fundación; HALLINAN, Auk, **41**, p. 318, 1924—Gatun, Panama; CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **138**, p. 2, 1924 (char., range).

Myiozetetes similis superciliosus (not of BONAPARTE) BANGS, Auk, **24**, p. 302, 1907—Boruca, Costa Rica.

Myiozetetes texensis columbianus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 449, 1907—Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and "Trinidad"; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 715, 1910—El General de Terraba, El Pozo, Boruca, and Buenos Aires, southwestern Costa Rica (crit., habits); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 234, 1916—Orinoco River, from the delta up to Caicara (nest and eggs descr.); STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 265—Gatun (nest and eggs descr.).

Range: Southwestern Costa Rica; Panama; Colombia (west of the eastern Andes); and northern Venezuela, east to Bermudez, south to the Orinoco Valley[a].

26: Panama (Colon 4); Colombia (Bogotá 2); Venezuela (Encontrados, Zulia 3, Guayabo, Zulia 1; La Ceiba, Trujillo 1; Valera, Zulia 1; Caracas 2; Macuto, Caracas 3; Maracay, Aragua 9).

*Myiozetetes similis texensis (Giraud). GIRAUD'S FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa texensis GIRAUD, Sixteen Spec. Texas Birds, pl. 1, 1841—"Texas" (type in U. S. National Museum).

Myiozetetes texensis SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 162, 1888—part, spec. a-v, Mexico to Costa Rica; FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 268, 1910—Turrialba and Guayabo, Costa Rica.

Myiozetetes texensis texensis RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 446, 1907—southern Mexico to Costa Rica (monog., full bibliography); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 716, 1910—Costa Rica (range); PHILLIPS, Auk, **28**, p. 78, 1911—Alta Mira, Tamaulipas; PETERS, l.c., **30**, p. 376, 1913—Camp Mengel and Xcopen, Terre Quintana Roo.

Tyrannus superciliosus (not *Tyrannula superciliosa* SWAINSON) BONAPARTE, P. Z. S. Lond., **5**, "1837," p. 118, June 1838—Guatemala.

Myiozetetes similis superciliosus NELSON, Auk, **17**, p. 124, 1900—part (crit.).

Myiozetetes similis superciliosus (not of SWAINSON) HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 650, 1906—part (diag.); DEARBORN, Field

[a] No authentic record exists for its occurrence in Trinidad.

Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 102, 1907—Los Amates, Gualan, Patulul, and Lake Amatitlan, Guatemala.

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Pueblo, Michoacan, Sinaloa, Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Tamaulipas, Yucatan, Quintana Roo, and Chiapas), southward through Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua to Costa Rica (except southwestern section).

48: Mexico (Escuinapa, Sinaloa 1, Colima 3, Tampico, Tamaulipas 12, Iguala, Guerrero 1, Yucatan 2, San Felipe, Yucatan 2); Guatemala (Patulul, Solola 2, Gualan, Zacapa 1, Lake Amatitlan 1, Los Amates, Izabel 3, unspecified 1); Nicaragua (San Geronimo, Chinandega 7, San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 2); Costa Rica (Guayabo 7, Turrialba Station 1, Siquirres 2).

***Myiozetetes granadensis granadensis** *Lawrence.* GRAY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER.

Myiozetetes granadensis LAWRENCE, Ibis, 4, p. 11, 1862—Panama Railroad; idem, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 473, 1862—Lion Hill; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 754 (crit., range); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1883, p. 556—Chimbo, Ecuador; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 276, 1884—part, Tumbez; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 163, 1888—part, spec. a-g, Chontales, Nicaragua, Chiriqui, Panama, San Pablo Station, Bogotá; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 42, 1889—part, excl. Peru; RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 506, 1893—Rio Escondido, Nicaragua; BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 21, 1900—Loma del Leon, Panama; idem, l.c., 3, p. 37, 1902—Bogaba, Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 451, 1907—part, excl. Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, and Peru (monog., full bibliog. references); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 714, 1910—Costa Rica (habits, nest and eggs descr.); FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 268, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 461, 1917—part, Alto Bonito, Bagado, San José, Barbacoas, Calamar, Colombia; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 266—Gatun, Panama; BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 218, 1922—Jesusito, Darien; HALLINAN, Auk, 41, p. 318, 1924—Gatun, Panama.

Myiozetetes similis (not of SPIX) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1877, p. 326—Tumbez, Peru.

Myiozetetes granadensis subsp. HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 487, 1898 —Cachavi, Ecuador.

Range: Nicaragua; Costa Rica; Panama; Colombia (Pacific coast and lower Magdalena); western Ecuador; and northwestern Peru (Tumbez)[a].

[a] I am not able to satisfactorily separate birds from Colombia and Ecuador, although they average slightly darker above.

Material examined.—Costa Rica 14. Panama (Canal Zone) 4. Colombia: "Bogotá" 5. Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: San Javier 3, Ventana 2.

12: Costa Rica (Boruca 1, Lagarto 1, Siquirres 1, El General 1, Limon 3, Guayabo 5).

***Myiozetetes granadensis obscurior** *Todd*[a]. Amazonian Gray-capped Flycatcher.

Myiozetetes granadensis obscurior Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **38**, p. 95, 1925—São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimoës, Brazil.

Myiozetetes granadensis (not of Lawrence) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 598—Cosnipata, Peru; Taczanowski, l.c., 1882, p. 20—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 276, 1884—part, Cosnipata, Yurimaguas; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 163, 1888—part, spec. h, Peru; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., **37**, p. 302, 1889—Tarapoto, Peru; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 705—Coca, Rio Napo, eastern Ecuador; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 450, 1907—part, Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, and Peru; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 12, 24, 1908—Bom Lugar, Rio Purús (spec. examined); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 387, 1914—same locality; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 235, 1916—La Pricion, Caura; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 461, 1917—part, Villavicencio, Colombia and Rio Cunucunuma, Venezuela; Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., **85**, A, Heft 10, p. 56, 1920—"Chaquimayo" = Yahuarmayo, Carabaya, Peru (crit.).

Myiozetetes granadensis subsp. Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 46, 1902—La Pricion, Caura, Venezuela (spec. examined.)

Range: Amazonian forest region, from southern Venezuela (La Pricion, Caura River) and the eastern base of the Andes of Colombia (Villavicencio) through eastern Ecuador south to western Brazil (Rio Solimoës and Rio Purús) and southeastern Peru (Sierra of Carabaya).

2: Peru (Yurimaguas 2).

Myiozetetes luteiventris (*Sclater*)[b]. Orange-vented Flycatcher.

Elaenia luteiventris Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, p. 71, 1858—Rio Napo, Ecuador.

Myiozetetes luteiventris Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 109, 1868—Borba, Rio Madeira, and Marabitanas, Rio Negro (spec. examined); Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 754, 755—Rio Napo and "Oyapock, Cayenne" (crit.); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 278, 1884—Nauta, Peru (spec. in Paris Museum examined);

[a] *Myiozetetes granadensis obscurior* Todd: Similar to *M. g. granadensis*, but larger; upper parts darker and greener; crown slightly deeper gray; throat more tinged with yellowish. Wing (male) 88-94; tail 72-81; bill 13½-15.

Material examined.—Venezuela: La Pricion, Caura 1. Peru: Yurimaguas 2, Tarapoto 1, Yahuarmayo 2.

[b] A very characteristic species of peculiar coloration and with very short bill, probably not congeneric with *Myiozetetes*. Its structure should be carefully reinvestigated.

Material examined.—Colombia: Cuembi, Rio Putumayo (female, Sept. 6, 1897. G. Hopke, Coll. Berlepsch) 1. Ecuador: Rio Napo (the type) 1. Brazil: Marabitanas, Rio Negro 3; Borba, Rio Madeira 2; Rio Juruá 1. Peru: Nauta 2.

SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 164, 1888—"Oyapock, Cayenne," Rio Napo and Sarayacu, Ecuador; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 286, 1907—Rio Juruá; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 127, 1908—"Oyapock, Cayenne"; HELLMAYR, l.c., **17**, p. 295, 1910—Borba, Rio Madeira.

Myiopagis subplacens (not *Elainea subplacens* SCLATER) IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **6**, p. 434, 1905—Rio Juruá (spec. examined).

Range: Amazonian region from southeastern Colombia (Rio Putumayo) and eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu) to northern Peru (Nauta), east to northwestern Brazil (Rio Negro, Rio Juruá, and Rio Madeira)[a].

Genus **TYRANNOPSIS** Ridgway[b].

Tyrannopsis RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **18**, p. 209, 1905—type by orig. desig. *Muscicapa sulphurea* SPIX.

*Tyrannopsis sulphurea (*Spix*). SULPHURY FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa sulphurea SPIX, Av. Bras., **2**, p. 16, pl. 20, 1825—Brazil (type in Munich Museum examined).

Tyrannula peruviana LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) **5**, p. 56, 1853—"Quito, in Peruviâ," probably Rio Napo.

Tyrannus luggeri RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1**, p. 481, May 1879—Cayenne and Demerara; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 28 (crit.).

Myiozetetes sulphureus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 109, 1868—Porto do Rio Araguay, Goyaz, and Rio Muriá, near Pará (spec. examined); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 754—Chamicuros, Peru (diag.); SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1873, p. 279—Chamicuros; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 277, 1884—Cayenne and Chamicuros; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 295—Bartica Grove, British Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 164, 1888—Chamicuros (Peru), Sarayacu (Ecuador), Bartica Grove, and Cayenne; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, **7**, p. 270, 1890—Diamantina, near Santarem, Rio Tapajóz; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **6**, p. 39, 1894—La Brea, Trinidad; GOELDI, Ibis, 1897, p. 162—Amapá; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 46, 1902—Quiribana de Caicara, Orinoco River, Venezuela; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 23, 1906—La Brea, Trinidad (ex CHAPMAN); idem, Abhdl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 647, 1906—note on type (descr., meas., range); PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, **2**, p. 238, 1910—Surinam (egg descr.); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 198, 1921—Bartica, Bonasika River, Great Falls of Demerara River.

Tyrannopsis sulphureus BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 127, 1908—Cayenne and Rio Approuague, French Guiana; HELLMAYR, Abhdl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 89, 1912—Rio Muriá; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi,

[a] The locality "Oyapock, Cayenne" is open to doubt.

[b] The genus *Tyrannopsis* RIDGWAY, though nearly allied to, is easily separated from, *Myiozetetes* by much larger, stouter bill, shorter and more rounded wing, relatively shorter tail, and decidedly shorter tarsus.

8, p. 387, 1914—Pará, Marajó (Santa Anna), Amapá, Manáos; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 235, 1916—Quiribana de Caicara, Orinoco River.

Range: Island of Trinidad (La Brea); French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela (Quiribana de Caicara, Orinoco Valley); Brazil, from Amapá and Manáos south to the sources of the Araguay, State of Goyaz; eastern Ecuador; eastern Peru[a].

3: Peru (Yurimaguas 1, Rioja 1); Brazil (Rio Counany, State of Pará 1).

Genus **PITANGUS** Swainson.

Pitangus Swainson, Zool. Journ., 3, p. 165, 1826—type by orig. desig. *Tyrannus sulphuratus* Vieillot = *Lanius sulphuratus* Linnaeus.

Saurophagus Swainson in Richardson, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 484, 1831—type by orig. desig. *Lanius sulphuratus* Linnaeus.

Apolites Sundevall, Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., 1835, p. 81, 1836—type *Lanius sulphuratus* Linnaeus.

*Pitangus sulphuratus derbianus (*Kaup*). Derby Flycatcher.

Saurophagus derbianus Kaup, P. Z. S. Lond., 19, "1851," p. 44, Oct. 1852—Zacatecas, Mexico.

Saurophagus guatimalensis Lafresnaye, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 4, p. 462, Oct. 1852—Guatemala.

Pitangus derbianus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 175, 1888—part, subsp. typica, Mexico to Honduras; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 43, 1889—part, lower Rio Grande Valley south to Costa Rica.

Pitangus derbianus derbianus Bangs, Auk, 24, p. 302, 1907—Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

Pitangus sulphuratus derbianus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 672, 1907—Texas to Costa Rica (monog., full bibliography); Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 103, 1907—Los Amates, Lake Amatitlan, and Mazatenango, Guatemala; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 688, 1910—Costa Rica (habits); Phillips, Auk, 28, p. 79, 1911—Altamira, Guiaves, and Rio Martinez, Tamaulipas; Peters, l.c., 30, p. 375, 1913—Santa Lucia and Camp Mengel, Terre Quintana Roo.

Range: Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and southward through Mexico and Central America to Costa Rica.

41: Texas (Hidalgo 1); Mexico (Tampico, Tamaulipas 5; Las Lomitas, Sinaloa 1, Esuinapa, Sinaloa 2; Iguala, Guerrero 13; Tuxpam, Jalisco 1; Achatal, Vera Cruz 1; San Felipe, Yucatan 2, Uxmal, Yucatan 1);

[a] Material examined.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove 6. French Guiana: Cayenne 1, Rio Approuague 1. Venezuela: Quiribana de Caicara 4. Brazil: Amapá 1, Counany 1, Rio Muriá, Pará 2, Porto do Rio Araguay, Goyaz 3, unspecified (the type) 1. Peru: Rioja 1, Yurimaguas 1.

Guatemala (Lake Amatitlan 1, Los Amates 1, Mazatenango 1); Honduras (Truxillo 1); Nicaragua (San Geronimo, Chinandega 7, San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 1); Costa Rica (Siquirres 1, Limon 1).

***Pitangus sulphuratus rufipennis** (*Lafresnaye*). RUFOUS-WINGED FLYCATCHER.

Saurophagus rufipennis LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) **3**, p. 471, 1851—Caracas; CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 63, 1859—Puerto Cabello.

Pitangus rufipennis SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168—Caracas; WYATT, Ibis, 1871, p. 333—Cienaga and Baranquilla, Colombia.

Pitangus derbianus rufipennis BERLEPSCH, Ibis, 1884, p. 434—Angostura, Orinoco (crit.); PHELPS, Auk, **14**, p. 365, 1897—Cumaná, Cumanacoa, San Antonio, Bermudez; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **12**, p. 137, 1898—Santa Marta; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 146, 1900—Bonda and Santa Marta; ROBINSON and RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **24**, p. 173, 1901—San Julián, Venezuela; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 47, 1902—Altagracia, Ciudad Bolivar, and Caicara, Orinoco River (nest and eggs descr.).

Pitangus derbianus (not of KAUP) SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1879, p. 201—Valle Dupar; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 175, 1888—part, subsp. *rufipennis*, spec. a-d, Santa Marta, Valle Dupar, Bogotá, Caracas.

Pitangus sulphuratus (not of LINNAEUS) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 54, 1892—El Pilar, Bermudez.

Megarhynchus pitangus (not of LINNAEUS) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **21**, p. 283, 1905—Bonda (nest and eggs descr.).

Pitangus sulphuratus rufipennis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 24, 1906—crit., range excl. Cauca Valley; HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 81, 1912—Las Quiguas, Carabobo; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 239, 1916—Orinoco Valley (nest and eggs descr.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 462, 1917—La Playa, Calamar, Honda, Chicoral, and below Andalucia, Magdalena Valley; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 341, 1922—Fundación, Santa Marta, Bonda, Mamatoco, Tucurinca, Gaira, Dibulla, and Rio Hacha.

Range: Northern Venezuela, east to Bermudez (vicinity of Cumaná), south to the Orinoco (as far east as Ciudad Bolivar); and Colombia (Santa Marta district and northern littoral, south through the Magdalena Valley up to below Andalucia)[a].

16: Colombia (Bogotá 1); Venezuela (Encontrados, Zulia 2, Rio Aurare, east of Maracaibo, Zulia 2; Maracay, Aragua 6; Lake Valencia 1; Caracas 1; Cumaná, Bermudez 3).

[a] Twelve specimens from Bermudez and fifteen from the middle stretches of the Orinoco (Ciudad Bolivar to Caicara) agree perfectly with a series from near the type locality, showing no approach to *trinitatis*.

Birds from Bogotá and the Magdalena Valley average rather darker. Seventy examples examined.

Pitangus sulphuratus trinitatis *Hellmayr*[a]. Trinidad Kiskadee Flycatcher.

Pitangus sulphuratus trinitatis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 24, 1906—Caparo, Trinidad; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **1**, p. 361, 1908—Pointe Gourde, Trinidad; (?) Beebe, Zoologica (N. Y.), **1**, p. 97, 1909—Caño Colorado, Guanoco, and track toward La Brea, Orinoco delta; (?) Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 240, 1916—Las Barrancas, Orinoco delta.

Saurophagus sulphuratus (not of Linnaeus) Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 210, 1866—Trinidad.

Pitangus sulphuratus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **6**, p. 40, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad.

Pitangus rufipennis (not of Lafresnaye) Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 86—Trinidad.

Pitangus derbianus (not of Kaup) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 175, 1888—part, subsp. *rufipennis*, e-h, Trinidad.

Pitangus derbianus rufipennis Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **1**, p. 189, 1906—Aripo, Trinidad; (?) Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1913, p. 204—Guinipia, Orinoco delta.

Range: Island of Trinidad; (?) Orinoco delta, northeastern Venezuela.

Pitangus sulphuratus caucensis *Chapman*[b]. Cauca Kiskadee Flycatcher.

Pitangus sulphuratus caucensis Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33**, p. 179, 1914—Cali, Cauca Valley, Colombia; idem, l.c., **36**, p. 462, 1917—Cali, Florida, and Rio Frio, Colombia.

Range: Western Colombia (Cauca Valley).

[a] *Pitangus sulphuratus trinitatis* Hellmayr: Nearly allied to *P. s. rufipennis*, but rufous edges to wing coverts much narrower; the rufous outer web of the quills separated from the paler inner margin by a broad dusky shaft-stripe; rectrices with but a slight edge along outer web and the inner third of the inner web rufous. Wing 107-111; tail 81-87; bill 27-29.

Specimens from the Orinoco delta region, which we have not seen, are referred to *trinitatis* by Beebe and Cherrie. Chapman (l.c., **36**, p. 462, 1917), however, describes a specimen from the delta and another from Maripa "on the lower Orinoco" [= Caura] as having the rufous and fuscous areas of wing and tail more sharply defined than in Trinidad skins, and mentions two similar examples from Villavicencio, at the eastern base of the Colombian Andes. As stated elsewhere, the Kiskadee Flycatchers of the middle Orinoco are perfectly typical *rufipennis*.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Caparo 20, Icacos 1, Chaguaramas 1, Seelet 1, Aripo 1.

[b] *Pitangus sulphuratus caucensis* Chapman: "In the extent of rufous markings most nearly resembling *P. s. rufipennis*, in general color nearer *P. s. sulphuratus*.

"While nearer *rufipennis* in the extent of the rufous markings, *caucensis* shows some return to the *sulphuratus* type even in this respect, the lesser wing-coverts and particularly the primary coverts and upper tail-coverts having much larger fuscous shaft streaks, the remiges and rectrices also usually having less rufous." (Chapman, l.c.). We are not acquainted with this race.

***Pitangus sulphuratus sulphuratus** (*Linnaeus*). BEMTEVI.

Lanius sulphuratus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., **1**, p. 137, 1766—based on Brisson, Orn., **2**, p. 176, pl. 16, 1760, Cayenne.

Corvus leucogaster BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., p. 15, 1783—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 249, Cayenne.

Corvus flavus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 (1), p. 373, 1788—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 249, Cayenne.

Tyrannus magnanimus VIEILLOT, Tabl. enc. méth., Orn., livr. 93, p. 850, 1823—Guiana.

Tyrannus sulphuratus VIEILLOT, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. sept., **1**, p. 77, pl. 47, 1807—Cayenne, "Saint-Domingue," "Porto Rico."

Saurophagus sulphuratus CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, **3**, p. 698, 1848—British Guiana; KAUP, P. Z. S. Lond., **19**, p. 44, 1852 (char.); LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) **3**, p. 476, 1851 (crit.).

Pitangus sulphuratus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 189—Nauta; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 578—Pará; idem, l.c., p. 751—Yurimaguas; idem, l.c., p. 978—Pebas; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 280—Nauta, Yurimaguas, Pebas; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 111, 1868—Forte do Rio Branco; TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 20—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 286, 1884—Peruvian localities; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 296—Bartica Grove; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 176, 1888—part, subsp. typica, spec. a-k, Georgetown, Bartica Grove, Pará, Mexiana, Sarayacu (Ecuador), Pebas; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **37**, p. 302, 1889—Tarapoto, Peru; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, **7**, p. 260, 1890—Diamantina, Santarem; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 705—Coca, Rio Napo; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 126, 1908—Cayenne and Rio Approuague, French Guiana; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 527, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; HAGMANN, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), **26**, p. 30, 1909—Mexiana; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 385, 1914—Pará, Peixe-Boi, Capanema, Quatipurú, Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua), Rio Xingú (Victoria), Marajó (Pacoval), Mexiana, Monte Alegre, Rio Jamundá (Faro); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 199, 1921—numerous localities (nest and eggs descr.); PINTO-PEIXOTO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, **24**, p. 272, 1923—Marajó.

Pitangus derbianus var. *rufipennis* (not of LAFRESNAYE) MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **10**, p. 118, 1904—Ouanary and Mana, French Guiana (spec. examined).

Pitangus sulphuratus sulphuratus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 24, 1906 (char., range): idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, no. 2, p. 25, 89, 1912—Ipitinga, Pará; idem, l.c., p. 130, 1912—Cachoeira, Marajó; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 77, 1918—Paramaribo, Surinam.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern Brazil, south to the Amazon, Marajó, Mexiana, and Pará; northeastern Peru, and adjacent districts of eastern Ecuador[a].

[a] Birds from Peru are generally darker brown above and average smaller, especially on the bill. Those from Pará are difficult to place and may just as well be referred to *P. s. maximiliani*, of eastern Brazil.

Material examined.—French Guiana 8, Surinam 5, British Guiana 7. Brazil: Rio Branco 3, Itacoatiará 1, Marajó 1, Pará district 2. Peru: Moyobamba 5, Iquitos 1.

11: British Guiana (Georgetown 2, unspecified 1); Brazil (Boavista, Rio Branco 1; Serra da Lua, near Boavista 1; Itacoatiará 1); Peru (Moyobamba 5).

*Pitangus sulphuratus maximiliani (*Cabanis* and *Heine*)[a]. Maximilian's Bemtevi.

Saurophagus maximiliani Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 63, 1859—"Brasilien" = Bahia; Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 88, 1874—Cantagallo.

Saurophagus sulphuratus (not of Linnaeus) Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 461, 1856—Congonhas, Minas Geraës (habits); Pelzeln, Reise Novara, Zool., 1, Vögel, p. 78, 1865—Rio de Janeiro (spec. examined).

Tyrannus sulphuratus Descourtilz, Orn. Brés., p. 21, pl. 22, fig. 4, 1856—Brazil.

Pitangus bellicosus (not of Vieillot) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 111, 1868—Rio de Janeiro, Ypanema (spec. examined).

Pitangus maximiliani Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 111, 1868—Cidade de Goyaz (Goyaz), Cuyabá and Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 339—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 260, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina (crit.); Boucard and Berlepsch, The Humming Bird, 2, p. 44, 1892—Porto Real, Rio.

Pitangus sulphuratus Hamilton, Ibis, 1871, p. 304—São Paulo; Forbes, l.c., 1881, p. 342—Pernambuco; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 176, 1888—part, subsp. *maximiliani*, Brazil; Boucard and Berlepsch, The Humming Bird, 2, p. 44, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 198, 1899—São Sebastião and Piquete, São Paulo; Nicoll, Ibis, 1904, p. 40—Bahia.

Pitangus derbianus bolivianus (not of Lafresnaye) Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 337, 1892—Abrilongo, Matto Grosso.

Pitangus sulphuratus maximiliani Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 287, 1907—Ypiranga, São Sebastião, Piquete, São José do Rio Pardo, Franea, and Bebedouro (São Paulo), Vargem Alegre (Minas Geraës), Porto Cachoeiro (Espirito Santo); Lüderwaldt, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), 27, p. 354, 1909—Itatiaya; Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 74, 1910—Pao d'Alho, near Recife (Pernambueo), Rio Vermelho and Fazenda da Serra (Bahia), Riacho da Raiz, below União, Rio Parnahyba (Piauhy).

Pitangus sulphuratus bolivianus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 50, 1908—Rio Thesouras, Rio Araguay, and Goyaz City, Goyaz; Chrostowski, Compt. Rend. Soe. Sci. Varsovie, 5, p. 481, 498, 1912—Vera Guarany and Marechal Mallet, Paraná.

[a] *Pitangus sulphuratus maximiliani* (Cabanis and Heine) is a very unsatisfactory race, differing from *sulphuratus* by somewhat stronger bill, generally paler yellow under parts, more white about the forehead, lighter (less orange) crown patch and, as a rule, less conspicuous rufous edging to the quills. Certain speeimens from Guiana, however, agree in several or all of these points with Brazilian birds.

Material examined.—Santa Catharina 1, Paraná 2, São Paulo 8, Rio de Janeiro 3, Bahia 9, Goyaz 6, Matto Grosso 9, Piauhy 1, Ceará 1, Maranhão 2.

Range: Eastern and central Brazil, from Maranhão and Piauhy south to Santa Catharina, west through Minas Geraës and Goyaz to Matto Grosso and the plains of eastern Bolivia (Dept. Beni).

9: Brazil (Quixada, Ceará 1; Ibiapaba, Piauhy 1; Rosario, Maranhão 1; Cururupú, Maranhão 1; Piraputanga 2, Descalvados 1, Urucúm de Corumbá, Matto Grosso 1); Bolivia (Trinidad, Rio Mamoré, Dept. Beni 1).

***Pitangus sulphuratus bolivianus** (*Lafresnaye*). BOLIVIAN BEMTEVI.

Saurophagus bolivianus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) **4**, p. 463, 1852—Chuquisaca, Bolivia.

Tyrannus sulphuratus (not of LINNAEUS) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 42, 1837—Montevideo, Corrientes, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca; D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 304, 1839 (range, habits).

Saurophagus flavus (not *Corvus flavus* GMELIN) Kaup, P. Z. S. Lond., **19**, p. 44, 1852—southern Brazil and Bolivia (char.).

Saurophagus sulphuratus BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., **8**, p. 245, 1860—Argentina; idem, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 452, 1861—Argentina; DOERING, Period. Zool. Arg. **1**, p. 251, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes; HOLMBERG, Act. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **5**, p. 78, 1884—Ayacucho to Tandil, Buenos Aires.

Saurophagus bellicosus (not of VIEILLOT) CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 64, 1859—Rio Grande [do Sul] and Montevideo (diag.).

Pitangus bellicosus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 142—Conchitas, Buenos Aires; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1877, p. 178—Buenos Aires; GIBSON, l.c., 1880, p. 24—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires; WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 607—City of Catamarca; GIBSON, Ibis, 1885, p. 280—Paysandú, Uruguay; DALGLEISH, Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edin., **6**, p. 247, pl. 8, fig. 1 (egg), 1881—Est. de la Tala, Uruguay; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 200, 1883—Concepcion, Entrerios.

Pitangus bolivianus BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., **2**, p. 134, 1885—Taquara do Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul (crit.); SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 147, 1888—Argentina (habits); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 177, 1888—Uruguay, Cosquin (Cordoba), Conchitas, Punta Lara, Buenos Aires; WITHINGTON, Ibis, 1888, p. 465—Lomas de Zamora; HOLLAND, l.c., 1890, p. 425—Est. Espartillar, Buenos Aires; KERR, l.c., 1892, p. 130—near Fortin Donovan, Paraguay; HOLLAND, l.c., p. 200—Est. Espartillar; APLIN, l.c., 1894, p. 179—Uruguay; KOSLOWSKY, Rev. Mus. La Plata, **6**, p. 280, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **10**, No. 208, p. 10, 1895—San José, Paraguay; idem, l.c., **12**, No. 292, p. 16, 1897—Caiza, Bolivia; KERR, Ibis, 1901, p. 225—Villa Concepcion, Paraguay; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 186, 1902—Tucumán; LÖNNBERG, Ibis, 1903, p. 469—Fortin Crevaux, Bolivian Chaco; BAER, Ornis, **12**, p. 220, 1904—Tucumán; BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, **11**, p. 255, 1904—Oran, Salta; LILLO, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 49, 1905—Tucumán; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910,

p. 589—Sapucay, Paraguay; GRANT, l.c., 1911, p. 119—Los Ynglases (Ajó), Riacho Ancho (Argentina), Mortero (Paraguay); GIBSON, Ibis, 1918, p. 404—Cape San Antonio.

Saurophagus sulphuratus bolivianus STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba.

Pitangus sulphuratus bolivianus IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 136, 1899—Mundo Novo, Novo Hamburgo, Pedras Brancas, São Lourenço; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 287, 1907—Taquara and Novo Hamburgo, Rio Grande do Sul; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 201, 1909—Ocampo, Barracas al Sud, Tucumán, La Soledad (Entrerios); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 341, 1910 (range in Argentina); idem, l.c., **23**, p. 333, 1912—Villa Rica, Paraguay; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Paraguay; HUSSEY, Auk, **33**, p. 394, 1916—La Plata; MARELLI, El Hornero, **1**, p. 79, 1918—Curuzú Cuatiá, Corrientes; SANZIN, l.c., p. 151, 1918—Alto Verde, Mendoza; DABBENE, l.c., p. 238, 1919—Isla Martin Garcia; TREMOLERAS, l.c., **2**, p. 21, 1920—Uruguay (numerous localities); DAGUERRE, l.c., p. 269, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; SERIÉ and SMYTH, l.c., **3**, p. 49, 1923—Santa Elena, Entrerios; GIACOMELLI, l.c., **3**, p. 71, 1923—La Rioja; PEREYRA, l.c., p. 168, 1923—Zelaya, Buenos Aires; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 648, 1924—Buenos Aires; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 17, 1925—Bolivia (crit.); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 331, 1926—Formosa (Argentina), Paraguay, and Uruguay (habits).

Pitangus sulphuratus maximiliani (not of CABANIS and HEINE) BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1913—Alto Paraná; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 17, 1925—Montevideo and Corrientes.

Range: Highlands of Bolivia (in depts. Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, and Tarija); Argentina, south to Mendoza, Cordoba, and Buenos Aires; Paraguay; Uruguay; and extreme southern Brazil (State of Rio Grande do Sul)[a].

17: Bolivia (Parotani, Dept. Cochabamba 1); Uruguay (Piedra del Toro, Pando 1; Maldonado 2; near San Carlos 2); Argentina (Noetinger, Prov. Cordoba 2; Estancia La Maria Luisa, Bonifacio, Prov. Buenos Aires 1; Quilmes, Prov. Buenos Aires 1; San Vicente, Prov. Santa Fé 1; Concepcion, Prov. Tucumán 6).

*Pitangus lictor lictor (*Lichtenstein*). LICTOR FLYCATCHER.

Lanius lictor LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 49, 1823—Pará.

[a] Birds from the Bolivian highlands, when compared with *P. s. maximiliani* of eastern Brazil, are easily distinguished by their much larger size, heavier bill, and pale brown upper parts, with very narrow, light rufescent edges to the primaries. A good many specimens from Argentina are similar in coloration, though they very rarely reach the maximum measurements of the Bolivian bird; others, especially from Paraguay, Uruguay, Corrientes, and Rio Grande do Sul, however, come very close to *maximiliani*, and it is largely a matter of personal opinion whether they should be referred to the western rather than the eastern race.

Material examined.—Bolivia, Dept. Cochabamba: Tujma 2, Vinto 2, Parotani 3, Mizque 1, Tarata 1; near Suere, Chuquisaca 1; Rio Pileomayo, Tarija 1. Argentina: Buenos Aires (Quilmes, Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires) 3; San Vicente, Santa Fé 1; Corrientes 2; Noetinger, Cordoba 2; Mendoza 2; Tucumán 8. Paraguay: Trinidad 3, Puerto Pinasco 1, Bernalcué, near Asunción 2. Uruguay: Montevideo 1.

Megarynchus flavus (not *Corvus flavus* GMELIN) THUNBERG, Dissert. Schaerstroem, No. 3, 1824 (see Heine, Journ. Orn., 7, p. 341, 1859).

Saurophagus swainsonii GOULD, P. Z. S. Lond., 3, "1835," p. 185, April 1836—South America.

Saurophagus pusillus SWAINSON, Anim. Menag., p. 284, 1838—Brazil and Guiana.

Muscicapa cayennensis (not of LINNAEUS) WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 846, 1831—Rio Doce, Mucuri, Belmonte, south to Cabo Frio.

Saurophagus lictor GRAY and MITCHELL, Gen. Birds, 1, p. [246], pl. 62, 1847; CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 648, 1848—British Guiana; KAUP, P. Z. S. Lond., 19, p. 44, 1852—Pará (char.); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 462, 1856—Brazil.

Pitangus lictor SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 578—Mexiana; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 111, 1868—Engenho do Gama, Poruti, and Villa Bella, Matto Grosso, and Forte do Rio Branco; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 296—Bartica Grove; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 178, 1888—part, spec. a-j, Matto Grosso, Bahia, Mexiana, Bartica Grove, British Guiana, Iquitos; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 7, p. 270, 1890—Santarem; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 10, 1899—Rio Santiago, Ecuador; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 48, 1902—Altagracia and Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco River, and Suapure and La Pricion, Caura, Venezuela; GOELDI, Ibis, 1903, p. 499—Capim River; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 287, 1907—Bahia and Rio Doce, Espirito Santo; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 356, 1907—Humaytha, Rio Madeira; idem, l.c., 17, p. 299, 1910—Jamarysinho, Rio Madeira; BERLEPSCH, l.c., 15, p. 127, 1908—Cayenne; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 675, 1907—part, excl. Panama and Colombia; HAGMANN, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), 26, p. 31, 1909—Mexiana; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 25, 89, 1912—Ipitinga, Pará, Capim; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1913, p. 204—Guinipi and Manimo River, Orinoco delta; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 386, 1914—Peixe-Boi, Quati-purú, Rio Guamá (São Miguel), Rio Capim (Resacca), Rio Xingú (Victoria), Rio Tapajóz (Pinhel), Marajó (Pindobal, São Natal), Mexiana, Arumanduba; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 240, 1916—Orinoco Valley; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 203, 1921—Upper Takutu Mts., Bartica, Georgetown, Aremu River.

Pitangus lictor lictor BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 78, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.

Range: Venezuela (in states of Zulia, Trujillo, Aragua, and on the Orinoco and its tributaries[a]); French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern Brazil, south to Matto Grosso, and along the east coast as far south as Cabo Frio, Rio de Janeiro; eastern Peru (Iquitos; San Enrique, Rio Ucayali); eastern Ecuador (Rio Santiago); and eastern Colombia (native Bogotá collections)[b].

[a] No authentic record exists for Trinidad, sometimes included in its range.

[b] In addition to those listed above the following specimens were examined. Colombia: Bogotá 3. Venezuela: Altagracia Rio Orinoco 1, Caura River 3. British Guiana: Bartica Grove 2. Brazil: Mexiana 1, Ipitinga, Rio Acará 1; Humaytha 1, Jamarysinho, Rio Madeira 1; Matto Grosso 2, Bahia 2, Rio Doce, Espirito Santo 1. Peru: Iquitos 1.

8: British Guiana (Georgetown 1); Brazil (São Luiz, Maranhão 1; Descalvados, Matto Grosso 2); Venezuela (Rio Aurare, east of Maracaibo, Zulia 1; La Ceiba, Trujillo 1; Maracay, Aragua 1); Peru (San Enrique, Rio Ucayali 1).

***Pitangus lictor panamensis** *Bangs* and *Penard*[a]. WESTERN LICTOR FLYCATCHER.

Pitangus lictor panamensis BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62**, p. 78, 1918—Loma del Leon, Panama.

Pitangus lictor (not of LICHTENSTEIN) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **7**, p. 327, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 359—Panama (crit.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 178, 1888—part, spec. k, l, Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 45, 1889—part, descr. and hab. Panama; BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., **2**, p. 21, 1900—Loma del Leon, Panama; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 146, 1900—Cacagualito, Santa Marta district; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 675, 1907—part, Panama, Rio Truando, Rio Atrato, Cacagualito, Colombia; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 463, 1917—Boca de Chimi, lower Magdalena; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 266—Gatun, Panama; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 340, 1922—Fundación, Trojas de Cataca, Don Diego, and Arroya de Arenas, Colombia.

Saurophagus lictor CASSIN, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 143—Rivers Atrato and Truando.

Range: Eastern Panama (Lion Hill, Colon, Panama) and littoral of northern Colombia (from the Atrato to the Santa Marta region).

2: Panama (Colon 1); Colombia (Turbo, Rio Atrato 1).

Genus **TOLMARCHUS** Ridgway[b].

Tolmarchus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **18**, p. 209, 1905—type *Pitangus taylori* SCLATER.

***Tolmarchus caudifasciatus bahamensis** (*Bryant*). BAHAMAN PETCHARY.

Pitangus bahamensis BRYANT, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., **9**, p. 279, 1864—Bahama Islands; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 180, 1888—New Providence, Bahama Islands; RILEY in Shattuck, The Bahama Islands, p. 353, 1905—Bahama Islands.

[a] *Pitangus lictor panamensis* BANGS and PENARD: Similar in coloration to *P. lictor lictor*, but decidedly smaller. Wing (of male) 82-87 (against 89-96); tail 69-70 (against 73-82); bill 20 (against 22-24).

Material examined.—Panama: Colon 1, Lion Hill 2. Colombia: Turbo 1, Santa Marta 1.

[b] According to my conception of specific units, the representatives of *Tolmarchus* on the various islands should be classed as subspecies, their characters being only differences of degree in size and coloration.

Tolmarchus bahamensis RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 678, 1907—Bahamas (monog., full bibliography); TODD and WORTHINGTON, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **7**, p. 424, 1911—New Providence and Andros; BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **67**, p. 203, 1925—Nassau (type in M. C. Z.).

Range: Bahamas (Abaco, Little Abaco, New Providence, Great Bahama, and Andros Islands).

32: Abaco 6; New Providence (Nassau 7); Great Bahama 18; Andros 1.

***Tolmarchus caudifasciatus caudifasciatus** (*D'Orbigny*). CUBAN PETCHARY.

Tyrannus caudifasciatus D'ORBIGNY in La Sagra, Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois., p. 70, pl. 12, 1840—Cuba.

Pitangus caudifasciatus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 179, 1888—part, spec. a, b, San Cristobal, Cuba.

Tolmarchus caudifasciatus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 679, 1907—Cuba and Isle of Pines (monog., full bibliography); TODD, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **10**, p. 248, 1916—Isle of Pines (crit., habits); BARBOUR, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **6**, p. 99, 1923—Cuba.

Range: Cuba and Isle of Pines.

6: Cuba (San Diego de los Baños 2; eastern Cuba 3; unspecified 1).

***Tolmarchus caudifasciatus caymanensis** (*Nicoll*). GRAND CAYMAN PETCHARY.

Pitangus caymanensis NICOLL, Ibis, (8) **4**, p. 582, 1904—Grand Cayman.

Pitangus caudifasciatus (not of D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 179, 1888—part, spec. i, Grand Cayman.

Tolmarchus caymanensis RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 681, 1907—Grand Cayman (monog.); BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **60**, p. 311, 1916—Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac (crit.).

Tolmarchus caudifasciatus caymanensis LOWE, Ibis, 1909, p. 343—Grand Cayman; idem, l.c., 1911, p. 151—Grand Cayman.

Range: Cayman Islands, Greater Antilles (Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, Cayman Brac).

20: Cayman Islands (Grand Cayman 19, Cayman Brac 1).

***Tolmarchus caudifasciatus jamaicensis** (*Chapman*). JAMAICAN PETCHARY.

Pitangus jamaicensis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 303, 1892—Moneague, Jamaica.

Tyrannus caudifasciatus (not of D'Orbigny) Gosse, Birds Jamaica, p. 177, 1847; idem, Illustr. Birds Jamaica, pl. 44, 1849—Jamaica.

Pitangus caudifasciatus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 179, 1888—part, spec. c-h, Moneague, Jamaica.

Tolmarchus jamaicensis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 682, 1907—Jamaica (monog., full bibliography).

Range: Island of Jamaica.

22: Jamaica (Priestmans River 12, Port Antonio 4, Kingston 3, unspecified 3).

***Tolmarchus caudifasciatus taylori** (*Sclater*). Porto Rican Petchary.

Pitangus taylori Sclater, Ibis, 6, p. 169, 1864—Porto Rico; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 180, 1888—Porto Rico.

Tolmarchus taylori Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 684, 1907—Porto Rico (monog., full bibliography); Wetmore, U. S. Dept. Agric., Bull., 326, p. 78, 1916—Porto Rico (habits, food).

Range: Island of Porto Rico, including Vieques Island.

21: Porto Rico (Mayaquez 11, unspecified 10).

***Tolmarchus caudifasciatus gabbii** (*Lawrence*). Haitian Petchary.

Pitangus gabbii Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 11, p. 288, 1876—Hato Viejo, Prov. Santiago, Santo Domingo; Cory, Birds Haiti and San Domingo, p. 76, pl. (22), fig. 2, 1885; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 180, 1888—San Domingo; Cherrie, Field Columb. Mus. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 17, 1896—Honduras, Santo Domingo; Verrill and Verrill, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 61, p. 361, 1909—Miranda, San Domingo.

Tolmarchus gabbii Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 683, 1907—Isl. of Haiti (monog., full bibliography); Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 61, p. 415, 1917—Monte Cristi, Bulla, Santo Domingo; Kaempfer, Journ. Orn., 72, p. 180, 1924—Túbano, Prov. Azua.

Range: Island of Haiti.

6: Haiti (Port au Prince 2, Le Coup 1); Santo Domingo (Magua 2, Honduras 1).

Subfamily MYIARCHINAE.

Genus **MYIARCHUS** Cabanis[a].

Myiarchus Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), p. 272, 1844—type by subs. desig. (Gray, 1855) *Muscicapa ferox* Gmelin.

[a] In the case of the South American species the original descriptions and a few additional references only are quoted. For a complete bibliography the reader is referred to W. E. C. Todd's monographic study (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 181-218, 1922).

Onychopterus REICHENBACH, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 65, 1850—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, 1855) *Tyrannus tuberculifer* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY.

Kaupornis BONAPARTE, Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, (4) Zool., **1**, p. 133, 1854 (nomen nudum); GRAY, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 146, 1855—type *Tyrannus stolidus* GOSSE.

Myionax CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 73, 1859—type by subs. desig. (SCLATER 1888) *Turdus crinitus* LINNAEUS.

Muscifur BANGS and PENARD[a], Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 376, 1921—type by orig. desig. *Myiarchus semirufus* SCLATER and SALVIN.

*Myiarchus crinitus (*Linnaeus*). CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

Turdus crinitus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., **1**, p. 170, 1758—based on *Muscicapa cristata, ventre luteo* CATESBY, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **1**, p. 52, Carolina.

Muscicapa virginea P. L. S. MÜLLER, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 168, 1776—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 569, fig. 1, Virginia.

Muscicapa ludoviciana GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), p. 934, 1789—based on "Tyran de la Louisiane" Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois., 4, p. 583, Louisiana.

Tyrannus irritabilis VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35**, p. 76, 1819—new name for *Muscicapa crinita* VIEILLOT, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., pl. 45, North America.

Myiarchus crinitus boreus BANGS, Auk, **15**, p. 179, 1898—Scituate, Massachusetts.

Myiarchus crinitus residuus HOWE, Contrib. N. Amer. Orn., **1**, p. 30, May 21, 1902—Ishtopaga Lake, Florida; NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **17**, p. 30, 1904—Florida Peninsula (crit.).

Myiarchus crinitus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 247, 1888—eastern North America, in winter south to Panama and Colombia; NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **17**, p. 29, 1904 (monog.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 613, 1907 (monog., full bibliography); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 105, 1907—Los Amates and Gualan, Guatemala; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 695, 1910—Bolson and Guapiles, Costa Rica; TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **35**, p. 184, 1922—list of South American references; TODD and CARRIKER, l.c., **14**, p. 348, 1922—Bonda and Mamatoco, Santa Marta region.

Myiarchus crinitus crinitus PHILLIPS, Auk, **28**, p. 79, 1911—Yerba Buena and Montelunga, Tamaulipas; BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 219, 1922—Jesusito, Darien.

Range: Eastern North America, breeding from southern Manitoba, central Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to southern Texas and southern Florida, wintering from Mexico south to Panama and Colombia; accidental in Wyoming and Cuba.

59: Maine (New Vineyard 1); Massachusetts (Brookline 1); Connecticut (Saybrook 1, East Hartford 2); New York (Syracuse 1, Peter-

[a] The only absolute characters not shared by any other members of the genus are the peculiar color pattern and the slightly rougher scutellation of the tarsus, but they seem hardly of generic value.

boro 1); New Jersey (Englewood 1); Ohio (Tiffin 1, Columbus 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam 3, Lake Koshkonong 1); Illinois (Desplaines River 2, New Lenox 1, Lake Forest 1, Fox Lake 1, Chicago 1, Jolict 3, Mound City 1, Olive Branch 1, Grand Chain 3); Missouri (Holly Springs 2, Vicksburg 3); Tennessee (Waverly 1); Texas (Corpus Christi 4, Fort Worth 11); Florida (New River 1, Punta Rassa 1, Key West 3); Mexico (Tampico, Tamaulipas 1); Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabel 2, Gualan 1); Costa Rica (Limon 1).

***Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens** (*Lawrence*). Ash-throated Flycatcher.

Tyrannula cinerascens Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **5**, "1852," p. 121, pub. Sept. 1851—western Texas.

Tyrannula mexicana Kaup, P. Z. S. Lond., **19**, p. 51, pub. Oct. 1852—Mexico (type in Darmstadt Museum examined); Osgood, Auk, **24**, p. 219, 1907 (crit. note on type).

Myiarchus cinerascens Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 248, 1888—part, California, Arizona, Texas, and through Mexico to Guatemala; Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **17**, p. 33, 1904 (monog.); Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser. **1**, p. 105, 1907—El Rancho and Lake Atitlan, Guatemala.

Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 625, 1907—western United States and northern Mexico, southward in winter to Guatemala (monog.); Swarth, Pacific Coast Avif., **10**, p. 41, 1914—Arizona; Grinnell, l.c., **11**, p. 89, 1915—California.

Range: Western North America, breeding from southern Washington, northern Utah, Colorado, and central Texas to northern Lower California, Sinaloa, Durango, and Tamaulipas, wintering south to Guatemala and Yucatan.

54: California (Alhambra 1, Santa Cruz 1, Santa Monica 2, Nicasio, Marin County 2); Arizona (Calabasas 17, Phoenix 1, Santa Rita Mountains 2, Huachuca Mountains 10); New Mexico (Members 2); Sonora (Cerro Blanco Mines 1); Chihuahua (Babicora 1); Jalisco (Tuxpam 3); Guerrero (Iguala 5); Guatemala (El Rancho, Zacapa 3, Lake Atitlan 3).

Myiarchus cinerascens pertinax *Baird*. Lower California Flycatcher.

Myiarchus pertinax Baird, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, p. 303—Cape San Lucas, Lower California.

Myiarchus cinerascens (not of Lawrence) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 248, 1888—part, spec. d-f, Cape San Lucas and La Paz, Lower California.

Myiarchus cinerascens pertinax Brewster, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **41**, p. 117, 1902—Cape San Lucas region (monog.); Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.,

17, p. 36, 1904 (monog.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 628, 1907—southern Lower California (monog., full synonymy).

Range: Southern Lower California.

***Myiarchus nuttingi nuttingi** *Ridgway*. NUTTING'S FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus nuttingi RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, p. 395, 1882—La Palma de Nicoya, Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 250, 1888—part, Costa Rica; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 92, 1889—part, La Palma de Nicoya; NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 17, p. 37, 1904—Costa Rica to Chiapas (monog.); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 106, 1907—El Rancho and San José, Guatemala.

Myiarchus nuttingi nuttingi RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 629, 1907—Mexico (in states of Oaxaca and Chiapas), Guatemala, Honduras, and western Costa Rica (monog., full bibliography); BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 302, 1907—Barranca, Costa Rica; idem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, p. 34, 1909—Costa Rica (crit.); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 695, 1910—Costa Rica.

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Oaxaca and Chiapas) south through Guatemala and Honduras to western Costa Rica (shores of the Gulf of Nicoya and lower Temisque Valley).

5: Guatemala (El Rancho, Zacapa 3, San José, Esquintla 2).

***Myiarchus nuttingi inquietus** *Salvin* and *Godman*. GUERRERO FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus inquietus SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, 2, p. 88, 1889—Acahuizotla, Guerrero.

Myiarchus nuttingi inquietus NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 17, p. 38, 1904 (monog.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 631, 1907—Mexico (monog., full bibliography).

Range: Western, central, and southern Mexico in states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Durango, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Michoacan, Morelos, Puebla, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Tepic.

1: Jalisco (Tuxpam 1).

***Myiarchus brachyurus** *Ridgway*[a]. OMETEPE FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus brachyurus RIDGWAY, Man. N. Amer. Birds, p. 334, 1887—Ometepe, Nicaragua; NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 17, p. 40, 1904 (monog.); BANGS, l.c., 22, p. 34, 1909—Costa Rica (crit.); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 694, 1910—northwestern Costa Rica (crit.).

[a] Judging from the few specimens examined, I am inclined to follow Messrs. Nelson and Bangs in considering this bird as specifically different from *M. nuttingi* which occupies practically the same range.

Myiarchus nuttingi brachyurus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 630, 1907—southern Mexico, Nicaragua, and western Costa Rica (monog., full bibliography).

Range: Southern Mexico (Tonala, State of Chiapas); Nicaragua (Ometepe, San Juan del Sur); western Costa Rica (Orosi, Miravelles, San Lucas, Mojica Pacifica, Bahia de Salinas, Coralillo, Bolson, Cerro de Santa Maria, Tenorio).

1: Costa Rica (Orosi 1).

***Myiarchus tyrannulus magister** *Ridgway*[a]. ARIZONA CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus mexicanus magister RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **2**, p. 90, 1884—Camp Lowell, Arizona; NELSON, l.c., **17**, p. 33, 1904 (monog.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 623, 1907—southern Arizona and Mexico (monog., full bibliography).

Myiarchus mexicanus (not *Tyrannula mexicana* KAUP) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 250, 1888—part, spec. e, f, Tres Marias.

Myiarchus magister SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 89, 1886—part, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Tres Marias Islands.

Myiarchus magister magister SWARTH, Pacific Coast Avif., **10**, p. 44, 1914—Arizona.

Range: Southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico, southward through western Mexico (in states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Morelos, Michoacan, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Chiapas) to the Territory of Tepic, including Tres Marias Islands.

10: Arizona (Calabasas 7, Fullers 1, Camp Lowell 1, Tuscon 1).

***Myiarchus tyrannulus nelsoni** *Ridgway*. MEXICAN CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus magister nelsoni RIDGWAY[b], Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 903, 1907—Alta Mira, Tamaulipas; PHILLIPS, Auk, **28**, p. 79, 1911—Yerba Buena, Portrero, Matamoros, and Carricitos, Tamaulipas; PETERS, l.c., **30**, p. 376, 1913—Xcopen and Camp Mengel, Terre Quintana Roo.

Myiarchus mexicanus (not *Tyrannula mexicana* KAUP) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 250, 1888—part, Mérida, Yucatan, Cozumel Island, Ruatan and San Pedro (Honduras), Atlisco (Puebla) and (?) Oaxaca; NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **17**, p. 31, 1904 (monog.); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 106, 1907—Los Amates, Guatemala.

[a] *M. magister* and its eastern ally *M. m. nelsoni*, although widely separated geographically, are clearly conspecific with *M. tyrannulus*.

[b] *Tyrannula cooperi* KAUP (P. Z. S. Lond., **19**, p. 51, Oct. 1852—"North America and Chile") sometimes referred here, is merely a misapplication of *Muscicapa cooperi* Nuttall (= *Nuttallornis mesoleucus*).

Myiarchus mexicanus mexicanus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 621, 1907—Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and through eastern Mexico to British Honduras, Honduras, and Salvador (monog., full bibliography).

Myiarchus magister (not of RIDGWAY) SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 89, 1889—part, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Teapa, Chiapas, Yucatan, British Honduras, Honduras, Guatemala; SALVIN, Ibis, 1889, p. 361—Cozumel and Ruatan Islands (crit.).

Range: Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, south through eastern Mexico (states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Yucatan, and Quintana Roo) to British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador.

10: Texas (Lomita Ranch 1); Tamaulipas (Matamoros 1, Yerba Buena 1); San Luis Potosi (Valles 2); Yucatan (Rio Lagatos 2); British Honduras (Ruatan Island 2); Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabel 1).

***Myiarchus tyrannulus brevipennis** *Hartert*[a]. CURAÇAO CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus brevipennis HARTERT, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **3**, p. XII, 1892—Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire, Dutch West Indies; idem, Ibis, 1893, p. 298—Aruba (crit.); p. 318—Savonet, Curaçao; p. 328—Bonaire; idem, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 300, 1902—Aruba, Curaçao, Bonaire.

Myiarchus tyrannulus (not of MÜLLER) LOWE, Ibis, 1907, p. 118—Blanquilla Island (see idem, l.c., 1911, p. 318).

Myiarchus tyrannulus brevipennis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 26, in text, 1906 (crit.); CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 200, 1909—Aruba; p. 207—Curaçao; p. 212—Bonaire; p. 216—Los Roques; p. 225—Blanquilla (ex LOWE).

Myiarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **35**, p. 185, 1922—part, Dutch West Indies.

Range: Dutch West Indies (Islands of Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire) and Los Roques and Blanquilla Islands, off northern coast of Venezuela.

7: Aruba 2; Curaçao 2; Bonaire 2; Los Roques 1.

***Myiarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus** (*Müller*). GUIANAN CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa tyrannulus P. L. S. MÜLLER, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 169, 1776—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 571, fig. 1, Cayenne.

[a] *Myiarchus tyrannulus brevipennis* HAREERT: Very close to *M. t. tyrannulus*, but coloration slightly paler, particularly on the abdomen; tarsus proportionately longer; bill much more slender.

Sixteen specimens from Aruba, Curaçao, Bonaire, and Los Roques examined.

Muscicapa aurora BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., p. 34, 1783—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 571, fig. 1, Cayenne.

Myiarchus erythrocercus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 628, 631—Caracas, Venezuela.

Myiarchus tyrannulus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 251, 1888—part, spec. q-t, Santa Marta, Caracas, Trinidad, Cayenne.

Myiarchus ferox (not *Muscicapa ferox* GMELIN) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 116, 1868—part, Forte do Rio Branco (spec. examined).

Myiarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus TODD, Proc. Biol., Soc. Wash., 35, p. 185, 1922—part, references and localities in Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and Guiana; idem and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 347, 1922—Bonda, Cautilito, Mamatoco, Rio Hacha, Fundación, La Tigrera, and San Francisco, Santa Marta region.

Range: Island of Trinidad (rare); Venezuela, including Margarita and Testigos Islands, south to the Orinoco Valley; French, Dutch, and British Guiana; adjacent section of northern Brazil (upper Rio Branco); northern Colombia (Santa Marta region, west to the mouth of theMagdalena River).

39: Venezuela (Margarita Island 15; Los Testigos 5; Cumaná, Bermudez 1; Macuto, Caracas 1; Maracay, Aragua 9; Puerto Cabello, Carabobo 1; Rio Aurare, Zulia 4); British Guiana (unspecified 1); Brazil (Serra Grande, Rio Branco 2).

***Myiarchus tyrannulus chlorepiscius** *Berlepsch* and *Leverkühn*[a]. MATTO GROSSO FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus tyrannulus chlorepiscius BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Ornis, 6, p. 16, 1890—Cuyabá, Matto Grosso (type) and San Miguel, Guarayos, Bolivia (spec. examined); HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 203, 1909—Oran (Salta), Tucumán, and Mocovi (Chaco); BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, p. 455, 1918—Bellavista, Peru; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 98, 1921—Santa Ana, Urubamba, Peru; GIACOMELLI, El Hornero, 3, p. 72, 1923—La Rioja; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 18, 1925—Corrientes.

Tyrannus crinitus (not of LINNAEUS) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 43, 1837—Corrientes (spec. examined).

Myiarchus ferox (not of GMELIN) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 116, 1868—part, Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso (spec. examined).

Myiarchus tyrannulus (not *Muscicapa tyrannulus* MÜLLER) SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 156, 1888—Catamarca; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus.,

[a] *Myiarchus tyrannulus chlorepiscius* BERLEPSCH nnd LEVERKÜHN: Very similar to *M. t. tyrannulus*, but with larger bill; upper parts on average paler, more olive gray; rufous area of tail feathers as a rule more extensive.

This is rather an unsatisfactory race, but I am unwilling to unite it with *M. t. tyrannulus*, in view of its range being widely separated from that of the Guianan Crested Flycatcher. Forty specimens examined.

14, p. 251, 1888—part, spec. n-w, a', b', Sarayacu and Maranura (Peru), Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso, Bolivia, Catamarca; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 342, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; KOSLOWSKY, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, p. 290, 1895—Catamarca; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 15, No. 378, p. 7, 1900—Urucúm, Matto Grosso; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 348, 1910 (range in Argentina); GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 122—Puerto Asir (Paraguay), Pan de Azucar (Matto Grosso), and Colonia Mihanovitch (Terr. Formosa).

Myiarchus erythrocercus (not of SCLATER and SALVIN 1868) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 16—Maranura, Peru; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 11, 1895—Puerto Francia, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 12, No. 292, p. 16, 1897—Caiza (Bolivia) and San Lorenzo (Jujuy).

Myiarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 185, 1922—part, references and localities in Peru, Bolivia, Matto Grosso, Paraguay, and Argentina; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 335, 1926—west ofPuerto Pinasco, Paraguay.

Myiarchus mexicanus chlorepiscius BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, 13, p. 89, 1906—Santa Ana, Peru (crit.).

Range: Northern Argentina south to La Rioja, Catamarca, Cordoba, Santa Fé, and Corrientes; Paraguay; State of Matto Grosso, Brazil; eastern Bolivia; eastern Peru (Urubamba Valley; Sarayacu, Ucayali; upper Marañon).

24: Argentina, Prov. Tucumán (Concepcion 11, Tucumán 1); Brazil, Matto Grosso (Urucúm de Corumbá 8, Piraputanga 2, Descalvados 1, Gahiba-mirin 1).

***Myiarchus tyrannulus bahiae** *Berlepsch* and *Leverkühn*[a]. BAHIA CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus bahiae BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Ornis, 6, p. 17, in text, 1890—Bahia (type) and Goyaz.

Muscicapa ferox (not of GMELIN) WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 855, 1831—part, "male," Rio de Janeiro, Cabo Frio, and Campos dos Goaytacazes, Prov. Rio.

Myiarchus ferox PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 116, 1868—part, Rio de Janeiro, Ypanema, Cimeterio, Goyaz, and Rio Muriá (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Myiarchus tyrannulus (not *Muscicapa tyrannulus* MÜLLER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 251, 1888—part, spec. x-z, Bahia; IHERING, Cat. Faun.

[a] *Myiarchus tyrannulus bahiae* BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN: Similar to *M. t. tyrannulus*, but rufous border to inner web of rectrices more restricted, not sharply defined from the dusky area, and frequently wanting on the two outer feathers of each side.

Material examined.—Rio Muriá, Pará 1; Santarem 5; Obidos 4; Maranhão 5; Piauhy 2; Bahia 2, Lamarão 1, São Amaro 1; Goyaz (City) 5; Leopoldina, Rio Araguaya 2; Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraês 1; Rio de Janeiro 1; Ypanema 5, Cimeterio do Lambari, São Paulo 1.

Braz., 1, p. 293, 1907—Campinas, Pirassununga, Franca, Rincão, Itararé, Avanhandava, Bebedouro, Itapurá, São Paulo (spec. examined); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 388, 1914—Monte Alegre.

Myiarchus tyrannulus bahiae Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 294, 1907—Bahia; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 53, 1908—Goyaz and Rio Araguaya, Goyaz (crit.); Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 76, 1910—Solidade, near Carnahyba (Bahia) and Serra near Parnaguá (Piauhy); Hellmayr, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 90, 1912—Rio Muriá, near Pará; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 9, p. 442, 1914—Joazeiro (eggs descr.); Lima, l.c., 12, (2), p. 100, 1920—Bahia; Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 191, 1922—Brazil, from the lower Amazon to São Paulo (monog.).

Range: Brazil, from the lower Amazon Valley (Obidos; Serra de Ereré, near Monte Alegre; Rio Tapajóz; Rio Tocantins; Rio Muriá, east of Pará) south through Maranhão, Piauhy, Bahia, and Goyaz to Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

9: Brazil, Maranhão (São Luiz 2, Tury-assú 1, Cururupú 1); Piauhy (Arára 1); Minas Geraës (Rio das Velhas, near Lagoa Santa 1); Bahia (São Amaro 1); São Paulo (Baurú 2).

***Myiarchus tyrannulus pallescens** *Cory*[a]. Ceará Flycatcher.

Myiarchus tyrannulus pallescens Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 343, 1916—Juá, Ceará; Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 192, 1922—Ceará (crit.).

Range: Northeastern Brazil (State of Ceará).

2: Ceará (Juá, near Iguatú 2).

***Myiarchus tyrannulus tobagensis** *Hellmayr* and *Seilern*[b]. Tobago Flycatcher.

[a] *Myiarchus tyrannulus pallescens* Cory: Nearest to *M. t. chlorepiscius*, but even paler above (near citrine drab); throat and chest paler, more whitish gray (pallid neutral gray). From its geographical neighbour *M. t. bahiae*, it may be distinguished by lighter, more greenish upper parts, paler throat and chest, and by having the rufous of the tail more extensive as well as better defined.

Material examined.—Ceará: Juá, near Iguatú 2.

[b] *Myiarchus tyrannulus tobagensis* Hellmayr and Seilern combines the deeply colored upper parts and pale yellow abdomen of *M. t. nugator*, with the slender bill and the pattern of the outer rectrices of *M. t. tyrannulus*. It, thus, differs from the former by much smaller bill and much wider dusky stripe along the shaft on the outer web of the outermost rectrix, and from the latter by much darker, deep olive instead of light grayish olive back, with the pileum hardly darker and devoid of rufescent suffusion, and much paler yellow abdomen. The markings on the larger upper wing coverts are dull buffy grayish as in its allies. Wing (female) 91-94; tail 87-89; bill 19½-20.

Although not recognized by Todd, this is a well marked form, connecting the continental *M. t. tyrannulus* with the Antillean representatives (*M. oberi* group). In worn plumage, when the color characters almost entirely disappear, Tobago specimens can hardly be told from *M. t. tyrannulus*.

Material examined.—Tobago: Man of War Bay 1, Richmond 1, Lecito 1, Castare 2, Mondland 1, unspecified 9.

Myiarchus tyrannulus tobagensis HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 89, 1914—Tobago.

Tyrannus crinitus (not *Turdus crinitus* LINNAEUS) JARDINE, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 20, p. 330, 1847—Tobago (part, "male" only).

Myiarchus tyrannulus (not *Muscicapa tyrannulus* MÜLLER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 251, 1888—part, spec. p, Tobago; CORY, Auk, 10, p. 220, 1893—Tobago; DALMAS, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 13, p. 139, 1900—Tobago.

Myiarchus oberi nugator (not of RILEY) RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 619, 1907—part, Tobago (crit.).

Myiarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 185, 1922—part, Tobago.

Range: Island of Tobago.

9: Tobago.

***Myiarchus tyrannulus nugator** *Riley*[a]. GRENADA FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus oberi nugator RILEY, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 47, p. 275, 1904—Grenada; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 619, 1907—part, southern Lesser Antilles (monog., full bibliography).

Myiarchus tyrannulus (not *Muscicapa tyrannulus* MÜLLER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 251, 1888—part, spec. b-e, h-j, Grenada and St. Vincent.

Myiarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus CLARK, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 32, p. 276, 1905—part, St. Vincent, Grenadines, Grenada (crit., habits, nest and eggs).

Myiarchus oberi (not of LAWRENCE) CORY, Ibis, 1886, p. 473—St. Vincent; idem, Birds W. Ind., p. 126, 1889—part, St. Vincent and Grenada.

Range: Southern Lesser Antilles (St. Vincent, Bequia, Mustique, Mayreau, Union, the Tobago Keys, Prune Island, Carriacou, and Grenada).

11: St. Vincent 6; Grenada 5.

***Myiarchus tyrannulus oberi** *Lawrence*[b]. OBER'S FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus oberi LAWRENCE, Ann. New York Ac. Sci., 1, p. 48, 1877—Dominica; idem, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 59, 1878—Dominica; idem, l.c., 8, p. 622, 1885—Guadeloupe; CORY, Birds W. Ind., p. 126, 1889—part, Dominica; NICOLL, Ibis, 1904, p. 570—Dominica.

[a] *Myiarchus tyrannulus nugator* RILEY: Nearest to *M. t. tobagensis*, but with much larger, stronger bill; dusky portion on inner web of lateral rectrices reduced to a narrow stripe along the shaft, not more than half the width of the outer vane; foreneck less shaded with grayish.

Material examined.—St. Vincent 7, Grenada 8.

[b] *Myiarchus tyrannulus oberi* LAWRENCE: Similar to *M. t. nugator*, but lower mandible blacker; pileum darker, more sooty; back less olivaceous; edges to wing-coverts narrower and decidedly rusty (never whitish), those of upper tail coverts more conspicuous as well as brighter cinnamon rufous. Wing (male) 98-102, (female) 94-97; tail 92-94, (female) 86-92; bill 21-24.

Material examined.—Dominica 10, Guadeloupe 3.

Myiarchus tyrannulus (not *Muscicapa tyrannulus* MÜLLER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 251, 1888—part, spec. k- m, Dominica; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1889, p. 326—Dominica.

Myiarchus tyrannulus oberi VERRILL, Trans. Conn. Ac. Sci., 8, p. 336, 1892—Dominica (habits).

Myiarchus oberi oberi RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 617, 1907—part, Dominica (monog.); NOBLE, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 60, p. 382, 1916—Saint Roses, Guadeloupe.

Range: Islands of Dominica and Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.

6: Dominica.

***Myiarchus tyrannulus sanctae-luciae** *Hellmayr* and *Seilern*[a]. SANTA LUCIA FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus tyrannulus sanctae-luciae HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay, 12, p. 201, 1915—Santa Lucia.

Myiarchus erythrocercus (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 271—Santa Lucia; SEMPER, l.c., 1872, p. 650—Santa Lucia (habits).

Myiarchus oberi (not of LAWRENCE) ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 5, p. 166, 1880—Santa Lucia; CORY, Birds W. Ind., p. 126, 1889—part, Santa Lucia.

Myiarchus tyrannulus (not *Muscicapa tyrannulus* MÜLLER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 251, 1888—part, spec. n, o, Santa Lucia; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1889, p. 395—Santa Lucia.

Myiarchus oberi oberi RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 617, 1907—part, Santa Lucia.

Range: Island of Santa Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

3: Santa Lucia.

***Myiarchus tyrannulus berlepschii** *Cory*[b]. BERLEPSCH'S FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus berlepschii CORY, Auk, 5, p. 266, 1888—St. Kitts; idem, 8, p. 48, 1891—St. Kitts; idem, Birds W. Ind., p. 293, 1889—St. Kitts; RILEY, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 47, p. 287, 1904—Barbuda (crit.).

Myiarchus oberi (not of LAWRENCE 1877) LAWRENCE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 239, 1878—Barbuda.

Myiarchus tyrannulus (not *Muscicapa tyrannulus* MÜLLER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 251, 1888—part, spec. g, Nevis.

[a] *Myiarchus tyrannulus sanctae-luciae* HELLMAYR and SEILERN: Similar to *M. t. oberi*, but considerably larger; pileum lighter (deep grayish brown instead of sooty) and edges to upper tail coverts less distinct. Wing (male) 105-109, (female) 100-103; tail 98-100, (female) 91-96; bill 24-25.

Material examined.—Santa Lucia 11.

[b] *Myiarchus tyrannulus berlepschii* CORY: In coloration similar to *M. t. oberi*, but decidedly smaller, with shorter, weaker bill. Wing 91-94, (female) 89-92; tail 84-90; bill 20-21. I do not see any difference between specimens from St. Kitts and Barbuda.

Material examined.—St. Kitts 7, Barbuda 6.

Myiarchus oberi berlepschii RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 620, 1907—St. Christopher (=St. Kitts) and Barbuda (monog.).

Range: Islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Barbuda.

7: St. Kitts.

Myiarchus sclateri *Lawrence*[a]. SCLATER'S FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus sclateri LAWRENCE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1**, p. 357, 1879—Martinique; CORY, Birds W. Ind., p. 127, 1889—Martinique; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 639, 1907—Martinique (monog.).

Range: Island of Martinique, Lesser Antilles.

Myiarchus yucatanensis *Lawrence*[b]. YUCATAN FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus mexicanus (not *Tyrannula mexicana* KAUP) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **9**, p. 202, 1869—Mérida, Yucatan.

Myiarchus yucatanensis LAWRENCE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., **22**, p. 235, 1871—Mérida, Yucatan; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 260, 1888—Yucatan and Cozumel Island; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Americ., Aves, **2**, p. 93, 1889—Yucatan; SALVIN, Ibis, 1889, p. 362—Cozumel Island (crit.); NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **17**, p. 41, 1904 (monog.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 632, 1907—Yucatan (monog., full bibliography).

Range: Yucatan, including Cozumel Island.

***Myiarchus stolidus antillarum** (*Bryant*). PORTO RICO FLYCATCHER.

Tyrannus antillarum BRYANT, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., **10**, p. 249, 1866—Porto Rico (type in Mus. Comp. Zool. Cambridge).

Myiarchus antillarum SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 262, 1888—Porto Rico; CORY, Birds W. Ind., p. 125, 1889—Porto Rico; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 638, 1888—Porto Rico and Vieques (monog., full bibliography); WETMORE, U. S. Dept. Agric., Bull., **326**, p. 81, 1916—Porto Rico and Vieques (habits, food); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **67**, p. 204, 1925—Porto Rico (note on type).

Range: Island of Porto Rico (including Vieques), Greater Antilles.

12: Porto Rico (Mayaguez 6, unspecified 6).

***Myiarchus stolidus dominicensis** (*Bryant*). SANTO DOMINGO FLYCATCHER.

Tyrannula stolida (Var., *dominicensis*) BRYANT, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., **11**, "1866," p. 90, May 1867—Santo Domingo.

[a] This species of which the type is still unique we have not seen. Judging from published descriptions, it appears to be nearly related to *M. t. oberi* but to differ by its smaller size, pattern of rectrices, lack of rusty edges to outer web of remiges, and ashy sides of the body.

[b] This species with which we are not acquainted is stated by Sclater and Nelson to be nearly related to the *M. stolidus* group of the West Indies.

Myiarchus ruficaudatus Cory, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 95, 1883—Santo Domingo.

Myiarchus dominicensis Cory, Birds Haiti and San Domingo, p. 79, pl. [22], fig. 3, 1885—Santo Domingo; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 260, 1888—Samaná, Santo Domingo; Cory, Birds W. Ind., p. 127, 1889—Haiti and San Domingo; Cherrie, Field Columb. Mus. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 18, 1896—Santo Domingo; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 634, 1907—Haiti (monog., full bibliography); Verrill and Verrill, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci., Phila., 61, p. 361, 1909—Santo Domingo; Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 61, p. 415, 1917—Monte Christi, Sosúa, and Choco, San Domingo.

Range: Island of Haiti, Greater Antilles.

73: Haiti (Port au Prince 1, Le Coup 4, Jacmel, Haiti 1; San Domingo City 12, Aguacate 3, La Vega 5, Almercen 3, Magua 1, Samaná 1, Catare 6, San Cristobal 3, Honduras 16, Maniel 13, Puerto Plata 4).

***Myiarchus stolidus stolidus** (*Gosse*). Stolid Flycatcher.

Myiobius stolidus Gosse, Birds Jam., p. 168, 1847—Jamaica; idem, Illust. Birds Jam., pl. 42, 1849.

Myiarchus stolidus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 260, 1888—Jamaica; Cory, Birds W. Ind., p. 124, 1889—Jamaica; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 633, 1907—Jamaica (monog., full bibliography).

Range: Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

4: Jamaica (Kingston 1, Priestmans River 1, unspecified 2).

***Myiarchus stolidus sagrae** (*Gundlach*). La Sagra's Flycatcher.

Muscicapa sagrae Gundlach, Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 6, p. 313, 1852—Cuba (egg descr.).

Myiarchus sagrae Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 261, 1888—part, subsp. typica, Cuba; Cory, Birds W. Ind., p. 125, 1889—part, Cuba; Lowe, Ibis, 1909, p. 343—Grand Cayman; idem, l.c., 1911, p. 142—Cuba and Grand Cayman.

Myiarchus denigratus Cory, Auk, 3, p. 500, 1886—Grand Cayman; idem, Birds W. Ind., p. 293, 1889—Grand Cayman; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 635, 1907—Grand Cayman (ex Cory).

Myiarchus sagrae sagrae Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 636, 1907—Cuba, Isle of Pines, and Grand Cayman (monog., full bibliography); Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 10, p. 249, 1916—Los Indios, Majagua River, Cayo Frances, and Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines; Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 60, p. 312, 1916—Grand Cayman (crit.); Barbour, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 6, p. 99, 1923—Cuba.

Range: Islands of Cuba (including Isle of Pines) and Grand Cayman, Greater Antilles.

18: Cuba (near Palacios 1, unspecified 2); Grand Cayman 15.

***Myiarchus stolidus lucaysiensis** (*Bryant*). BAHAMA CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

Tyrannula stolida (var. *lucaysiensis*) BRYANT, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 11, "1866," p. 66, April 1867—Bahamas.

Myiarchus sagrae SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 261, 1888—part, subsp. *lucaysiensis*, Bahamas; CORY, Birds W. Ind., p. 125, 1889—part, Bahamas.

Myiarchus sagrae lucaysiensis RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 637, 1907—Bahama Islands (monog., full bibliography); TODD and WORTHINGTON, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 7, p. 424, 1911—New Providence, Great Inagua, Andros, and Abaco Islands (crit.); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 67, p. 204, 1925—Bahamas (note on type).

Range: Bahama Islands (Great Bahama, New Providence, Abaco, Little Abaco, Andros, Inagua, Green Cay, Berry Islands, Eleuthera, Crooked Island, and Acklin Island).

52: Great Bahama 15; Abaco 7; Berry 1; Andros 4; New Providence (Nassau) 6; Eleuthera 1; Inagua 18.

***Myiarchus pelzelni pelzelni** *Berlepsch*[a]. PELZELN'S FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus pelzelni BERLEPSCH, Ibis, (4) 1, p. 139, April 1883—Bahia (type in Berlepsch Collection examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 255, 1888—Bahia and Oyapock, French Guiana (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Ornis, 6, p. 17, 1890—Pontinho (west of Jatuba, Matto Grosso) and Bahia (crit.; spec. examined); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, l.c., 13, p. 89, 1906—Santa Ana, Urubamba, Peru (spec. examined); NICOLL, Ibis, 1906, p. 668—Island of Itaparica, Bahia (spec. examined); IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 294, 1907—Bahia; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 128, 1908—Oyapock, Guiana (ex SCLATER); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 110, 120, 1912—Fazenda Nazareth, Mexiana (crit.); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 389, 1914—Rio Tapajóz (Boim), Marajó (São Natal), and Mexiana; TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 193, 1922—part, Colombian, Peruvian, and Brazilian localities and references only; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 165, 1925—Fazenda da Serra, Rio Grande, Bahia, and coast of Piauhy.

Myiarchus ferox cantans (not of PELZELN) REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 76, 1910—part, No. 426, Fazenda da Serra, Rio Grande, Bahia, and No. 1319, coast district of Piauhy (spec. examined).

[a] *Myiarchus pelzelni* BERLEPSCH is now universally admitted to be a perfectly distinct species, and its characters having been clearly defined by Berlepsch, Todd and myself need not be insisted upon.

Birds from Santa Ana (Peru) and Florencia (Colombia) agree, in size and coloration, with others from Brazil.

Material examined.—Brazil: Bahia (including the type) 7; Fazenda da Serra, Rio Grande, Bahia 1, Island Itaparica, Bahia 1; Juá, Ceará 1; São Bento, Maranhão 1, Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão 1; coast district of Piauhy 1; Fazenda Nazareth, Mexiana 1; Matto Grosso, Pontinho 1, Urucúm, near Corumbá 1, Tapirapoan 1. Peru: Santa Ana 2. Colombia: Florencia, Rio Caquetá 1. French Guiana: Oyapock 1.

Myiarchus fortirostris (not of Todd) Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 475, 1917—Florencia, Rio Caquetá, Colombia (spec. examined).

Myiarchus cephalotes (not of Taczanowski) Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 98, 1921—part, Chauillay, Urubamba, Peru.

Myiarchus pelzelni pelzelni Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 19, 1925 (crit., range, measurements).

Range: Campo districts of Brazil, in states of Matto Grosso, Bahia, Ceará, Piauhy, Maranhão, and Pará (lower Tapajóz; Marajó; Mexiana), west to the Rio Purús (Cachoeira); eastern Peru (Urubamba Valley); southeastern Colombia (Rio Caquetá); French Guiana (Oyapock).

3: Brazil (Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará 1; São Bento, Maranhão 1, Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão 1).

*Myiarchus pelzelni ferocior *Cabanis*[a]. Cabanis's Flycatcher.

Myiarchus ferocior Cabanis, Journ. Orn., **31**, p. 214, later than April 1883—San Xavier, Tucumán (type in Berlin Museum examined).

Myiarchus (?) *fortirostris* Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **26**, p. 171, 1913—Prov. del Sara, Bolivia (type in Carnegie Museum examined).

Tyrannus ferox (not *Muscicapa ferox* Gmelin) Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 43, 1837—part, Chiquitos, Bolivia; D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 306, 1839—part, descr. of "female," Chiquitos, Santa Cruz (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Myiarchus tyrannulus (not *Muscicapa tyrannulus* Müller) Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 202, 1883—Concepcion del Uruguay, Entrerios (spec. in Mus. Comp. Zool. examined).

Myiarchus ferox (not *Muscicapa ferox* Gmelin) Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 156, 1888—Argentina; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 187, 1902; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 50, 1905—Tapia, Tucumán; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 348, 1910—Argentina, part.

Myiarchus ferox ferocior Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 203, 1909—Tucumán, Barracas al Sud, and Ocampo; Tremoleras, El Hornero, **2**, p. 21, 1921—Paysandú and Cerro Largo, Uruguay.

Myiarchus pelzelni (not of Berlepsch) Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **35**, p. 193, 1922—part, references and localities in Bolivia and Argentina only; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 649, 1924—Buenos Aires; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 336, 1926—Victorica, Pampa.

[a] *Myiarchus pelzelni ferocior* Cabanis: Similar in coloration to *M. p. pelzelni*, but decidedly larger. Wing (male) 93-98 (against 87-92), (female) 90-96 (against 81-89).

Material examined.—Argentina, Santa Fé: Mocovi 1, Ocampo 3, San José 2; Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires 1; Concepcion del Uruguay, Entrerios 2; Tapia, Tucumán 2, San Xavier, Tucumán (the type) 1; Miraflores, Dept. Oran, Salta 1; Toro Muerto, Salta 1. Bolivia: Chiquitos 1, Buenavista 4, Rio Surutu, Dept. Santa Cruz 1.

Myiarchus pelzelni ferocior SERIÉ and SMYTH, El Hornero, 3, p. 51, 1923—Santa Elena, Entrerios; GIACOMELLI, l.c., p. 72, 1923—La Rioja; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 18, 20, 1925—Chiquitos (char., range, measurements).

Range: Northern Argentina, south to Buenos Aires, Pampa, and La Rioja; Uruguay; eastern Bolivia (Dept. Santa Cruz de la Sierra).

7: Argentina (Toro Muerto, Salta 1; Ocampo, Prov. Santa Fé 2); Bolivia (Buenavista 4).

***Myiarchus swainsoni** *Cabanis* and *Heine*[a]. SORDID FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus swainsoni CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 72, 1859—Brazil (types in Heine Collection examined).

Myiarchus cantans PELZELN Orn. Bras., 2, p. 117, 182, 1868—descr., and hab. part, Ypanema (São Paulo) and Curytiba (Paraná), Brazil (spec. in Vienna Museum examined)[b]; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, p. 137, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul (spec. examined).

Myiarchus sordidus TODD Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 29, p. 96, 1916—El Trompillo, Carabobo, Venezuela (type in Carnegie Museum examined); idem, l.c., 35, p. 195, 1922—Venezuela to southern Brazil (monog.); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 336, 1926—San Vicente, Uruguay.

Myiarchus ferox (not *Muscicapa ferox* GMELIN) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 116, 1868—part, Curytiba and Marabitanas (spec. examined); IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 127, 1899—Mundo Novo.

[a] *Myiarchus swainsoni* CABANIS and HEINE: Similar in shape of bill and proportions to *M. pelzelni*, but upper parts very much darker (dark olive instead of pale citrine drab); pileum sooty instead of brownish olive; throat and chest much deeper, neutral gray rather than pallid neutral gray; abdomen and under tail-coverts paler, primrose rather than sulphur yellow, tinged with olivaceous anteriorly and laterally; superficially also resembling *M. ferox*, particularly on the upper parts, but easily distinguished by much paler lower surface, different wing formula, much slenderer, less blackish bill, and proportionately much shorter tail. Wing of males (Misiones) 91, (southern Brazil) 92-96, (Rio Negro) 93, (Rio Branco) 85-90; tail (Misiones) 83, (southern Brazil) 85-89, (Rio Negro) 86, (Rio Branco) 80-85; bill 18-20.

On recent inspection, the types of *M. swainsoni*—both adult males—turned out to belong to the species lately described by W. E. C. Todd as *M. sordidus* (wing 93, 95; tail 84, 87½; bill 18, 20), and careful reexamination of the material in the Vienna Museum, furthermore, revealed the identity of *M. cantans* PELZELN with the same form. All of the original specimens—except two immature females from Rio de Janeiro and Sapitiba which belong to *M. ferox australis*—prove to be referable to the short-tailed, slender-billed species whose proper discrimination is due to Mr. Todd's painstaking researches.

Birds from Venezuela and the Rio Branco (*M. sordidus*) are somewhat smaller, but an adult male from the Rio Negro fully reaches the dimensions of specimens from southern Brazil.

Material examined.—Venezuela: El Trompillo, Carabobo 2; Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolivar, Rio Orinoco 1. Brazil: unspecified (the types) 2; Rio Branco 4; Marabitanas, Rio Negro 1; Faz. Nazareth, Mexiana 1; Ypanema, São Paulo 4, Piassaguera, São Paulo 1; Curytiba, Paraná 2; Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul 1, Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul 5. Argentina: Misiones 6.

[b] We designate Vienna Museum, No. 18412. Adult male, Curytiba, Paraná, November 6, 1820, J. Natterer, as lectotype. It is the specimen from which the coloration of the soft parts (as given on p. 182) was taken.

Myiarchus ferox ferox Hellmayr, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 109, 1912—Fazenda Nazareth, Mexiana, part, No. 1836 (spec. reexamined).

Myiarchus ferox venezuelensis (not of Lawrence) Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 244, 1916—part, Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolivar (spec. examined).

Range: Venezuela (El Trompillo, Carabobo; Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolivar, Rio Orinoco); British Guiana (Annai); Brazil, from the Rio Negro and the lower Amazon (Mexiana; Benevides, Pará; Santarem) south to São Paulo (Ypanema, Piassaguera), Paraná (Curytiba), and Rio Grande do Sul (Santa Maria, Taquara do Mundo Novo); Uruguay (San Vicente); northeastern Argentina (Misiones).

10: Brazil (Boavista, Rio Branco 2, Serra da Lua, near Boavista 2); Argentina, Misiones (Eldorado 3, Iguazú 1, Rio Paranay 2).

Myiarchus phaeonotus *Salvin* and *Godman*[a]. Whitely's Flycatcher.

Myiarchus phaeonotus Salvin and Godman, Ibis, (4) 1, p. 207, 1883—Merumé Mountains, Brit. Guiana; Salvin, l.c., 1885, p. 298—Roraima; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 255, 1888—Roraima, Merumé Mountains; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 229, 1921—Roraima, Merumé and Upper Takutu Mountains; Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 197, 1922 (monog.).

Range: Mountains of British Guiana (Roraima, Merumé and Upper Takutu Mountains).

***Myiarchus phaeocephalus** *Sclater*[b]. Ashy-fronted Flycatcher.

Myiarchus phaeocephalus Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 281, 1860—Babahoyo, Ecuador; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 236, 1869—Puna Island; Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1877, p. 326—Lechugal, Prov. Tumbez, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 323, 1884—Lechugal and Tumbez, Peru; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 559—Guayaquil; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 93—Yaguachi; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 255, 1888—Babahoyo, Santa Rita, and Balzar; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 13, 1899—Vinces and Balzar, Ecuador; Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 208, 1922—western Ecuador and northwestern Peru (monog.).

Myiarchus ferox phaeocephalus Oberholser, Proc. Indiana Ac. Sci., 1918, p. 306—Ecuador and Peru (crit.); Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 455, 1918—Bellavista and Perico, Peru (spec. examined).

[a] This is perhaps merely a local race of *M. swainsoni*, but the only available specimen not being in very good condition does not admit of final conclusion. There can be no doubt, however, as to its being quite distinct from *M. ferox*.

[b] *Myiarchus phaeocephalus* Sclater is obviously nearly allied to, and perhaps only subspecifically distinct from *M. f. ferox*, since birds from the upper Marañon (Bellavista and Perico), by more brownish cap and less ashy suffusion on the forehead, exhibit a certain tendency towards the characters of this form,

Material examined.—Ecuador: Esmeraldas 1, Vinces 7, Yaguachi 1, Milagro 1. Peru: Bellavista 2, Perico 2.

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador (north to Esmeraldas) and northwestern Peru (in depts. Tumbez and Piura).

1: Ecuador (Milagro 1).

Myiarchus toddi *Chapman*[a]. TODD'S FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus toddi CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 67, p. 10, 1923—Palambla, Dept. Piura, Peru.

Range: Subtropical Zone of northwestern Peru (Palambla, Dept. Piura).

Myiarchus ferox actiosus *Ridgway*[b]. PIGRES FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus ferox actiosus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 116, 1906—Pigres, Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 642, 1907—Pacific coast of Costa Rica (monog.); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 694, 1910—Costa Rica; OBERHOLSER Proc. Indiana Ac. Sci., 1918, p. 306 (range, crit.).

Range: Pacific coast of Costa Rica (Pigres, San Lucas, Punta Arenas).

***Myiarchus ferox panamensis** *Lawrence*[c]. PANAMA FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus panamensis LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 284, May 1860—Panama.

Myiarchus ferox (not *Muscicapa ferox* GMELIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 253, 1888—part, spec. a-n, Calovevora (Veragua), Panama, Paraiso Station, Santa Marta, Santa Elena, Bogotá.

Myiarchus ferox panamensis NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 17, p. 29, 1904—Panama and Colombia (monog.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 640, 1907—Panama and Colombia (monog., full bibliography); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 475—Tumaco, Bagado, Malena, Puerto Berrio, Chicoral, and Turbaco, Colombia; OBERHOLSER, Proc. Indiana Ac. Sci., 1918, p. 306 (range; crit.); TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 204,

[a] *Myiarchus toddi* CHAPMAN: "Most nearly related to *M. phaeocephalus*, but back uniform gray; under parts (except breast) white, tinged with sulphur yellow. Wing (male) 95; tail 91; bill 20½". (Chapman, l.c.).

This species based on a single specimen which we have not seen requires further investigation. Its supposed range would seem to be enclosed west and east by that of *M. phaeocephalus*. Could not the type be an individual variant devoid of lipochrom tints?

[b] We are not acquainted with this form.

[c] *Myiarchus ferox panamensis* LAWRENCE: Nearest to *M. ferox* subsp., from the Orinoco Valley, but distinguished by decidedly lighter (about Saccardo's olive) upper parts, with the anterior pileum more or less mouse gray; less conspicuous edges on the upper wing-coverts; smaller, less blackish bill.

Material examined.—Panama 5. Colombia: Santa Marta district 5, Antioquia 1, Bogotá 15. Venezuela: Encontrados, Zulia 5.

1922—from Panama to Colombia (monog., South American bibliography); idem and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 346, 1922—Bonda, Cautilito, Don Diego, La Tigrera, Tucurinca, Fundación, and Punta Caiman, Santa Marta district; Bangs and Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 219, 1922—Mt. Sapo, Darien.

Range: Panama, including the Pearl Islands, west to Chiriqui (David, Divala); Colombia; northwestern Venezuela (State of Zulia).

11: Panama (Colon 2, Balboa 2; Chiriqui 1); Colombia (Antioquia 1); Venezuela (Encontrados, Zulia 5).

***Myiarchus ferox ferox** (*Gmelin*). Fierce Flycatcher.

Muscicapa ferox Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), p. 934, 1789—primarily based on "Le Tyran, de Cayenne" Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 398, Cayenne.

Myiarchus ferox Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 253, 1888—part, spec. s-c', r-'x', Peru, British Guiana, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 228, 1921—British Guiana (various localities).

Myiarchus ferox ferox Oberholser, Proc. Indiana Ac. Sci., 1918, p. 304 (part); Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 197, 1922—part, French and Dutch Guiana and Amazonian Colombia south to eastern Peru and Bahia, Brazil (excl. Tobago).

Myiarchus ferox cantans (not of Pelzeln) Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 76, 1910—part, spec. Nos. 90, 571, Bahia and above Barrocão, Rio Preto (spec. examined).

Myiarchus cephalotes (not of Taczanowski) Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 98, 1921—part, Rio San Miguel; Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 58, 1920—Chaquimayo, Sierra of Carabaya, Peru (spec. reexamined).

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; the whole of the Amazonian basin, west to eastern Peru (as far south as the eastern slope of the Sierra of Carabaya), south through eastern Brazil to Bahia[a].

13: British Guiana (Georgetown 1, Mazaruni River 2); Brazil (Itacoatiará 1; São Bento, Maranhão 1, São Luiz, Maranhão 2, Cururu-

[a] As pointed out by Mr. Todd, birds from eastern Peru, Amazonia (specimens examined from Marajó, Mexiana, Itacoatiará, Borba and Calama, Rio Maderia), and eastern Brazil south to Bahia are inseparable from topotypical French Guianan skins (twelve compared). The inhabitants of British Guiana also appear to me decidedly referable to *M. f. ferox*, although Mr. Todd associates them with the Orinocan form. Whether its range really extends to the Caquetá region of Colombia and the neighborhood of Mount Duida, Venezuela, as is intimated by the same author, we are unable to ascertain for lack of material.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 5, Roche-Marie 3, Approuague 2, Isle le Père 2. British Guiana: Bartica Grove 2, Georgetown 1, Mazaruni River 2. Brazil: Marajó 8, Mexiana 1, Itacoatiará 1; Borba 1, Calama, Rio Madeira 1; Maranhão 5, Bahia 5, São Amaro 1, Macaco Secco 1, above Barrocão, Rio Preto 1. Peru: Rioja 2, San Ramon 1, Rio San Miguel, Urubamba 1, Chaquimayo, Sierra of Carabaya 1.

pú, Maranhão 1; São Amaro, Bahia 1; Macaco Secco, near Andarahy, Bahia 1); Peru (Rioja 2; San Ramon, Chanchamayo 1).

***Myiarchus ferox australis** subsp. nov.[a] SOUTHERN FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus cantans PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 117, 182, 1868—part, Rio de Janeiro and Sapitiba, Rio (spec. examined).

Myiarchus ferox (not *Muscicapa ferox* GMELIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 253, 1888—part, southeastern Brazil.

Myiarchus ferox swainsoni (not of CABANIS and HEINE) TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **35**, p. 200, 1922—from Bolivia and southern Brazil to Buenos Aires (monog., full bibliography); MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 649, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 336, 1926—Resistencia and Las Palmas, Chaco, and Tapia, Tucumán.

Range: Eastern Bolivia and southern Brazil, from Matto Grosso, Minas Geraës, and Espirito Santo southwards; Paraguay; northern Argentina, south to the latitude of Buenos Aires.

2: Bolivia (Todos Santos, Chaparé River 1); Brazil (Araçatuba, São Paulo 1).

Myiarchus ferox subsp.[b]. ORINOCAN FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus ferox venezuelensis (not of LAWRENCE) BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 51, 1902—Altagracia, Caicara, Perico, and Ciudad Bolivar, Rio Orinoco; STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 1913, p. 205—Boca Uracoa and Jocopita, Manimo River, Venezuela; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 244, 1916—Ciudad Bolivar and Caicara, Venezuela; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 475, 1917—Villavicencio, (?) La Morelia and Florencia, Rio Caquetá, Colombia; TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **35**, p. 203, 1922—part, except Bartica Grove, El Hacha, Las Trincheras, and Puerto La Cruz.

[a] *Myiarchus ferox australis* subsp. nov.

Type from Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraës, Brazil, in Zoological Museum, Munich. No. 11. 1599. Adult male. A. O. de Carvalho.

Similar to *M. f. ferox*, but upper parts lighter and more brownish, with the pileum less dusky; gray of throat and chest slightly paler. Wing 88, (female) 85; tail 87-90, (female) 86; bill 18-19.

Though distinguishable in a series, single specimens of this form are sometimes hard to separate from *M. f. ferox*.

Material examined.—Brazil: Rio de Janeiro 4, Sapitiba 1; Victoria, Espirito Santo 1; Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraës 3. Bolivia: Buenavista 2, Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé 1. Argentina: Ocampo, Santa Fé 1.

[b] The birds occurring in the Orinoco-Caura basin are so close to *M. f. australis*, of southern Brazil, that I do not venture to separate them, in spite of the fact that their ranges are divided by the interposition of the much darker *M. f. ferox*, which stretches from the Guianas through the Amazonas Valley to eastern Peru. As correctly stated by Mr. Todd, the only *average* difference consists in the slighter darker pileum of the Orinocan birds, but even this is far from constant. They are, however, certainly different from *M. f. venezuelensis*, of the Venezuelan coast.

Material examined.—Venezuela, Rio Orinoco: Ciudad Bolivar 5, Altagracia 4, Caicara 4; Rio Caura, La Union 1, La Vuelta 1, Maripa 2, Mato River 1.

Range: Southern Venezuela (Orinoco Valley from the delta to Caicara, and its tributaries).

***Myiarchus ferox venezuelensis** *Lawrence*[a]. Venezuelan Flycatcher.

Myiarchus venezuelensis Lawrence, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1865, p. 38—Venezuela (type examined); Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 628, 631—San Esteban; Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 165, 1912—San Esteban; Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **35**, p. 203, 1922—part, El Hacha, Las Trincheras, and Puerto La Cruz, Venezuela.

Myiarchus ferox (not *Muscicapa ferox* Gmelin) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 253, 1888—part, spec. o, San Esteban.

Range: Coast region of northwestern Venezuela, in states of Lara (El Hacha, Bolivar Railroad) and Carabobo (Puerto La Cruz, Las Trincheras, Lake Valencia).

1: Venezuela (Lake Valencia, Carabobo 1).

Myiarchus ferox insulicola *Hellmayr* and *Seilern*[b]. Kirk's Flycatcher.

[a] *Myiarchus ferox venezuelensis* Lawrence: Nearest to *M. ferox* subsp., from the Orinoco Valley, but outer web of outermost rectrix pale brownish, in decided contrast to the much darker (blackish brown) inner web; remaining rectrices distinctly, though narrowly edged with hazel along the outer web; primaries likewise margined with cinnamon-rufous; upper parts darker, particularly the pileum more blackish. Wing (male) 90-94, (female) 88-90½; tail 91-93, (female) 87-89; bill 19-20.

The type courteously lent by the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History is identical with birds from the coast of Carabobo and, no doubt, came from the same general region. Although only six specimens have been examined, there can be no question about their being subspecifically distinct from the Orinocan race. All of the six examples are adults, as manifested by the broad, ill-defined, dingy grayish markings on the wing-coverts and the absence of rufous edges to the upper tail-coverts. They agree among themselves, and differ from the Orinocan race, in the rufous edges to the primaries and rectrices, the whity brown outer web of the outermost tail feather, and the darker upper parts.

Material examined.—Venezuela: El Hacha, Bolivar R. R., State of Lara 1 (Carnegie Museum No. 36194); San Esteban 1, Puerto La Cruz 1, Las Trincheras 1, Lake Valencia, Carabobo 1; unspecified (the type) 1.

[b] *Myiarchus ferox insulicola* Hellmayr and Seilern: Closely allied to, and agreeing with *M. f. venezuelensis* in whity brown outer web of outermost rectrix and hazel, resp. cinnamon rufous edges to tail feathers and primaries; but bill decidedly larger; gray of throat extended farther onto the chest; abdomen paler yellow. Wing (adult male) 94; tail 94; bill 21.

This form is perhaps not properly separable from *M. f. venezuelensis*, though it should be recalled that no representative of this group of Flycatchers has been found either in Trinidad or on the opposite Venezuelan coast of Bermudez. The Tobago form has, however, nothing to do with typical *M. f. ferox* which lacks the pale brown outer web and the rufous edges to the rectrices, besides several other distinctions. *M. f. venezuelensis* and *M. f. insulicola*, by retaining the rufous markings on wings and tail in adult plumage, stand apart from the other races.

Material examined.—Tobago: Man o'War Bay 1, unspecified 2.

Myiarchus ferox insulicola HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., **12**, p. 202, 1915—Tobago; OBERHOLSER, Proc. Indiana Ac. Sci., 1918, p. 305—Tobago (crit.).

Tyrannus crinitus (not of LINNAEUS) JARDINE, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **20**, p. 330, 1847—Tobago, part "female."

Myiarchus venezuelensis (not of LAWRENCE) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 632—part, Tobago (crit.).

Myiarchus ferox (not *Muscicapa ferox* GMELIN) SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 233, 1862—part, spec. d, Tobago; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 253, 1888—part, spec. r, Tobago.

Myiarchus ferox ferox TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **35**, p. 197, 1922—part, Tobago.

Range: Island of Tobago.

***Myiarchus cephalotes cephalotes** *Taczanowski*[a]. TACZANOWSKI'S FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus cephalotes TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 671—Paltaypampa and Ropaybamba (Dept. Junin) and Tambillo, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 322, 1884—Peruvian localities (habits); idem and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 93—Machay, Ecuador; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 254, 1888—Tamiapampa and Chirimoto, Peru; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 476, 1917—Cerro Munchique (Western Andes), Miraflores, Salento, Santa Elena, Rio Toché, El Eden, La Candela, and La Palma (Central Andes), Colombia; TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **35**, p. 206, 1922—Colombia to Bolivia (monog., full synonymy); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 18, 1925—Yungas of Bolivia (crit.).

Tyrannus ferox (not *Muscicapa ferox* GMELIN) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 43, 1837—part, Yungas (spec. in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 306, 1839—part, descr. "male," Yungas.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and of Western and Central Andes of Colombia.

11: Peru (Molinopampa 1; Uchco 1; Vista Alegre 1, Huachipa 1, Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco 6); Colombia (La Palma, Huila 1).

[a] *Myiarchus cephalotes cephalotes* TACZANOWSKI is easily distinguished from the *M. ferox* group by the buffy white outer web of the outermost rectrix, the two distinct light wing bands, formed by the olive buff or whitish tips to the median and greater coverts, and much more conspicuous buffy white edges to the inner secondaries.

Specimens from Colombia and Ecuador agree perfectly with a series from Peru and Bolivia.

Material examined.—Colombia: Cerro Munchique, coast range west of Popayan, Cauca 1, Santa Elena 2, Salento, West Quindio Andes 2, El Eden, East Quindio Andes 1, Miraflores 3, La Candela 1, La Palma, Huila 1. Ecuador: Machay 1. Peru: Chirimoto 3, Molinopampa 1, Uchco 1, Chinchao 6, Huachipa 1, Vista Alegre 1. Bolivia: Locotal, Cochabamba 3, Roquefalda, Cochabamba 1; Vermejo, Dept. Santa Cruz 2; Yungas 1.

***Myiarchus cephalotes caribbaeus** *Hellmayr*[a]. Caribbean Flycatcher.

Myiarchus cephalotes caribbaeus Hellmayr, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bay., 9, p. 73, 1925—Galipán, Cerro del Avila, Dept. Federal Occidental, Venezuela; Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., 191, p. 10, 1925—Carapas, Bermudez.

Range: Subtropical Zone of northern Venezuela, in states of Trujillo (Guamito), Aragua (Maracay), Dept. Federal Occidental (Loma Redonda and Cerro del Avila, Caracas Range), and Bermudez (Carapas).

1: Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua 1).

***Myiarchus apicalis** *Sclater* and *Salvin*[b]. Bogotá Flycatcher.

Myiarchus apicalis Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, (4) 5, p. 269, 1881—Bogotá; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 256, 1888—Bogotá; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 476, 1917—Caldas, Las Lomitas, San Antonio, Cali, Chicoral, Honda, El Consuelo, Colombia; Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 207, 1922—Colombia (monog.).

Range: Arid Tropical Zone of Colombia (upper Cauca and Magdalena valleys, and Caldas basin, Rio Dagua).

1: Colombia (San Antonio, Cauca 1).

***Myiarchus tuberculifer tuberculifer** (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). D'Orbigny's Dusky-capped Flycatcher.

Tyrannus tuberculifer Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 43, 1837—Guarayos, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined); D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 307, pl. 32, fig. 1, 1839—Guarayos; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 323, 1906 (crit.).

Myiarchus gracilirostris Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 117, 183, 1868—Villa Maria [=San Luis de Caceres], Matto Grosso (type in Vienna Museum examined).

[a] *Myiarchus cephalotes caribbaeus* Hellmayr: Similar to *M. c. cephalotes*, but smaller, with shorter, slenderer bill; back paler, more greenish; pileum less blackish and slightly suffused with olive tawny; outer web of outermost rectrix clearer yellowish, therefore more conspicuous; tail feathers frequently tipped with pale brownish. Wing (male) 84-87 (against 91-95, in *M. c. cephalotes*), (female) 80-84 (against 85-90); tail 84-89 (against 89-98), (female) 81-86 (against 85-92); bill 16½-18 (against 18-20).

Material examined.—Venezuela: Guamito, Trujillo (Carnegie Museum) 2; Maracay, Aragua 1; Loma Redonda 3, Galipán, Cerro del Avila 11; Carapas, Bermudez 1.

[b] *Myiarchus apicalis* Sclater and Salvin, while agreeing with *M. cephalotes* in wing markings, is easily distinguished by whity brown tips to the rectrices; much darker olive upper parts; more sooty blackish pileum; darker gray sides of the head, and by the darker, dingier gray of throat and chest being slightly suffused with yellowish edges. Wing (male) 90-94, (female) 85-89; tail 90-94, (female) 84-88; bill 18½-21.

Birds from the Western Andes generally have larger, stronger bills.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 10; Honda 1, El Consuelo 1, Chicoral, Coello River 1; San Antonio 3, Las Lomitas 1, Cali 2.

Myiarchus coalei RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **9**, p. 520, 1887—"Orinoco Valley" (type in U. S. National Museum examined; = trade skin of the so-called "Orinoco or Trinidad make").

Myiarchus nigriceps (not of SCLATER 1860) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 258, 1888—part, spec. m-y, Herradura, Minca, Bogotá, Mérida, San Esteban, Roraima, Iquitos.

Myiarchus tuberculifer tuberculifer TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **35**, p. 212, 1922—from Dutch and British Guiana and Venezuela west to northern Colombia, and thence south to Bolivia (monog., full synonymy); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 345, 1922—Santa Marta region (crit.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 21, 1925 (note on type).

Range: Dutch and British Guiana, and adjacent section of extreme northern Brazil (Rio Branco); Venezuela; Island of Trinidad; Colombia (except Western Andes); eastern Ecuador and Peru; Bolivia; western Brazil, east to western Matto Grosso (San Luis de Caceres) and the Rio Madeira[a].

4: Bolivia (Buena Vista, Dept. Santa Cruz 1); Peru (Rio Colorado, Chanchamayo 1); Brazil (Serra Grande, Rio Branco 1); Venezuela (Encontrados, Zulia 1).

***Myiarchus tuberculifer tricolor** *Pelzeln*[b]. PELZELN'S DUSKY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus tricolor PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 117, 182, 1868—Rio de Janeiro and Sapitiba, Rio (types examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 259, 1888—Rio Tocantins and Bahia, Brazil.

Myiarchus nigriceps (not of SCLATER) MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **10**, p. 118, 1904—Ouanary, French Guiana (spec. examined).

Myiarchus tuberculifer (not *Tyrannus tuberculifer* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., **12** (2), p. 100, 1920—Bahia.

Myiarchus tuberculifer tricolor TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **35**, p. 211, 1922—French Guiana, south to Rio de Janeiro (monog.).

Range: Coast region of eastern Brazil, south to Rio de Janeiro, and (according to W. E. C. Todd) west to the Tapajóz and north to French Guiana.

1: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 1).

[a] On reexamination, the type of *M. gracilirostris* proves to be absolutely identical with Bolivian specimens (topotypes of *M. tuberculifer*). An adult male from Borba, Rio Madeira is likewise referable to the present race. Sixty specimens examined.

[b] *Myiarchus tuberculifer tricolor* PELZELN: Very similar to *M. t. tuberculifer*, but crown less blackish; back duller olive; gray of throat and chest deeper.

The types and several Bahia skins are smaller and paler yellowish underneath than a series from Maranhão and Pará. Single specimens are not always distinguishable from *M. t. tuberculifer*, and the race, as a whole, is not very satisfactory. However, Mr. Todd who had much more adequate material for study considers it fairly separable.

Material examined.—Brazil: Rio de Janeiro 2, Sapitiba 1, Bahia 3; Tury-assú, Maranhão 1; Pará district 4. French Guiana: Ouanary 1.

***Myiarchus tuberculifer atriceps** *Cabanis*[a]. Greater Black-capped Flycatcher.

Myiarchus atriceps Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 31, p. 215, 1883—San Xavier, Tucumán (type) and Chilpes, Dept. Junin, Peru; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 157, 1888—Tucumán; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 259, 1888—Ccachupata (Peru), Tilotilo (Bolivia), Tucumán (Argentina); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 348, 1910—Tucumán; Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 209, 1922—Andean region of Peru, Bolivia, and northwestern Argentina (monog., full synonymy).

Myiarchus tuberculifer atriceps Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 59, 1920—Chuhuasi, Sierra of Carabaya, Peru (crit.).

Range: Andean region of Peru, Bolivia, and northwestern Argentina (prov. Jujuy and Tucumán).

13: Peru (Hacienda Llagueda, northeast of Otuzco 1; Hacienda Limon, ten miles west of Balsas, Dept. Cajamarca 1; Huánuco 8, Panao Mountains 1, Chinchao 1, Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco 1).

***Myiarchus tuberculifer nigriceps** *Sclater*. Black-capped Flycatcher.

Myiarchus nigriceps Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 68, 1860—Pallatanga, Ecuador; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 258, 1888—part, spec. a-i, Pallatanga, Esmeraldas, "Quito," "Jima," Balzar, "Sarayacu," Ecuador; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 13, 1899—La Concepcion (Chota) and Nicbli; Hellmayr, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1137—Pueblo Rico and Noanamá, Colombia; Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 74, 1922—Mindo and Gualea, Ecuador.

Myiarchus tuberculifer nigriceps Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 477, 1917—part, Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Juntas de Tamaná, San José, Rio Frio, and Cali, Colombia; Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 216, 1922—Pacific slope of western Colombia and western Ecuador (monog., full synonymy).

Range: Pacific slope of the Andes of Ecuador and Western Andes of Colombia[b].

[a] *Myiarchus tuberculifer atriceps* Cabanis: Similar to *M. t. nigriceps* in coloration, but larger. Wing (male) 84-92, (female) 81-86; tail 81-92, (female) 80-85; bill 18-19.

Birds from southern Peru (Carabaya) and Argentina are considerably larger than the Ecuadorian form (*nigriceps*). In northern Peru, however, a gradual decrease in size takes place, and the smallest examples (males with wings of 84 mm.) are closely matched by certain individuals from Ecuador, one male from Pallatanga measuring fully 83 mm.

Material examined.—Argentina: Jujuy 1, Tafi Viejo, Tucumán 4. Bolivia: Tilotilo 2, Samaipata 2. Peru: Chuhuasi, Sierra of Carabaya 4; Huaynapata, Marcapata 1; Chilpes, Junin 1; Huánuco 8, Panao Mts. 1, Chinchao 1, Huachipa 1; Cajabamba 2; Hacienda Limon, west of Balsas 1; near Otuzco 1; Tabaconas 2.

[b] Material examined.—Colombia: Pueblo Rico 1, Noanamá 2. Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: Paramba 9, San Javier 6; Pallatanga 2, Chimbo 2.

Myiarchus tuberculifer brunneiceps *Lawrence*[a]. BROWN-CAPPED FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus brunneiceps LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **7**, p. 327, in text, 1861—Lion Hill, Panama Railroad.

Myiarchus nigriceps (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 360—Panama; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 258, 1888—part, spec. j-l, Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 96, 1889—part, Lion Hill, Panama; NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **17**, p. 49, 1904—part, Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 650, 1907—part, eastern Panama; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 267—Gatun, Panama.

Myiarchus tuberculifer nigriceps BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 219, 1922—Rio Esnápe and Jesusito, Darien.

Range: Eastern Panama (Lion Hill, Gatun, Frijole Station, Panama Railroad; Rio Esnápe and Jesusito, Darien).

***Myiarchus tuberculifer bangsi** *Nelson*. BANGS'S FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus lawrencei bangsi NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **17**, p. 45, 1904—Boquete, Chiriqui, western Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 646, 1907—part, northwestern Panama (Boquete); BANGS, Auk, **24**, p. 302, 1907—Boruca, Pozo del Rio Grande, and Lagarto de Terraba, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 692, 1910—southwestern Costa Rica; MILLER and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., **159**, p. 6, 8, 1925—Veraguas, Chiriqui, and southwestern Costa Rica.

Myiarchus nigricapillus (not of CABANIS) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 257, 1888—part, spec. j-m, Chitra, Santa Fé de Veragua, and Volcan de Chiriqui.

Range: Western Panama (Veragua and Chiriqui) and southwestern Costa Rica.

1: Costa Rica (Boruca 1).

***Myiarchus tuberculifer nigricapillus** *Cabanis*. CABANIS'S FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus nigricapillus CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **9**, p. 250, in text, 1861—Costa Rica[b]; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 257, 1888—part, spec. a-h, San José, Tucurriqui, Pacuaré, Irazú, Costa Rica.

Myiarchus lawrencei nigricapillus NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **17**, p. 44, 1904—part, Costa Rica and Nicaragua (monog.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat.

[a] *Myiarchus tuberculifer brunneiceps* LAWRENCE: Nearest to *M. t. nigriceps*, but crown not so dark, deep brown rather than black; back of a brighter greenish tone; bill more slender.

Four specimens from the Panama Railroad (Lion Hill) examined.

[b] Miller and Griscom (l.c., p. 7) suggest Bonilla, eastern Costa Rica, as type locality.

Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 644, 1907—part, Nicaraguan and Costa Rican references and localities only; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 693, 1910—Costa Rica, except extreme southwestern section (crit.); Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Novit., 159, p. 7, 1925—southeastern Nicaragua and Costa Rica, except extreme northwest and southwest portions (crit.).

Myiarchus lawrencii bangsi (not of Nelson) Ferry, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 269, 1910—Turrialba Station and Guayabo, Costa Rica.

Range: Southeastern Nicaragua and Costa Rica (except extreme northwest and southwest portions)[a].

15: Costa Rica (San José 2, Bolson 1, Turrialba 1, Guayabo 11).

***Myiarchus tuberculifer connectens** *Miller* and *Griscom*[b]. Matagalpa Flycatcher.

Myiarchus lawrencii connectens Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Novit., 159, p. 6, 1925—Las Cañas, Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

Myiarchus lawrencii (not *Muscicapa lawrenceii* Giraud) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 256, 1907—part, spec. r-b′, Guatemala and Honduras; (?) q Belize, Brit. Honduras.

Myiarchus lawrencii lawrencii (not of Giraud) Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 39, p. 148, 1903—Ceiba and Yaruca, Honduras; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 642, 1907—part, Guatemala and (?) British Honduras.

Myiarchus lawrenceii Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 106, 1907—Los Amates, Lake Amatitlan, Lake Atitlan, Patulul, and San José, Guatemala.

Myiarchus lawrenceii nigricapillus (not of Cabanis) Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 17, p. 44, 1904—part, Guatemala and Honduras; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 644, 1907—part, Honduras.

Range: Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua (except southeastern portion).

20: Guatemala (Patulul, Solola 3; San José, Esquintla 2; Laguna, Guatemala 1; Los Amates, Izabel 7; Lake Amatitlan 1; Lake Atitlan 2); Nicaragua (San Geronimo, Chinandega 2, San Raphael del Norte 1, Matagalpa 1).

[a] The range is given here in accordance with Miller and Griscom's definition, though our specimens from Turrialba and Guayabo have much blacker heads than those from San José and Bolson and are hardly distinguishable from a single Boruca bird which I take to be *M. t. bangsi.*

[b] *Myiarchus tuberculifer connectens* Miller and Griscom: "Similar to *M. t. lawrenceii* in coloration, but with much shorter wing, and proportionately larger bill, in this respect resembling *M. t. nigricapillus*, of Costa Rica." (Miller and Griscom, l.c.).

Owing to lack of material of the Mexican form I am not in a position to judge the value of this recently discriminated form. A single male from San Luis Potosi is rather smaller than the majority of our Guatemalan skins.

***Myiarchus tuberculifer lawrenceii** (*Giraud*). LAWRENCE'S FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa lawrencei GIRAUD, Sixteen New Spec. Texas Birds, p. [9], pl. [2], fig. 1, 1841—"Texas," probably Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Myiarchus rufomarginatus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 73, 1859—Mexico.

Myiarchus lawrenci SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 256, 1888—part, spec. b, c, Orizaba.

Myiarchus lawrencei NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **17**, p. 42, 1904—Mexico (monog., range).

Myiarchus lawrenceii lawrencei RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 642, 1907—part, eastern and southern Mexico (monog.); PHILLIPS, Auk, **28**, p. 79, 1911—Alta Mira, Yerba Buena, Montelunga, Galindo, Rio Martinez, Rio Cruz, and Santa Leonor, Tamaulipas; MILLER and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., **159**, p. 7, 1925—Mexico from Nuevo Leon to Vera Cruz and probably Chiapas and Tabasco (crit.).

Range: Eastern and southern Mexico, from Nuevo Leon to Vera Cruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas.

1: Mexico (Valles, San Luis Potosi 1).

***Myiarchus tuberculifer platyrhynchus** *Ridgway*. COZUMEL FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus platyrhynchus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **3**, p. 23, 1885—Cozumel Island, Yucatan.

Myiarchus lawrencei platyrhynchus NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **17**, p. 45, 1904—Cozumel Island, Peninsula of Yucatan, and coast region of Campeche and Tabasco (monog.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 648, 1907—same range (monog., full synonymy).

Myiarchus lawrencii (not of GIRAUD) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 256, 1888—part, spec. g-p, Yucatan and Cozumel Island.

(?) *Myiarchus lawrencei lawrencei* PETERS, Auk, **30**, p. 376, 1913—Camp Mengel and Xcopen, Terre Quintana Roo.

Range: Cozumel Island; Yucatan, Campeche, and eastern Tabasco (Frontera, Monte Cristo); (?) Terre Quintana Roo.

5: Yucatan (Rio Lagatos 3; Cozumel Island 2).

***Myiarchus tuberculifer querulus** *Nelson*. QUERULOUS FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus lawrencei querulus NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **17**, p. 47, 1904—Los Reyes, Michoacan, Mexico; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 647, 1907—southwestern Mexico (monog., full synonymy).

Range: Southwestern Mexico, in states of Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Hidalgo, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Colima, and southern Sinaloa.

4: Jalisco (Tuxpam 2); Guerrero (Iguala 2).

Myiarchus tuberculifer tresmariae *Nelson*. Tres Marias Flycatcher.

Myiarchus lawrencei tresmariae Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **17**, p. 49, 1904—Maria Madre Island, Tepic, Mexico; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 649, 1907—Tres Marias Islands (monog.).

Myiarchus lawrenci (not of Giraud) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 256, 1888—part, spec. e, f, Tres Marias Islands.

Range: Tres Marias Islands, Territory of Tepic, Mexico.

***Myiarchus tuberculifer olivascens** *Ridgway*. Olivaceous Flycatcher.

Myiarchus lawrencei olivascens Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **2**, p. 91, 1884—Santa Efigenia, Oaxaca; Nelson, l.c., **17**, p. 48, 1904—southern Arizona and thence south in western Mexico, west of the Sierra Madre to northern Tepic (monog.); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 649, 1907—southern Arizona to Tepic (monog., full synonymy); Swarth, Pacific Coast Avif., **10**, p. 41, 1914—Arizona.

Range: Southern Arizona and southward through western and southwestern Mexico (in states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero, and Oaxaca to northern Tepic); accidental in Colorado (Fort Lyon).

15: Arizona (Calabasas 1, Huachuca Mountains 10, Santa Rita Mountains 3); Colima (Colima 1).

***Myiarchus barbirostris** (*Swainson*). Sad Flycatcher.

Tyrannula barbirostris Swainson, Philos. Mag., (n.s.), **1**, p. 367, 1827—"Mexico"; Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 85 (note on type).

Myiobius tristis Gosse, Birds Jam., p. 167, 1847—Jamaica; idem, Illust. Birds Jam., pl. 41, 1849.

Blacicus barbirostris Salvin, Cat. Strickland Coll., p. 316, 1882—Jamaica (crit.); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 244, 1888—Jamaica; Cory, Birds W. Ind., p. 128, 1889—Jamaica.

Myiarchus barbirostris Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 652, 1907—Jamaica (monog., full bibliography).

Range: Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

6: Jamaica (Kingston 1, Priestmans River 2, Maryland, St. Andrew 1, unspecified 2).

***Myiarchus semirufus** *Sclater* and *Salvin*. STEERE'S FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus semirufus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 138, pl. 11—Pacasmayo, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1879, p. 236—Pacasmayo; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 203—Chepen; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 325, 1884—Pacasmayo, Chepen, Tumbez, Guadalupe, Peru; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 263, 1888—Pacasmayo; BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, p. 455, 1918—Sullana, Piura.

Range: Arid littoral of Peru (in depts. Tumbez, Piura, Lambayeque, and Libertad).

2: Peru (Chimbote 1, Trujillo 1).

Genus **HYLONAX** Ridgway[a].

Hylonax RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 210, 1905—type by orig. desig. *Myiarchus validus* CABANIS.

***Hylonax validus** (*Cabanis*). GOSSE'S FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus validus CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13 (1), p. 351, 1847—one of the West Indian Islands; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 252, 1888—Moneague and Spanishtown, Jamaica; CORY, Birds West Ind., p. 124, 1889—Jamaica.

Tyrannula gossii KAUP[b], P. Z. S. Lond., 19, "1851," p. 51, Oct. 1852—Jamaica.

Hylonax validus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 814, 1907—Jamaica (monog., full bibliography).

Range: Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

4: Jamaica (Kingston 2, near Spanishtown 1, unspecified 1).

Genus **ERIBATES** Ridgway.

Eribates RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 606, 1893—type *Myiobius magnirostris* GOULD.

***Eribates magnirostris** (*Gould*). GALAPAGOS FLYCATCHER.

Tyrannula magnirostris GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Part 3, pl. 8, July 1838.

Myiobius magnirostris GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Part 9, p. 48, July 1839—Chatham Island, Galapagos Archipelago.

Myiarchus magnirostris SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 262, 1888—Bindloe, Indefatigable, and Abingdon Islands; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 19, p. 569, 1896—Albemarle, Duncan, Charles, Hood, Chatham, Barrington,

[a] Mr. Ridgway refers the genus to the family Cotingidae, but for reasons explained elsewhere we are not prepared to adopt this course until anatomical researches have decided its systematic position.

[b] *Tyrannula gossii* BONAPARTE (Consp. Av., 1, p. 189, 1850) is a nomen nudum, being exclusively based on *Tyrannus crinitus* GOSSE (Birds Jam., p. 186, 1847), where no description is given.

Indefatigable, Jervis, James, Bindloe, and Abingdon Islands; ROTHSCHILD and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 6, p. 172, 1899—Chatham, Charles, Gardner, Hood, Barrington, James, Duncan, Indefatigable, Jervis, Albemarle, Narborough, Abingdon, Bindloe, and Wenman Islands; idem, l.c., 9, p. 402, 1902—Chatham, Abingdon, and Duncan Islands (nest descr.); SNODGRASS and HELLER, Proc. Wash. Ac. Sci., 5, p. 269, 1904—all islands except Wenman, Culpepper, and Tower.

Eribates magnirostris RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat., 50, Part 4, p. 605, 1907—Galapagos Islands (monog.).

Range: Galapagos Archipelago (Albemarle, Narborough, Duncan, Charles, Hood, Chatham, Barrington, Indefatigable, Jervis, James, Bindloe, Wenman, and Abingdon Islands).

1: Galapagos (Bindloe Island 1).

Genus **NESOTRICCUS** Townsend[a].

Nesotriccus TOWNSEND, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 27, p. 124, 1895—type *Nesotriccus ridgwayi* TOWNSEND.

Nesotriccus ridgwayi *Townsend.* COCOS ISLAND FLYCATCHER.

Nesotriccus ridgwayi TOWNSEND, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 27, p. 124, 1895—Cocos Island; SNODGRASS and HELLER, Proc. Wash. Ac. Sci., 4, p. 518, 1902—Cocos Island (descr.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 481, 1907—Cocos Island (monog.); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 709, 1910—Cocos Island.

Range: Cocos Island, off the Gulf of Panama[b].

Genus **DELTARHYNCHUS** Ridgway.

Deltarhynchus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 606, Oct. 1893—type by orig. desig. *Myiarchus flammulatus* LAWRENCE.

Deltarhynchus flammulatus (*Lawrence*). FLAMMULATED FLYCATCHER.

Myiarchus flammulatus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 11, "1876," p. 71, pub. Feb. 1875—Cacoprieto, Oaxaca, Mexico; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 263, 1888—Tehuantepec; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Aves, 2, p. 96, pl. 37, fig. 2, 1889—"Mazatlan," Tehuantepec.

Deltarhynchus flammulatus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 508, 1907—southern Mexico (monog.).

Range: Southwestern and southern Mexico, in states of Jalisco (La Palma), Guerrero (Naranjo, La Lagunilla), Oaxaca (Cacoprieto), and Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutierrez).

[a] *Nesotriccus* TOWNSEND is nearly allied to *Eribates* RIDGWAY, but differs by somewhat narrower, more depressed bill with more strongly ridged culmen, shorter tail and wing, and longer outermost primary.

[b] Three specimens examined.

Genus NUTTALLORNIS Ridgway.

Nuttallornis RIDGWAY, Man. North Amer. Birds, p. 337, Sept. 1887—type *Tyrannus borealis* SWAINSON = *Muscicapa mesoleuca* LICHTENSTEIN.

*Nuttallornis mesoleucus (*Lichtenstein*). OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa mesoleuca LICHTENSTEIN, Preis-Verz. Mexik. Vögel, p. 2, 1830—Mexico (the type examined in the Berlin Museum was obtained by Deppe at Oaxaca[a]); CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 11, p. 58, 1863 (reprint).

Tyrannus borealis SWAINSON in Richardson, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 141, pl. 35, Feb. 1832—Cumberland House, Banks of the Saskatchewan, lat. 54° north.

"*Muscicapa cooperi*, *M. inornata* NOB., Nat. Sci. Philad. et D. Cooper in litt." (sic) NUTTALL, Man. Orn. U. S. and Canada, 1, p. 282, 1832—Mount Auburn, near Boston, Massachusetts.

Contopus mesoleucus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, p. 43, 1859—Orizaba, Mexico and Guatemala.

Contopus borealis SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 234, 1888 (monog.).

Nuttallornis borealis RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 505, 1907—North America, in winter south to northern South America (monog., full bibliography); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 704, 1910—Costa Rica; FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 268, 1910—Guayabo; PHILLIPS, Auk, 28, p. 78, 1911—Galindo, Guiaves, Portrero, Realito, and Montelunga, Tamaulipas; SWARTH, Pacific Coast Avif., 10, p. 42, 1914—Arizona; GRINNELL, l.c., 11, p. 91, 1915—California; SAUNDERS, l.c., 14, p. 86, 1917—Montana; NOBLE, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 533, 1919—Newfoundland; HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 60, 1920—Yahuarmayo, Dept. Puno, Peru; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 353, 1922—Cincinnati and Pueblo Viejo, Santa Marta.

Nuttallornis borealis majorinus BANGS and PENARD[b], Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 90, 1921—Pine Flats, north fork of San Gabriel River, Los Angeles County, California; BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 219, 1922—Mount Sapo, Darien.

Range: Breeding from central Alaska, southern Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to northern Lower California, Arizona, and western Texas, and also northern Michigan, New York, and Massachusetts south in mountains to North Carolina; migrating through Mexico and Central America and wintering in northern South America, from Venezuela[c] and Colombia to Peru.

[a] The type, an adult male in good condition (No. 2402, Berlin Museum), is a specimen of the smaller eastern form (wing 103; tail 74).

[b] Western birds are undeniably larger, but the difference, which can only be appreciated in properly sexed specimens, should be confirmed by larger series of breeding birds.

[c] An adult male (wing 112½; tail 77) from Galipán, Cerro del Avila, near Caracas, October 28, 1913, S. M. Klages coll., in Munich Museum.

28: California (Pasadena 1); Arizona (Huachuca Mountains 5, Santa Rita Mountains 1); Washington (Prescott 1); Colorado (Berthoud's Pass 1, Coulter 1, Fort Lyon 1, unspecified 1); Illinois (Chicago 4, Joliet 3, Lake Forest 1, Beach 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam 2); Texas (Cameron 1); Costa Rica (Guayabo 1, San José 2); Peru (Rio Colorado, Chanchamayo 1).

Genus **MYIOCHANES** Cabanis and Heine[a].

Contopus (not *Contipus* Marseul 1853) Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 3, p. 479, 1855—type by orig. desig. *Muscicapa virens* Linnaeus.

Syrichtha (not *Syrichtus* Boisduval 1833) Bonaparte[b], Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 36, 1857—type by monotypy "*Syrichtha curtipes* Bonaparte ex Swainson," = *Tyrannula curtipes* Swainson.

Myiochanes Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 71, 1859—new name for *Syrichtha* Bonaparte, preoccupied.

Horizopus Oberholser, Auk, 16, p. 331, 1899—type by orig. desig. *Muscicapa virens* Linnaeus.

*Myiochanes virens (*Linnaeus*). Wood Pewee.

Muscicapa virens Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 327, 1766—based on *Muscicapa carolinensis cinerea* Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 368, 1760, Carolina.

Muscicapa querula Vieillot, Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. sept., 1, p. 68, pl. 39, 1807 (?)—"au centre des États-Unis."

Muscicapa rapax Wilson, Amer. Orn., 2, p. 81, pl. 13, fig. 5, 1810—locality not specified.

Contopus albicollis Lawrence, Ann. New York Ac. Sci., 3, p. 156, 1885—Yucatan (see Oberholser, Auk, 16, p. 333, 1899).

Contopus vicinus Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 576, Aug. 1888—Swan Island, Caribbean Sea.

Contopus virens Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 238, 1888 (monog.).

Myiochanes virens Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 518, 1907 (monog., full bibliography); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 703, 1910—

[a] *Planchesia* Bonaparte (Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 36, 1857) is possibly an earlier name for this group of Flycatchers. The type species which Bonaparte, without doubt erroneously, identified with *Muscicapa fuliginosa* Gmelin 1789 (based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 574, fig. 1, Cayenne—an irrecognizable figure) appears to be *Myiochanes cinereus surinamensis* (Penard and Penard). Unfortunately, the original example cannot be found in the Museum at Caen.

Planchesia pullata Penard (Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 7, p. 21, 1919) lately proposed for the "Gobe-mouche brun, de Cayenne" of Daubenton (Pl. enl. 574, fig. 1) is long antedated by *Muscicapa arausiaca* Müller (Natursyst., Suppl., p. 171, 1776), having the same basis.

[b] *Syrichta* Bonaparte (Ann. Sci. Nat., 4th ser., Zool., 1, p. 133, 1854) is a nomen nudum.

Costa Rica; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 473, 1917—Dabeiba, San Agustin, and Villavicencio, Colombia; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 353, 1922—Bonda, Cincinnati, Mamatoco, and La Tigrera, Colombia.

Range: Eastern North America, breeding from Manitoba, Ontario, southern Quebec, and Prince Edward Island to southern Texas and central Florida, west to eastern Nebraska, wintering from Nicaragua south to Peru.

69: Massachusetts (Dedham 1, Brookline 1, Taunton 2); Connecticut (East Hartford 3); New Jersey (Englewood 1); Maryland (Laurel 1); Wisconsin (Woodruff 8, Beaver Dam 12); Illinois (Chicago 5, Grand Chain 1, Lake Forest 2, Henry 2, Palos 1, Hegewish 1, Desplaines River 1, Olive Branch 1, Worth 1, Beach 2, Fox Lake 1, Joliet 4); Missouri (Vicksburg 2, Holly Springs 1); Texas (Corpus Christi 2); Florida (Gainesville 1, Key West 5); Costa Rica (Limon 5); Peru (Rio Colorado, Chanchamayo 2).

***Myiochanes richardsonii richardsonii** (*Swainson*). WESTERN WOOD PEWEE.

Tyrannula richardsonii SWAINSON in Richardson, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 146, pl. 46, lower fig., Feb. 1832—Cumberland House, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Contopus veliei CONES, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 61, in text—Fort Whipple, Arizona.

Contopus richardsonii saturatus BISHOP, Auk, 17, p. 116, 1900—Haines, Alaska.

Contopus richardsoni SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 239, 1888—part.

Myiochanes richardsonii richardsonii RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 521, 1907 (monog., full bibliography); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 702, 1910—Costa Rica; HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1136—Loma Hermosa, Colombia; SWARTH, Pacific Coast Avif., 10, p. 42, 1914—Arizona; GRINNELL, l.c., 11, p. 91, 1915—California.

Myiochanes richardsoni DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 105, 1907—Lake Atitlan, Guatemala; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 474, 1917—Chocó, Buenavista (Nariño), near San Agustin, Buenavista (above Villavicencio), Colombia.

Range: Western North America, breeding from central Alaska, southern Mackenzie, central Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba south to northern Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, wintering in Central America, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

39: California (Los Gatos 2, Santa Cruz Mountains 1, Palo Alto 1, Paicines 1, Chaparal 1, Santa Monica 1, Mount Diablo 1); Arizona

(Camp Lowell 1, Calabasas 6, Huachuca Mountains 6); Colorado (Fort Lyon 8, Yampa 1, Pueblo 1, Williams Range, Routt Co. 2); Mexico (Babicora, Chihuahua 4); Guatemala (Lake Atitlan 1); Peru (Vista Alegre, Dept. Huánuco 1).

***Myiochanes richardsonii peninsulae** (*Brewster*). Large-billed Wood Pewee.

Contopus richardsonii peninsulae Brewster, Auk, 8, p. 144, 1891—Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California; idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 41, p. 120, 1902—Cape San Lucas district (habits).

Myiochanes richardsonii peninsulae Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 525, 1907—southern extremity of Lower California (monog.).

Range: Southern extremity of Lower California, southward in winter to southeastern Mexico (Tapana, Oaxaca).

4: Lower California (Sierra de la Laguna 4).

Myiochanes richardsonii sordidulus (*Sclater*). Mexican Wood Pewee.

Contopus sordidulus Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, p. 43, June 1859—southern Mexico and Guatemala (the marked type examined in British Museum is from Orizaba[a]); idem, Ibis, 1859, p. 441—Orizaba and Guatemala.

Contopus plebeius Cabanis and Heine[b], Mus. Hein., 2, p. 71, Sept. 1859 (or later)—Mexico (types) and Costa Rica; Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 539—Monterico, Peru (spec. examined); idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 319, 1884—Monterico.

Contopus richardsoni (not of Swainson) Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 231, 1862—part, spec. a-e, Orizaba, Coban, Vera Paz, Guatemala; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 239, 1888—part.

Myiochanes richardsonii sordidulus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 525, 1907—southern Mexico and highlands of Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 701, 1910—Costa Rica (breeding).

Horizopus richardsonii sordidulus Bangs, Auk, 24, p. 302, 1907—Boruca, Costa Rica.

Contopus sp. Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 13, 1899—Rio Peripa, Ecuador (teste Berlepsch in MS.).

[a] It is spec. i of *C. richardsoni* Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 239.

[b] Although I have not seen the types, I have little doubt *C. plebeius* is synonymous with *C. sordidulus*, since a specimen from Monterico (Peru), belonging to the Warsaw Museum, which had been transmitted to, and identified by Cabanis himself proves to be identical with the small dark race of Central America. Besides the type from Orizaba and several Guatemalan specimens, I have seen two from San José, one Bogotá skin, and the adult male from Monterico, Peru. Those from South America, although their date of capture is not recorded on the labels, were no doubt taken in winter time.

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Tabasco, and Chiapas), Guatemala, Costa Rica, and western Panama (Chiriqui), in winter south to Colombia (Bogotá), Ecuador (Rio Peripa), and Peru (Monterico, Dept. Ayacucho).

***Myiochanes cinereus cinereus** (*Spix*). ASH-COLORED PEWEE.

Platyrhynchus cinereus SPIX, Av. Bras., **2**, p. 11, pl. 13, fig. 2, 1825—"in sylvis flum. Amazonum" errore, we suggest Rio de Janeiro (type lost)[a].

Tyrannula curtipes SWAINSON, Ornith. Drawings, Part 5, pl. 54, 1836 (?)—Brazil.

Muscipeta cana (CUVIER MS.) PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **7**, livr. 3, p. 333, 1855—"Brésil, coll. Delalande" = Rio de Janeiro.

Contopus pileatus RIDGWAY[b], Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **8**, p. 21, 1885—locality unknown (type in American Museum of Natural History, New York examined).

Myiochanes cinereus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 116, 1868—Registo do Sai, Rio de Janeiro, Ypanema (São Paulo), and Curytiba (Paraná) (spec. examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., p. 331, 1870—Mocambo and Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 89, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 245, 1888—part, spec. b-d, Rio, Ypanema, and São Paulo; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 203, 1899—Iguapé, São Paulo; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 645, 1906 (crit.); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1914—Alto Paraná.

Blacicus pileatus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 135, 1902—Sapucay, Paraguay.

Blacicus cinereus IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 293, 1907—Itararé, Caconde, Yporanga, São Sebastião, and Ubatuba, São Paulo; CHROSTOWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, **5**, p. 482, 498, 1912—Vera Guarany, Paraná.

Blacicus cinereus pileatus IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 293, 1907—Jaboticabal, Baurú, Barretos, Bebdouro, and Avanhandava, São Paulo (crit.).

Myiochanes cinereus pileatus CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 594—Sapucay, Paraguay.

Myiochanes cinereus cinereus HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 131, 1912—wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Minas Geraës and Espirito Santo to Paraná (crit., diag.).

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Minas Geraës (Lagoa Santa; Mocambo; Agua Suja, near Bagagem) and Espirito Santo (Victoria) south to Paraná, and adjoining districts of Argentina (Misiones) and Paraguay (Sapucay, Alto Paraná)[c].

[a] See Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 645 (crit.).

[b] The type of *C. pileatus* proves to be identical with specimens from Minas Geraës and Rio de Janeiro, viz. the dark form of southeastern Brazil.

[c] Material examined.—Brazil: Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraës 4; Victoria, Espirito Santo 1; Rio de Janeiro 2, Registo do Sai, Rio 1; São Paulo, São Paulo 1, Ypanema 3, São Sebastião 4, Victoria 3, Itararé 1, Araçatuba 1, Jaboticabal 1, Rio Paranapanema 1; Curytiba, Paraná 1; unspecified (type of *C. pileatus*) 1. Argentina, Misiones 1: Puerto Segundo, Caraguatay 3.

6: Brazil (São Paulo 1, Araçatuba, São Paulo 1); Argentina, Misiones (Puerto Segundo 1, Caraguatay 3).

***Myiochanes cinereus pallescens** subsp. nov.[a] DUSKY-CAPPED PEWEE.

Myiochanes cinereus (not *Platyrhynchus cinereus* SPIX) FORBES, Ibis, 1881, p. 343 —Quipapá and Macuca, Pernambuco (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 245, 1888—part, spec. a, Pernambuco.

Contopus brachytarsus (not of SCLATER) WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 608— Campo Santo, Salta; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 156, 1888— Salta; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 11, 1895—Colonia Risso, Paraguay (spec. examined).

Blacicus brachytarsus LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 8, p. 187, 1902— Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 50, 1905—Tucumán.

Myiochanes brachytarsus DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 346, 1910—Salta and Tucumán (ex WHITE and LILLO).

Blacicus pileatus (not *Contopus pileatus* RIDGWAY) REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 76, 1910; p. 165, 1925—below Queimadas, Rio Parnahyba, Piauhy (spec. examined).

Myiochanes cinereus pileatus HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 203, 1909 —Tucumán; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 131, 1912—part, Paraguay, Argentina (Tucumán), Pernambuco, and Piauhy (crit., characters).

Blacicus cinereus subsp. *pileatus* LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 42, 1909—Vipos (Tucumán) and Ledesma (Jujuy).

Myiochanes cinereus subsp. *pileatus* DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 347, 1910—Vipos and Ledesma (ex LILLO).

Range: Interior of Brazil, in states of Maranhão (Ponto, Canella), Piauhy (below Queimadas, Rio Parnahyba), Pernambuco, Bahia (Rio

[a] *Myiochanes cinereus pallescens* subsp. nov.

Type from São Marcello, Rio Preto, State of Bahia, Brazil, in Field Museum of Natural History, No. 53497. Adult female. April 3, 1914. R. H. Becker.

Adult (sexes alike).—Similar to *M. c. cinereus*, but decidedly paler throughout; pileum dusky rather than blackish; back lighter olive gray, the larger upper wing-coverts with suggestions of pale apical edges; breast and sides much paler grayish, throat dingy whitish; under tail-coverts and an extensive area in the middle of the abdomen pale yellowish or yellowish white. Wing (male) 73-77, (female) 68-72; tail 66-69, (female) 62-65.

Remarks.—In coloration, this form closely approaches *M. cinereus bogotensis* and *M. c. andinus*, but may be distinguished by less white on the throat and the indistinct (or barely suggested) wing bands. In worn plumage when all colors become paler and duller, certain specimens of *M. c. cinereus* run pretty close, but freshly-molted birds of the two races can easily be told apart. An example from Paraguay (Colonia Risso) and two from Tucumán are also referable to this form. Birds from the interior of São Paulo and southern Parayuay, formerly referred to the present race, I now think should undoubtedly go with *M. c. cinereus*.

Material examined.—Brazil: below Queimadas, Rio Parnahyba, Piauhy 1; Ponto (Canella), Maranhão 1, Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão 1; Quipapá, Pernambuco 1; São Marcello, Rio Preto, Bahia 1; Piraputanga, Matto Grosso 1; Paraguay: Colonia Risso 1. Argentina, Prov. Tucumán: Manantial 1, Tafi Viejo 1.

Preto) and Matto Grosso, south to northern Paraguay (Colonia Risso[a]); northern Argentina (prov. Tucumán, Salta, and Jujuy).

5: Brazil (São Marcello, Rio Preto, Bahia 1; Ponto, Canella, Maranhão 1, Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão 1; Piraputanga, Matto Grosso 1); Argentina (Tafi Viejo, Tucumán 1).

Myiochanes cinereus surinamensis (*Penard* and *Penard*)[b]. SURINAM PEWEE.

C[ontopus] b[rachytarsus] surinamensis PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, **2**, p. 259, in text, 1910—Surinam.

Blacicus brachytarsus guianarum HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., **24**, p. 411, 1917—near Paramaribo, Surinam (type examined).

Contopus brachytarsus (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 578—Mexiana (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 240, 1888—part, spec. a′, b′, Guiana and Mexiana.

Horizopus brachytarsus depressirostris (not *Contopus depressirostris* RIDGWAY) BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 50, 1902—Altagracia, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela (spec. examined).

Myiochanes brachytarsus andinus (not *Empidonax andinus* TACZANOWSKI) BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 128, 1908—Cayenne; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 130—Marajó; idem, l.c., p. 131, 1912—part, Cayenne, Mexiana, Marajó, Orinoco.

Myiochanes brachytarsus CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 243, 1916—Altagracia, Rio Orinoco.

Blacicus andinus CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 225, 1921—Abary River, British Guiana.

Range: Northern Brazil (Islands of Mexiana and Marajó); French, Dutch, and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Altagracia, Rio Orinoco).

***Myiochanes cinereus bogotensis** (*Bonaparte*)[c]. CARIBBEAN PEWEE.

[a] *Sylvia sylvestris* VIEILLOT (Tabl. enc. méth., Orn., **2**, livr. 89, p. 457, 1820—based on Azara, No. 168, Paraguay) which Bertoni (Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1913) thinks might be referable to the present species appears to me unidentifiable. Compared to *Serpophaga nigricans*, the under parts, in *M. c. pallescens*, are certainly not darker.

[b] *Myiochanes cinereus surinamensis* (PENARD and PENARD): Closely allied to *M. c. bogotensis*, but distinctly smaller and under parts paler, the chest and sides being of a clearer grayish (less tinged with olive), while the middle of the abdomen is more yellowish white. Wing (male) 70-72, (female) 66½-69; tail 61-63, (female) 55-59½.

Two specimens from the islands in the delta of the Amazon are identical with the Guianan ones, while a single female from the Orinoco (Altagracia) approaches *bogotensis* in coloration.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 9. Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo 1. Brazil: Mexiana 1, Cachoeira, Marajó 1. Venezuela: Altagracia, Rio Orinoco 1.

[c] *Myiochanes cinereus bogotensis* (BONAPARTE): Nearly allied to *M. c. brachytarsus*, but with smaller bill; upper parts slightly more grayish, with the crown

Tyrannula bogotensis Bonaparte[a], Consp. Av., **1**, p. 190, 1850—Columbia = Bogotá.

Contopus bogotensis Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 87—near Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Myiobius virens (not *Muscicapa virens* Linnaeus) Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 226, 1866—Trinidad.

Contopus brachytarsus (not of Sclater) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168—Pilar and Caracas; idem, l.c., p. 628—San Esteban; idem, l.c., 1870, p. 781—Mérida; Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **7**, p. 173, 1884—Trinidad; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 240, 1888—part, spec. w-z, Bogotá, Caracas, San Esteban, Venezuela; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 54, 1892—Carúpano; Chapman, l.c., **6**, p. 43, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad; Phelps, Auk, **14**, p. 365, 1897— San Antonio, Bermudez; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **12**, p. 137, 1898—Santa Marta; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 143, 1900—Minca and Cacagualito; idem, l.c., **21**, p. 282, 1905—Bonda (nest and eggs descr.).

Blacicus andinus (not *Empidonax andinus* Taczanowski) Oberholser, Auk, **16**, p. 336, 1899—part, Colombia east to Trinidad.

Blacicus brachytarsus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 25, 1906—Caparo, Pointe Gourde, and Valencia, Trinidad.

Horizopus brachytarsus Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **1**, p. 190, 1906—Aripo, Trinidad.

Myiochanes brachytarsus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 526, 1907—part, Colombian, Venezuelan, and Trinidad references and localities; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **1**, p. 363, 1908—Aripo and Carenage, Trinidad; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 474, 1917—El Consuelo, above Honda.

Myiochanes cinereus andinus (not *Empidonax andinus* Taczanowski) Hellmayr, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 131, 1912—part, Venezuela (excl. Altagracia) and Trinidad; idem and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 84, 1912—Las Quiguas, Carabobo.

Myiochanes brachytarsus subsp. Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 352, 1922—Don Diego, Minca, Dibulla, and Mamatoco, Santa Marta region.

Range: Island of Trinidad; north coast of Venezuela, east to Bermudez, west to Mérida; Colombia (Santa Marta region; Magdalena Valley; Bogotá).

6: Venezuela (Caracas 3, Macuto, Caracas 1; Maracay, Aragua 1).

less dusky; lower surface decidedly paler, the chest less shaded with grayish, the abdomen lighter yellowish in the middle. Wing (male) 73-79, (female) 70½-75; tail 64-70; bill 12-13.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Caparo 19, Aripo 2, Valencia 1, Carenage 2, Chaguaramas 1, Macacas 1. Venezuela: vicinity of Cumaná, Bermudez 6; Caracas 4; Maracay, Aragua 2; Las Quiguas, Carabobo 1; Mts. near Bucarito, Tocuyo, Lara 1. Colombia: Bogotá 2.

[a] Except for an obvious pen-slip—it should read "*secunda* et tertia [remigibus] inter se aequalibus" instead of "*prima* et tertia . . . . . ."—Bonaparte's short diagnosis applies fairly well to the Pewee of northern South America.

Myiochanes cinereus canescens *Chapman*[a]. CHAPMAN'S PEWEE.

Myiochanes nigrescns canescens CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Nov., **231**, p. 7, 1926—Rio Negro, Dept. San Martin, Peru.

Range: Northeastern Peru (Rio Negro, between Chachapoyas and Moyobamba, Dept, San Martin).

Myiochanes cinereus nigrescens *Sclater* and *Salvin*[b]. BLACKISH PEWEE.

Myiochanes nigrescens SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 157—Sarayacu, Ecuador; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 246, 1888—Gualaquiza and Sarayacu; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 13, 1899—Rio Santiago, Ecuador.

Myiochanes cinereus nigrescens HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 132, 1912—eastern Ecuador (diag.).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu, Gualaquiza, Rio Santiago).

***Myiochanes cinereus punensis** (*Lawrence*)[c]. LAWRENCE'S PEWEE.

Contopus punensis LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., N. Y., **9**, p. 236, 1869—Puna Island, Ecuador (=juv.); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1877, p. 474—Lechugal, Prov. Tumbez; idem. l.c., 1880, p. 203—Callacate (spec. examined); idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 319, 1884—Junin, Lechugal, Chota, and Callacate; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 558—Guayaquil (spec. examined); SALVIN, Nov. Zool., **2**, p. 12, 1895—Cajabamba, Viña, Succha, and Chusgon (Huamachuco).

Empidonax andinus TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 539—vicinity of Junin, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 235—Chota, Peru (spec. examined).

Contopus brachytarsus (not *Empidonax brachytarsus* SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 240, 1888—part, spec. c', Chota.

[a] *Myiochanes cinereus canescens* CHAPMAN: "Resembling *M. c. nigrescens*, but grayer throughout, the crown dark mouse gray instead of black, the under parts deep neutral gray, instead of dark mouse gray." (Chapman l.c.).

[b] *Myiochanes cinereus nigrescens* SCLATER and SALVIN: Nearest to *M. c. cinereus*, but crown deep black instead of sooty black; back and wing-coverts darker, more sooty gray, and under parts uniform light sooty gray, without any yellowish tinge on anal region and under tail-coverts. Wing (one adult) 70; tail 62; bill 13.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Sarayacu 1.

[c] *Myiochanes cinereus punensis* (LAWRENCE): In coloration closely similar to *M. c. bogotensis*, but bill much larger; upper parts somewhat more grayish (almost smoke gray) and light wing-bands more pronounced. Wing (male) 73-76, (female) 68-70; tail 64-69; bill 14-15.

With the more satisfactory material now available I have no difficulty in separating the Peruvian birds from those of the Venezuelan north coast to which I had formerly applied the name *E. andinus*. An authentic specimen of the latter in the British Museum agrees with our own series, and two skins from Guayaquil (*C. punensis*) do not differ either as far as I can see. Lawrence's term, thus, becomes the proper appellation of the large-billed Pacific form of the South American Pewee.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Guayaquil 2. Peru: Chota (*Empidonax andinus* TACZANOWSKI) 1, Callacate 1, Hacienda Limon 5, Hacienda Llagueda 2, Choquisongo 2, Santa Eulalia 2.

Contopus virens (not *Muscicapa virens* LINNAEUS) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 238, 1888—part, spec. r',s', Puna Island.

Blacicus punensis OBERHOLSER, Auk, 16, p. 336, 1899—Puna Island.

Blacicus andinus OBERHOLSER, Auk, 16, p. 336, 1899—part, Peru.

Myiochanes punensis RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 512, 1907—western Ecuador and northwestern Peru (diag.); BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, p. 455, 1918—Huancabamba, Peru.

Myiochanes b[rachytarsus] punensis BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 128, in text, 1908—Guayaquil (crit.).

Myiochanes cinereus punensis HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 132, 1912—western Ecuador.

Myiochanes cinereus andinus HELLMAYR, l.c., p. 131, 1912—part, Choquisongo and Junin, Peru.

Range: Southwestern Ecuador (from Manabi south) and Peru (in depts. Tumbez, Piura, Cajamarca, Libertad, Lima, and Junin).

9: Peru (Hacienda Limon, ten miles west of Balsas 5, Hacienda Llagueda, northeast of Otuzco, Dept. Libertad 2; Santa Eulalia, Dept. Lima 2).

Myiochanes cinereus rhizophora *Dwight* and *Griscom*[a]. GUANACASTE PEWEE.

Myiochanes brachytarsus rhizophora DWIGHT and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., 142, p. 3, 1924—Punta Piedra, Guanacaste, Costa Rica.

Range: Pacific coast of Costa Rica, in Province of Guanacaste (Punta Piedra).

***Myiochanes cinereus brachytarsus** (*Sclater*). SHORT-LEGGED PEWEE.

Empidonax brachytarsus SCLATER, Ibis, 1, p. 441, 1859—Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Contopus schottii LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 202, 1869—Mérida, Yucatan.

Contopus depressirostris RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, p. 403, footnote, April 1884—Los Sábalos, Nicaragua.

Contopus brachytarsus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 240, 1888—part, spec. a-v, Santecomapam and Cordoba (Mexico), Yucatan, Cozumel Island, Guatemala, Calovevora, Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 86, 1889—part, Mexico to Panama.

Blacicus brachytarsus OBERHOLSER, Auk, 16, p. 336, 1899—southeastern Mexico.

[a] *Myiochanes cinereus rhizophora* DWIGHT and GRISCOM: Stated to differ from *M. c. brachytarsus* by being pale brownish gray above with no tinge of olive and paler below, having the sides of breast and chest plain gray, not brownish or olivaceous, and the rest of the under parts white, perceptibly tinged with yellow only on the flanks, and by its very short bill.

This form unknown to me was based on two specimens from the Mangrove jungle of the Pacific coast of Costa Rica.

Blacicus andinus (not of TACZANOWSKI) OBERHOLSER, Auk, **16**, p. 336, 1899—part, Pacific side of Mexico and Central America.

Myiochanes brachytarsus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 526, 1907—part, Central American references and localities; DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 105, 1907—San José, Patulul, and Mazatenango, Guatemala; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 701, 1910—Costa Rica (crit); PETERS, Auk, **30**, p. 376, 1913—Camp Mengel, Terr. Quintana Roo; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 267—Gatun, Panama; HALLINAN, Auk, **41**, p. 317, 1924—New Culebra, Panama.

Myiochanes cinereus brachytarsus HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 132, 1912—Mexico to Panama.

Range: Southeastern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatan, Quintana Roo, and Chiapas) and southward through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica (except Pacific coast) to Panama (Canal Zone).

8: Guatemala (San José, Esquintla 2, Patulul, Solola 3, Mazatenango 1); Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 1); Panama (Colon 1).

Myiochanes fumigatus brachyrhynchus (*Cabanis*)[a]. SHORT-BILLED PEWEE.

Contopus brachyrhynchus CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **31**, p. 214, 1883—Tucumán (type in Berlin Museum examined); SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 155, 1888—Tucumán; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 236, 1888—Tucumán.

Horizopus brachyrhynchus OBERHOLSER, Auk, **16**, p. 332, 1899—Tucumán; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 187, 1902—Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 50, 1905—Tafi Viejo, Tucumán; BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 478, 1907 (crit.).

Horizopus ardesiacus (not *Tyrannula ardosiaca* LAFRESNAYE) BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, **11**, p. 256, 1904—Oran, Salta.

Horizopus fumigatus brachyrhynchus HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 203, 1909—Tafi, Tucumán and Ledesma, Jujuy (spec. examined).

Horizopus fumigatus subsp. *brachyrhynchus* LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat., **1**, p. 42, 1909—Tucumán.

[a] *Myiochanes fumigatus brachyrhynchus* (CABANIS): Similar to *M. f. fumigatus*, but much paler throughout; hind neck, back, and sides of the head light smoke gray tinged with olive instead of sooty gray; crown hardly darker than the back; under parts likewise paler grayish, the throat suffused with whitish, and the middle of the belly extensively yellowish white, etc. Wing (male) 98-101, (female) 93; tail 82-85, (female) 79; bill 16-17.

This is the palest among the races of *M. fumigatus*, being much lighter colored below than even *M. f. cineraceus*, with the yellowish white abdominal area much more extensive.

Material examined.—Argentina, Jujuy: Ledesma 3; Tucumán (the type) 1, Vipos 1, Tafi Viejo 1.

Myiochanes fumigatus subsp. *brachyrhynchus* Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 347, 1910—Tucumán.

Myiochanes fumigatus brachyrhynchus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **20**, p. 246, 1913—northwestern Argentina (char., crit.).

Range: Subtropical Zone of northwestern Argentina (in prov. Jujuy, Salta, and Tucumán).

Myiochanes fumigatus fumigatus (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). Smoke-colored Pewee.

Tyrannus fumigatus Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 43, 1837—Yungas, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined); D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 307, 1839—Irupana, Prov. Yungas.

Contopus ardesiacus (not *Tyrannula ardosiaca* Lafresnaye) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 615—Tilotilo, Bolivia; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., Mus., **14**, p. 237, 1888—part, spec. l, m, Tilotilo; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 87, 1889—Mapiri, Bolivia.

Myiochanes fumigatus fumigatus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **20**, p. 245, 246, 1913—Yungas, San Antonio, Songo, Tilotilo, Bolivia (crit., char.); idem, l.c., **32**, p. 21, 1925—Bolivia (note on type); Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., **138**, p. 4, 1924—Santo Domingo, Peru and Incachaca, Todos Santos, Mapiri, and California, Bolivia.

Range: Subtropical Zone of extreme southeastern Peru (Santo Domingo, Sierra of Carabaya, Dept. Puno) and Bolivia (in depts. La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz)[a].

***Myiochanes fumigatus ardosiacus** (*Lafresnaye*)[b]. Slate-colored Pewee.

Tyrannula ardosiaca Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., **7**, p. 80, 1844—"Colombie" = Bogotá.

Sayornis ardosiaca Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., **23**, p. 149, 1855—Bogotá.

Contopus ardesiacus Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 515—Medellin and Santa Elena, Antioquia; Taczanowski, l.c., 1874, p. 539—Paltaypampa and Auquimarca, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 235—Tambillo; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 21—Cocochó; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 317, 1884—Paltaypampa, Auquimarca, Tambillo, Cocochó, Ninabamba; idem and Berlepsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 92—Machay and Mapoto, Ecuador; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 237, 1888—part, spec. d-g,j,k, Mérida, Bogotá, Medellin, Santa Elena,

[a] Material examined.—Bolivia: Yungas (the type) 1, Tilotilo 1, Songo 1, San Antonio 3.

[b] *Myiochanes fumigatus ardosiacus* (Lafresnaye): Closely allied to *M. f. fumigatus*, but decidedly darker, more slate gray, particularly below.

Material examined.—Peru: Molinopampa 2, Tambillo 1, Chanchamayo 1. Ecuador: Mapoto 1, Machay 1. Colombia: Bogotá 6, Medellin 1. Venezuela, Andes of Mérida: Rio Mucujón 1, La Hechisera 1, Mérida 1.

Ninabamba, Tambillo; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 367—Chanchamayo and Garita del Sol, Peru; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 707—part, Baeza (crit.).

Myiochanes ardesiacus SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 232, 1862—part, spec. b, Bogotá; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 781—Mérida.

Myiochanes fumigatus ardosiacus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **20**, p. 246, 1913—part, Peru, Colombia, and western Venezuela (Mérida); BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, **35**, p. 455, 1918—Tabaconas, Peru.

Myiochanes ardosiacus ardosiacus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 473, 1917—Paramillo Trail, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, Gallera, Ricaurte, Buenavista (Nariño), Salento, Rio Toché, La Palma, near San Agustin, La Candela, Fusugasugá, Aguadita, El Roble, and Palo Hueco, Colombia; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 98, 1921—San Miguel Bridge and Torontoy, Urubamba region.

Myiochanes fumigatus ardosiacus CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **138**, p. 4, 1924—Urubamba Canyon, Chelpes (Vitoc), Utcuyacu (above La Merced), Rumicruz, and Chaupe, n. e. of Huancabamba, Peru; Baeza, eastern Ecuador; Colombia; Mérida region.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Peru (except extreme southeastern and northwestern sections), eastern Ecuador, Colombia (except Santa Marta region), and western Venezuela (Andes of Mérida).

3: Peru (Molinopampa 2); Venezuela (Rio Mucujón, Mérida 1).

***Myiochanes fumigatus zarumae** *Chapman*[a]. ZARUMA PEWEE.

Myiochanes fumigatus zarumae CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **138**, p. 4, 1924—above Zaruma, Prov. El Oro, western Ecuador.

Contopus ardesiacus (not *Tyrannula ardosiaca* LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **27**, p. 144, 1859—Pallatanga; idem, l.c., **28**, p. 92, 1860—Perucho and Puellaro; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1883, p. 558—Chimbo; idem, l.c., 1884, p. 297—Cayandeled and Bugnac (crit.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 237, 1888—part, spec. h, i, Pallatanga; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 12, 1899—Nanegal; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 707—part, Gualea.

Myiochanes ardesiacus SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 232, 1862—part, spec. a, Pallatanga.

Myiochanes fumigatus ardosiacus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **20**, p. 246, 1913—part, western Ecuador.

[a] *Myiochanes fumigatus zarumae* CHAPMAN: Very near *M. f. fumigatus*, of Bolivia, but smaller; upper parts grayer, less olivaceous, cap more blackish; under parts grayer, the throat and lower abdomen less tinged with yellowish; not unlike *M. f. ardosiacus*, of Colombia and eastern Ecuador, but under parts rather paler and slightly olivaceous, the throat, center of abdomen, and under tail-coverts more suffused with whitish. Wing (male) 92, (female) 86-88; tail 78, (female) 72-74.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Cayandeled 2, Gualea 2, unspecified 1.

Range: Subtropical Zone of western Ecuador and extreme northwestern Peru (Palambla, Dept. Piura).

1: Ecuador (unspecified 1).

Myiochanes fumigatus cineraceus (*Lafresnaye*)[a]. Grayish Pewee.

Tyrannula cineracea Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 11, p. 7, 1848—Caracas.

Myiochanes ardosiacus polioptilus Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 208, 1912—Lagunita de Aroa, State of Lara, Venezuela.

Myiochanes ardosiacus cineraceus Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, p. 28, 1919 (crit. note on type).

Myiochanes fumigatus cineraceus Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., 138, p. 4, 1924—Lagunita de Aroa, Lara and Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo.

Range: Subtropical Zone of northern Venezuela, in states of Lara (Lagunita de Aroa) and Carabobo (Cumbre de Valencia) and in Dept. Federal Occidental (Loma Redonda and Galipán, Cerro del Avila, Caracas range)[b].

***Myiochanes lugubris** (*Lawrence*)[c]. Lugubrious Pewee.

Contopus lugubris Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, p. 134, 1867—Barranca, Costa Rica; idem, l.c., 9, p. 115, 1868—Barranca, Birris, and Dota, Costa Rica; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 236, 1888—Costa Rica and "Veragua" = Chiriqui; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 83, 1889—Costa Rica and Chiriqui.

Horizopus lugubris Oberholser, Auk, 16, p. 332, 1899 (crit.); Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 39, 1902—Boquete and Volcan de Chiriqui.

Myiochanes lugubris Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 516, 1907—Costa Rica and western Panama (monog.); Ferry, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 268, 1910—Coliblanco, Costa Rica; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 704, 1910—Costa Rica (habits).

Range: Subtropical Zone of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriqui).

[a] *Myiochanes fumigatus cineraceus* (Lafresnaye): Nearest to *M. f. ardosiacus*, but under parts decidedly paler, about mouse gray; chin and throat strongly suffused with whitish; center of abdomen white; under tail-coverts whiter, the dusky markings being much reduced; upper parts generally paler; outer web of outermost rectrix whitish. Wing (male) 91-93, (female) 86-89; tail 81, (female) 77; bill 15-16.

Material examined.—Venezuela, Carabobo: Cumbre de Valencia 1. Dept. Federal Occidental: Loma Redonda 2, Galipán, Cerro del Avila 6.

[b] In the mountains of British Guiana (Roraima, Twek-Quay) an additional race exists which I am unable to determine. Two specimens in worn plumage so closely resemble *M. f. zarumae* that I cannot find a single character of distinction either in size or color. To this doubtful form refer *Contopus ardesiacus* Salvin (Ibis, 1885, p. 298—Roraima) and Sclater (Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 237, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Roraima, Twek-Quay), and *Horizopus ardesiacus* Chubb (Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 224, 1921—same localities).

[c] Probably conspecific with *M. fumigatus*.

3: Costa Rica (Coliblanco 2); Panama (Boquete, Chiriqui 1).

Myiochanes ochraceus (*Sclater* and *Salvin*)[a]. OCHRACEOUS PEWEE.

Contopus ochraceus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 419—Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 237, 1888—Costa Rica; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 84, pl. 38, fig. 2, 1889—Costa Rica.

Myiochanes ochraceus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 517, 1907—high mountains of Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 703, 1910—Volcanoes Irazú and Turrialba, Costa Rica.

Range: High mountains of Costa Rica (Volcanoes Irazú and Turrialba).

***Myiochanes pertinax pertinax** (*Cabanis* and *Heine*). SWAINSON'S PEWEE.

Contopus pertinax CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 72, 1859—Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 235, 1888—Plains of Colima, Ciudad Durango, and Jalapa (Mexico), Volcan de Agua and Volcan de Fuego (Guatemala).

Contopus musicus (not *Tyrannula musica* SWAINSON[b]) SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 81, 1889—part, Colima, Guerrero, Vera Cruz, Guatemala, and British Honduras.

Myiochanes pertinax pertinax RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 513, 1907—central and southern Mexico, Guatemala, and British Honduras (monog.).

Myiochanes pertinax DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 105, 1907—Lake Atitlan to Tecpam, Guatemala.

Range: Central and southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Pueblo, Mexico, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Durango, Morelos, Jalisco, Sinaloa, Michoacan, Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Tepic) and southward over highlands of Guatemala to British Honduras.

10: Mexico (unspecified 1); Guatemala (Lake Atitlan 6, near Tecpam 3).

***Myiochanes pertinax pallidiventris** (*Chapman*). COUES'S PEWEE.

Contopus pertinax pallidiventris CHAPMAN, Auk, **14**, p. 310, 1897—Pima County, Arizona.

Contopus musicus (not *Tyrannula musica* SWAINSON) SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 81, 1889—part, Sonora, Chihuahua, and southern Arizona.

[a] We are not acquainted with this species.

[b] *Tyrannula musica* SWAINSON (Philos. Mag., n. s., **1**, p. 368, 1827—Mexico) appears to me unidentifiable.

Myiochanes pertinax pallidiventris RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 515, 1907—northwestern Mexico and Arizona (monog.); PHILLIPS, Auk, **28**, p. 78, 1911—Rampahuila, Yerba Buena, Montelunga, Realito, and Galindo, Tamaulipas; SWARTH, Pacific Coast Avif., **10**, p. 42, 1914—Arizona.

Range: Mountains of southern and central Arizona and northern Mexico (in states of Durango, Chihuahua, Sonora, northern Tepic, and Tamaulipas), accidental in Colorado (Fort Lyon).

22: Arizona (Calabasas 1, Rock Canyon 1, Huachuca Mountains 6); Mexico (Babicora, Chihuahua 14).

***Myiochanes pertinax minor** *Miller* and *Griscom*[a]. LESSER SWAINSON'S PEWEE.

Myiochanes pertinax minor MILLER and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., **159**, p. 5, 1925—between San Rafael del Norte and Jinotega, Nicaragua.

Range: Northern Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega).

2: Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte 2).

Genus **BLACICUS** Cabanis.

Blacicus CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **3**, p. 480, 1855—type by orig. desig. *Muscipeta caribea* D'ORBIGNY.

***Blacicus caribaeus caribaeus** (*D'Orbigny*). CUBAN WOOD PEWEE.

Muscipeta caribaea D'ORBIGNY in Sagra, Hist. Ile de Cuba, Orn., p. 92, 1839—Cuba.

Blacicus caribaeus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 242, 1888—San Cristobal and Remedios, Cuba; CORY, Birds West Indies, p. 128, 1889—Cuba; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 533, 1907—Island of Cuba and Isle of Pines (monog., full bibliography); TODD, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **11**, p. 250, 1916—Los Indios, Isle of Pines.

Blacicus caribaeus caribaeus BARBOUR, Mem. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **6**, p. 100, 1923—Cuba.

Range: Island of Cuba, including Isle of Pines.

8: Cuba (San Diego de los Baños 3, near Palasios 1, eastern Cuba 1, unspecified 3).

***Blacicus caribaeus bahamensis** (*Bryant*). BAHAMA WOOD PEWEE.

Empidonax bahamensis BRYANT, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 109, 1859—Bahamas = Nassau, New Providence.

[a] *Myiochanes pertinax minor* MILLER and GRISCOM: Similar in coloration to *M. p. pertinax*, but decidedly smaller. Wing 98-105, (female) 93-97; tail 77-84, (female) 74-80; bill 15-16.

Blacicus bahamensis SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 242, 1888—Nassau; RILEY in Shattuck, The Bahama Islands, p. 353, 1905—Bahamas; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 532, 1907—Bahama Islands; TODD and WORTHINGTON, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 7, p. 425, 1911—New Providence, Andros, and Abaco Islands; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 67, p. 203, 1925—note on types from Nassau, New Providence in Mus. Comparative Zoology, Cambridge.

Contopus bahamensis CORY, Birds West Indies, p. 122, 1889—Bahamas.

Range: Bahama Islands (New Providence, Andros, Abaco, Little Abaco, Eleuthera, and Great Bahama Islands).

25: Bahamas (Nassau, New Providence 11; Abaco 1; Andros 2; Eleuthera 5; Great Bahama 6).

***Blacicus caribaeus hispaniolensis** (*Bryant*). HAITIAN WOOD PEWEE.

Tyrannula cariboea (var. *hispaniolensis*) BRYANT, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 11, p. 91, 1867—Santo Domingo.

Contopus frazari CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 94, 1883—Santo Domingo.

Sayornis dominicensis CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 95, 1883—Santo Domingo.

Blacicus hispaniolensis SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 242, 1888—Samana and La Vega, San Domingo; CHERRIE, Field Columb. Mus. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 17, 1896—San Domingo (habits); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 535, 1907—Island of Haiti (monog.); VERRILL and VERRILL, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 61, p. 361, 1909—San Domingo; PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 61, p. 415, 1917—Monte Cristi, Gaspar Hernandez, and Rio San Juan, Santo Domingo.

Contopus hispaniolensis CORY, Birds West Indies, p. 123, 1889—Haiti and San Domingo.

Range: Island of Haiti.

33: San Domingo (San Domingo City 1, La Vega 15, Aguacate 5, Honduras 2, Samana 2, La Laguneta 3, Magua (type of *Sayornis dominicensis*) 1, Catare 1, Maiman 2, Puerto Plata (type of *Contopus frazari*) 1.

***Blacicus caribaeus pallidus** (*Gosse*). JAMAICAN WOOD PEWEE.

Myiobius pallidus GOSSE, Birds Jamaica, p. 166, 1847—Jamaica; idem, Illustr. Birds Jam., pl. 40, 1849.

Rhynchocyclus cervineiventris SALVADORI, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., 7, p. 153, 1864—"Brazil"; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 175, footnote (crit.).

Blacicus pallidus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 243, 1888—Moneague and near Spanish Town, Jamaica; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 536, 1907—Jamaica (monog.).

Contopus pallidus CORY, Birds West Indies, p. 121, 1889—Jamaica.

Range: Island of Jamaica.

5: Jamaica (Kingston 3, St. Anns 1, Maryland, St. Andrew 1).

***Blacicus latirostris latirostris** (*Verreaux*). SANTA LUCIA WOOD PEWEE.

Myiobius latirostris VERREAUX, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat., 2, Bull., p. 22, pl. 3, fig. 2, 1866—"Sainte Lucie, dans la Nouvelle Grenade" (sic).

Blacicus latirostris SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 244, 1888—Santa Lucia; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 539, 1907—Santa Lucia (monog.).

Contopus latirostris CORY, Birds West Indies, p. 122, 1889—Santa Lucia.

Range: Island of Santa Lucia.

6: Santa Lucia 6.

***Blacicus latirostris brunneicapillus** *Lawrence*. DOMINICAN WOOD PEWEE.

Blacicus brunneicapillus LAWRENCE, Ann. New York Ac. Sci., 1, "1879," p. 161, July 1878—Dominica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 243, 1888—Dominica and Guadeloupe; CORY, Birds West Indies, p. 129, 1889—Dominica; VERRILL, Trans. Conn. Ac. Sci., 8, p. 336, 1892—Dominica (nest and eggs descr.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 538, 1907—Dominica, Guadeloupe, and Martinique (monog.); NOBLE, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 60, p. 382, 1916—Guadeloupe.

Blacicus martinicensis CORY, Auk, 4, p. 96, 1887—Martinique; idem, Birds West Indies, p. 294, 1889—Martinique.

Range: Islands of Dominica, Guadeloupe, and Martinique.

12: Dominica 4; Guadeloupe 4; Martinique 4.

***Blacicus latirostris blancoi** *Cabanis*. PORTO RICAN WOOD PEWEE.

Blacicus blancoi CABANIS[a], Journ. Orn., 23, p. 224, 1875—Porto Rico; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 243, 1888—Porto Rico; CORY, Birds West Indies, p. 129, 1889—Porto Rico; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 537, 1907—Porto Rico (monog.); WETMORE, U. S. Dept. Agric., Bull., 326, p. 83, 1916—Porto Rico (habits, food).

Range: Island of Porto Rico.

2: Porto Rico (Mayaquez 2).

Genus **EMPIDONAX** Cabanis.

Empidonax CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 3, p. 480, 1855—type by monotypy *Empidonax pusillus* CABANIS (not *Tyrannula pusilla* SWAINSON) = *Platyrhynchos virescens* VIEILLOT.

[a] *Blacicus blancoi* GUNDLACH (Journ. Orn., 22, p. 311, 1874) is a nomen nudum.

***Empidonax flaviventris** (*Baird*). YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

Tyrannula flaviventris (W. M. and S. F.) BAIRD, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1, p. 283, 1843—Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Empidonax hypoxanthus BAIRD, Rep. Pacific R. R. Surv., 9, p. 198, 1858—new name for *Tyrannula flaviventris* BAIRD.

Muscicapa flaviventris AUDUBON, Birds Amer., oct. ed., 7, p. 341, pl. 490, 1844.

Empidonax flaviventris SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 230, 1888—North America to Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 549, 1907—eastern North America south to Panama (monog., full bibliography); TOWNSEND and ALLEN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 379, 1907—southwestern Labrador; BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 302, 1907—Boruca and Pozo del Rio Grande, Costa Rica; DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 104, 1907—Los Amates, Mazatenango, and Patulul, Guatemala; FERRY, l.c., p. 268, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 700, 1910—Costa Rica; PHILLIPS, Auk, 28, p. 79, 1911—Tamaulipas, Mexico; NOBLE, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 553, 1919—Newfoundland.

Range: Canadian Zone from northern Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, and Newfoundland south to North Dakota, northern Minnesota, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire; in migration west to the eastern border of the Great Plains, eastern Texas, and eastern Mexico; winters from southern Mexico and Guatemala to Panama.

51: Ontario (Parry Sound 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam 3); Maine (Upton 1); New Jersey (Englewood 3); Illinois (Chicago 7, Lake Forest 7, Lyons 2, Fox Lake 1, Henry 1, Mount Carmel 1, Palos 2, Beach 4, Joliet 1); Florida (Key West 1); Guatemala (Patulul, Solola 8, Los Amates, Izabel 2, Mazatenango 1); Costa Rica (Boruca 1, Guayabo 4).

***Empidonax virescens** (*Vieillot*). GREEN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

Platyrhynchos virescens VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 27, p. 22, 1818—based on *Muscicapa querula* WILSON (not of VIEILLOT 1807), Amer. Orn., 2, p. 77, pl. 13, 1810, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Empidonax griseigularis LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 471, 1862—Panama.

Empidonax acadicus (not *Muscicapa acadica* GMELIN 1789) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 228, 1888—eastern North America south to western Ecuador.

Empidonax virescens BREWSTER, Auk, 12, p. 157, 1895 (crit.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 552, 1907—eastern United States south to Ecuador (monog., full bibliography); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 699, 1910—Costa Rica; HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1136—Pueblo Rico and Sipi, Colombia; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 473, 1917—Juntas de Tamaná, Los Cisneros, Las Lomitas, San Antonio, Rio Frio, and Puerto Valdivia, Colombia; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 350, 1922—Onaca, Santa Marta region.

Range: Eastern North America, breeding from upper limit of Carolinian Zone in northeastern Nebraska, central Iowa, Michigan, northern Ontario, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts south to Texas, the Gulf States, and northern Florida; migrating through eastern Mexico and Central America (accidental in the Bahamas and Cuba) and wintering in Colombia and western Ecuador.

30: New Jersey (Englewood 3); Illinois (Chicago 1, Lake Forest 2, Grand Chain 3, Olive Branch 4, Joliet 6); Indiana (Illinois, Kankakee River 1); Iowa (Hillsboro 1); Maryland (Knox County 2); North Carolina (Raleigh 3); Georgia (Camden County 1); Florida (Gainesville 1, Key West 1); Costa Rica (Orosi 1).

***Empidonax traillii traillii** (*Audubon*). TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa traillii AUDUBON, Birds America, folio ed., 1, pl. 45, 1828; idem, Orn. Biog., 1, p. 236, 1831—woods along the prairie lands of the Arkansas River, Arkansas (type in U. S. National Museum).

Empidonax 'trailli SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 226, 1888—eastern North America.

Empidonax traillii alnorum BREWSTER, Auk, 12, p. 161, 1895—Upton, Maine; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 558, 1907—northeastern North America (monog., full bibliography); TOWNSEND and ALLEN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 379, 1907—southwestern Labrador; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 699, 1910—Costa Rica; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 473, 1916—Dabeiba, Turbaco, Calamar, Puerto Berrio, and Honda, Colombia; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 98, 1921—Cuzco, Peru; SAUNDERS, Pacif. Coast Avif., 14, p. 88, 1921—eastern Montana.

(?) *Empidonax ridgwayi* SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1887, p. 50—Bogotá; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 227, 1888—Bogotá.

Empidonax traillii traillii OBERHOLSER, Ohio Journ. Sci., 18, p. 85, 1918 (range, char., crit.).

Range: Northeastern America, breeding from New Jersey, New England States, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and extreme eastern Montana north to Newfoundland, Quebec, northern Mackenzie, Alaska, and British Columbia, south to Arkansas, Kentucky, and Maryland; migrating southward through Mexico and Central America to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and northern Argentina (Embercación, Salta).

26: Maine (Upton 2); Connecticut (East Hartford 2); New York (Peterboro 1); Ohio (Columbus 1); Illinois (Chicago 3, Mound City 2, Beach 1); Wisconsin (Beaver Dam 8); Florida (Key West 2); Mexico (Colima 1); Costa Rica (Limon 1, Juan Viñas 1); Peru (Vista Alegre, Dept. Huánuco 1).

***Empidonax traillii brewsteri** *Oberholser*. WESTERN TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER.

(?) *Empidonax bolivianus* ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 86, 1889—Yungas, Bolivia[a].

Empidonax traillii brewsteri OBERHOLSER, Ohio Journ. Sci., **18**, p. 93, 1918—Cloverdale, Nye County, Nevada (crit., range); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 350, 1922—Bonda, Buritaca, Mamatoco, Tucurinca, and Fundación, Colombia.

Empidonax pusillus (not *Tyrannula pusilla* SWAINSON[b]) SCLATER Cat. B. Brit., Mus., **14**, p. 225, 1888—western North America.

Empidonax traillii traillii (not *Muscicapa traillii* AUDUBON) RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 555, 1907—western North America (monog., full bibliography); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 699, 1910—Costa Rica; PHILLIPS, Auk, **28**, p. 79, 1911—Matamoros and Guiaves, Tamaulipas; SWARTH, Pacific Coast Avif., **10**, p. 42, 1914—Arizona; GRINNELL, l.c., **11**, p. 92, 1915—California; SAUNDERS, l.c., **14**, p. 88, 1921—western Montana; TOWNSEND, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **48**, p. 17, 1923—San Bernardo Mountains, Lower California.

Empidonax traillii DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 104, 1907—Los Amates, Mazatenango, and San José, Guatemala.

Range: Western North America, breeding from southern British Columbia, western Montana, and Idaho south to the northern edge of Lower California, Sonora, Durango, and New Mexico, east to Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas, wintering in southern Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and Bolivia.

27: Utah (Provo River, Utah Lake 1); Colorado (near Denver 1, Fort Lyon 6); Arizona (Calabasas 2); Texas (Fort Worth 2); Mexico (Matamoros, Tamaulipas 1); Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabel 5, San José, Esquintla 1, Mazatenango 1); Costa Rica (San José 1); Venezuela (Encontrados, Zulia 5); Colombia (El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, Santander 1).

***Empidonax minimus** (*Baird*). LEAST FLYCATCHER.

(?) *Muscicapa acadica* GMELIN, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 947, 1789—based on *Lesser Crested Flycatcher* PENNANT, Arctic Zool., **2**, p. 386, Nova Scotia.

Tyrannula minima (W. M. and S. F.) BAIRD, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., **1**, p. 284, 1843—Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Empidonax minimus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 227, 1888—eastern North America, southwards in winter to Peru; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-

[a] Mr. L. Griscom (in litt.) expresses his belief that the type is "nothing but a young Traill's Flycatcher (the western race) in its first winter plumage, though it is a trifle smaller than any specimen from North America in the collection," and I am afraid the name *brewsteri* will have to give way to *E. traillii bolivianus* ALLEN.

[b] *Tyrannula pusilla* SWAINSON (Philos. Magaz., n. s., **1**, p. 366, 1827—maritime parts of Mexico) is undeterminable.

Amer., Aves, 2, p. 72, 1889—eastern North America south to Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 561, 1907—eastern North America, in winter south to Peru and Grand Cayman Island (monog., full bibliography); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 104, 1907—Los Amates, El Rancho, Lake Amatitlan, Patulul, San José, Mazatenango, and Lake Atitlan, Guatemala; PHILLIPS, Auk, 28, p. 79, 1911—Matamoros, Rio Martinez, Rio Cruz, Caballeros, Alta Mira, and Santa Leonor, Tamaulipas, Mexico; PETERS, l.c., 30, p. 376, 1913—Santa Lucia, Xcopen, and Camp Mengel, Terr. Quintana Roo, Mexico; SAUNDERS, Pacif. Coast Avif., 14, p. 88, 1921—eastern Montana.

Empidonax pectoralis LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, p. 402, 1866—Lion Hill, Panama.

Empidonax gracilis RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 3, p. 23, 1885—Cozumel Island, Yucatan.

Range: Breeding from Mackenzie, southern Keewatin, Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to eastern Montana, eastern Wyoming, central Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and in the Alleghenies to North Carolina, in migration west to Colorado and Texas; wintering from Mexico south to Panama and Peru (Marañon Valley), accidental in Grand Cayman Island, West Indies.

75: Maine (Upton 1); Massachusetts (Dedham 1); Connecticut (East Hartford 10); New Jersey (Englewood 1); Wisconsin (Milton 1, Woodruff, Vilas County 4, Beaver Dam 11); Illinois (Joliet 4, Lake George 1, Chicago 7, Fox Lake 3, Lake Forest 7, Beach 4); Colorado (Fort Lyon 2); Mexico (Iguala, Guerrero 1; Mérida, Yucatan 1); Guatemala (Lake Amatitlan 2, Mazatenango 1, Laguna 1, Lake Atitlan 1, El Rancho, Zacapa 6, San José, Esquintla 1, Los Amates, Izabel 2, Patulul, Solola 2).

***Empidonax hammondii** (*Xantus*). HAMMOND'S FLYCATCHER.

Tyrannula hammondii XANTUS, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 10, p. 117, 1858—Fort Tejon, southern California.

Empidonax hammondii BAIRD, Rep. Pacific R. R. Surv., 9, (ed. 1860), p. 199, pl. 76, fig. 1; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 232, 1888—western North America; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 76, 1889—western North America, Mexico, and Guatemala; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 565, 1907—western North America, in migration southwards to Guatemala; DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 105, 1907—Tecpam, Guatemala; PHILLIPS, Auk, 28, p. 79, 1911—Galindo, Tamaulipas; SWARTH, Pacific Coast Avif., 10, p. 42, 1914—Arizona; GRINNELL, l.c., 11, p. 92, 1915—California; SAUNDERS, l.c., 14, p. 89, 1921—western Montana; SWARTH, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 226, 1922—Stikine River.

Range: Western North America, breeding from southeastern Alaska, southern Yukon, and central Alberta south to Colorado; migrating through California, Arizona, and New Mexico, and wintering in Mexico and Guatemala.

8: Colorado (El Paso County 1); New Mexico (Members 2); Arizona (Santa Rita Mountains 1); California (Riverside 1, Lodi 1, Pasadena 1); Guatemala (near Tecpam 1).

***Empidonax wrightii** *Baird*. WRIGHT'S FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax obscurus (not *Tyrannula obscura* SWAINSON[a]) BAIRD, Rep. Pacific R. R. Surv., **9**, p. 200, 1858—El Paso, Texas; idem, Rep. U. S. and Mex. Bound. Surv., **2**, Part 2, p. 9, pl. 11, fig. 3, 1859—El Paso; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 232, 1888—part; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 77, 1889—North America and Mexico.

Empidonax wrightii BAIRD, Rep. Pacific R. R. Surv., **9**, p. 200, in text, 1858—El Paso, Texas; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 567, 1907—western United States, in winter south to Mexico (monog., full bibliography); PHILLIPS, Auk, **28**, p. 79, 1911—Galindo, Tamaulipas, Mexico; GRINNELL and SWARTH, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **10**, p. 256, 1913—San Jacinto region, California (crit.); SWARTH, Pacific Coast Avif., **10**, p. 43, 1914—Arizona; GRINNELL, l.c., **11**, p. 93, 1915—California (range); SAUNDERS, l.c., **14**, p. 90, 1921—Montana.

Empidonax griseus (not of BREWSTER) GRINNELL, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **5**, p. 78, 1908—San Bernardino Mts., California (habits, nest and eggs descr.).

Range: Western United States, breeding from southern British Columbia and southwestern Saskatchewan south to southern California (San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Santa Rosa Mountains), (?) Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas, and east to eastern base of Rocky Mountains, wintering from northern to southern Mexico.

3: Oregon (Beaverton 1); Montana (Bozeman 1); Colorado (Hot Sulphur Springs 1).

***Empidonax griseus** *Brewster*[b]. GRAY FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax griseus BREWSTER, Descr. Supp. New Birds from W. N. Amer. and Mexico, p. 87, Jan. 31, 1889—La Paz, Lower California; idem, Auk, **6**, p. 87, April 1889—La Paz; idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **41**, p. 122, 1902—Cape San Lucas district, Santa Margarita Island, Comondu, southern Arizona, and Mexico; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 571, 1907—part, except breeding records from southern California; GRINNELL and SWARTH, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **10**, p. 259, 1913—Cabezon, northern base of San Jacinto Mountains, southern California; SWARTH, Pacific Coast Avif., **10**, p. 43, 1913—Arizona; GRINNELL, l.c., **11**, p. 93, 1914—California (on migration, crit.).

[a] *Tyrannula obscura* SWAINSON (Philos. Magaz., n. s., **1**, p. 367, 1827—Mexico) appears to be undeterminable (see Brewster, Auk, **6**, p. 88-89, 1889).

[b] This and the three following species are possibly geographic races of *E. wrightii*, but it would be hazardous to employ trinominal nomenclature until we know more about their breeding ranges.

Empidonax canescens SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 79, Feb. 1889—Mexicalcingo, near City of Mexico; NELSON, Auk, **21**, p. 80, 1904 (crit., range).

Range: Southern California, southern Arizona and New Mexico, south to southern end of the Mexican tableland[a].

6: New Mexico (Members 3, Tucker River 1); Guerrero (Iguala 2).

***Empidonax pulverius** *Brewster.* SIERRA MADRE FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax pulverius BREWSTER, Descr. Supp. New Birds from W. N. Amer. and Mexico, p. 86, Jan. 31, 1889—Piños Altos, Chihuahua, Mexico; idem, Auk, **6**, p. 86, 1889—Piños Altos; NELSON, Auk, **18**, p. 48, 1901—part, pine forests of the Sierra Madre of western Mexico from Chihuahua to Jalisco and Zacatecas (excl. Tamaulipas); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 572, 1907—northwestern Mexico (monog.).

Empidonax affinis (not *Tyrannula affinis* SWAINSON) SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 78, 1889—part, Sonora, Durango, and Zacatecas.

Range: Pine forests of northwestern Mexico, in states of Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas, and Jalisco.

2: Chihuahua (thirty miles west of Miñaca 2)

Empidonax fulvipectus *Lawrence.* FULVOUS-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

(?) *Tyrannula affinis* SWAINSON, Philos. Mag., (n. s.), **1**, p. 367, 1827—"maritime parts of Mexico."

Empidonax fulvipectus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. Nat. Hist., **10**, p. 11, Feb. 1871—City of Mexico; SALVIN, Ibis, 1874, p. 310 (crit.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 573, 1907—southern Mexico (monog., full bibliography).

Empidonax affinis SALVIN, Cat. Strickland Coll., p. 314, 1882—Cinco Señores, Oaxaca (crit.); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 78, 1889—part, states of Guerrero, Mexico, and Oaxaca; NELSON, Auk, **18**, p. 48, 1901—pine forests on southern border of the Mexican tableland from the valley of Mexico to Orizaba and Sierra Madre of Guerrero.

Empidonax obscurus (not of SWAINSON) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 232, 1888—part, La Parada, Mexico.

Range: Pine forests of southern Mexico, in states of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Mexico, Morelos, Guerrero, and Oaxaca.

***Empidonax trepidus** *Nelson.* CHANCOL FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax trepidus NELSON, Auk, **18**, p. 47, 1901—Hacienda Chancol, Guatemala; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 575, 1907—northeastern

[a] It is impossible to indicate, with any degree of certainty, its breeding area supposed to comprise a large portion of the Mexican tableland. According to J. Grinnell's latest view, the birds *breeding* in the mountains of southern California, formerly identified as *E. griseus*, are more properly referable to *E. wrightii*.

Mexico and Guatemala; DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 105, 1907—Tecpam, Guatemala.

Range: Pine forests of northeastern Mexico (in State of Coahuila, possibly across to Jalisco), migrating south to Chiapas and Guatemala.

1: Guatemala (Sierra Santa Elena, alt. 9500 ft., 1).

***Empidonax difficilis difficilis** *Baird.* WESTERN FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax difficilis BAIRD, Rep. Pacific R. R. Surv., 9, p. 198, 1858—Fort Tejon, California; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 229, 1888—western North America and "western Ecuador."

Empidonax insulicola OBERHOLSER, Auk, 14, p. 300, 1897—Santa Barbara Islands, California.

Empidonax bairdi perplexus NELSON, Auk, 17, p. 263, 1900—Puerto Angel, Oaxaca.

Empidonax difficilis difficilis RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 576, 1907—western North America (monog., full bibliography); PHILLIPS, Auk, 28, p. 79, 1911—Galindo, Tamaulipas; SWARTH, Pacific Coast Avif., 10, p. 42, 1914—Arizona; GRINNELL, l.c., 11, p. 91, 1915—California; HOWELL, l.c., 12, p. 65, 1917—southern California Islands (crit.); SAUNDERS, l.c., 14, p. 87, 1921—Montana; TOWNSEND, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 48, p. 17, 1923—Tiburon Isl., Lower California.

Range: Western North America, breeding from eastern base of Rocky Mountains and western Manitoba to Pacific coast, north to the Alaskan coast, south to southern California, New Mexico, and western Texas; wintering in Mexico south to Cape San Lucas, Tres Marias Islands, and Oaxaca.

17: Arizona (Calabasas 5, Santa Rita Mts. 1, Camp Lowell 1, Huachuca Mts. 3); California (Los Gatos 1, Haywards 1, San Bernardino Mts. 1, Pinte Mts., Kern County 2, Pescadero 1, unspecified 1).

***Empidonax difficilis cineritius** *Brewster.* SAN LUCAS FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax cineritius BREWSTER, Auk, 5, p. 90, 1888—La Laguna, Lower California; idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 41, p. 121, 1902—Cape district, Lower California (habits, crit.).

Empidonax difficilis cineritius RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 580, 1907—part, Lower California (monog., full bibliography); TOWNSEND, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 48, p. 17, 1923—San Josef Island and Agua Verde Bay, Lower California.

Range: Lower California[a].

4: Lower California (Sierra Laguna 2, San Pedro Martir Mountains 2).

[a] According to Grinnell (Pacific Coast Avif., 11, p. 92), birds from San Diego County, California (Cuymaca Mountains), sometimes referred here, are not separable from *E. d. difficilis*.

Empidonax difficilis bairdi *Sclater*. BAIRD'S FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax bairdi SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26 p. 301, Nov. 1858—Oaxaca, Mexico; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 230, 1888—Cordoba, Mexico; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 74, 1889—part.

Empidonax difficilis bairdi RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 581, 1907—central and southern Mexico (monog.).

Empidonax bairdi occidentalis NELSON, Auk, 14, p. 53, 1897—Pluma, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Range: Highlands of central and southern Mexico (in states of Durango, Morelos, Vera Cruz, Michoacan, Guerrero, and Oaxaca).

***Empidonax difficilis salvini** *Ridgway*[a]. SALVIN'S FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax salvini RIDGWAY, Ibis, (5) 4, p. 459, 1886—Calderas, Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 231, 1888—Volcan de Agua, Calderas, Volcan de Fuego, Choctum, Coban, Vera Paz (Guatemala) and Honduras; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 75, 1889—Guatemala and Honduras; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 582, 1907—Guatemala, Chiapas, and Honduras; DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 105, 1907—near Tecpam, Guatemala.

Range: Highlands of southeastern Mexico, in State of Chiapas (Tumbala); Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte)[b].

4: Guatemala (near Tecpam 1); Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte 3).

***Empidonax difficilis flavescens** *Lawrence*. YELLOWISH FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax flavescens LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, p. 133, 1867—Barranca, Costa Rica; idem, l.c., 9, p. 115, 1868—Barranca, Grecia, and Quebrada Honda, Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 231, 1888—Irazú and Dota (Costa Rica), Volcan de Chiriqui, and Calovevora, Veragua; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 75, 1889—Costa Rica and western Panama; BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 39, 1902—Boquete, Chiriqui; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 583, 1907—Costa Rica and western Panama (monog.); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 698, 1910—Costa Rica (habits, nest and eggs descr.); FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 268, 1910—Coliblanco, Costa Rica.

Empidonax viridescens RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, p. 413, 1884—Cervantes, Costa Rica.

[a] *Empidonax salvini* and *E. flavescens* are clearly conspecific with *E. difficilis*.

[b] An adult male from San Pedro Mts., Honduras, March 1892, H. Wittkugel, in the Berlepsch Collection, agrees well with others from Guatemala. The Nicaraguan skins, by a faint buffy tinge on the chest, slightly diverge in the direction of *E. d. flavescens*, of Costa Rica.

Range: Highlands of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriqui; Veraguas).

20: Costa Rica (Coliblanco 19, Juan Viñas 1).

***Empidonax lawrencei lawrencei** *Allen*[a]. LAWRENCE'S FLYCATCHER.

Octhoeca flaviventris (not *Tyrannula flaviventris* BAIRD) LAWRENCE, Ann. New York Ac. Sci., 4, p. 67, 1887—South America, we suggest Trinidad.

Empidonax lawrencei ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 150, 1889—new name for *Octhoeca flaviventris* LAWRENCE, preoccupied; CHAPMAN, l.c., 6, p. 42, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 25, 1906—Caparo, Trinidad (crit.); idem, l.c., 14, p. 49, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimoës; idem, l.c., p. 357, 1907—Humaytha, Rio Madeira; idem, l.c., 17, p. 300, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira; idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 109, 1912—Fazenda Nazareth, Isl. Mexiana; idem and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 85, 1912—Las Quiguas, Carabobo; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 363, 1908—Aripo, Trinidad; idem, l.c., 2, p. 243, 1916—Suapure, Caura River; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 389, 1914—Rio Curuá (Malocca de Manuelsinho).

Myiobius flaviventris LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, p. 229, 1866—Trinidad.

Empidochanes fuscatus (not *Muscipeta fuscata* WIED) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 115, 1868—part, spec. from Borba, Feb. 7, 1830 (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 21—part, Yurimaguas, Peru (spec. in Berlepsch Collection examined).

Empidochanes olivus (not *Muscicapa oliva* BODDAERT[b]) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 628—Venezuela = Caripé, Bermudez; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 313, 1884—part, descr. "adult," Yurimaguas.

Empidonax oliva SCLATER, Ibis, 1887, p. 65—Guiana, Venezuela, and Upper Amazonia; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 224, 1888—Guiana, Venezuela, Iquitos (Peru), and Trinidad.

Empidonax pileatus (not *Muscicapa pileata* MÜLLER) BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 50, 1902—Suapure, Caura River (spec. examined); IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 434, 1905—Rio Juruá (spec. examined); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 292, 1907—Rio Juruá.

Empidochanes zuliensis CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 289, 1913—Orope, Zulia, Venezuela.

Empidonax lawrencei nemoralis PENARD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 36, p. 63, 1923—Lelydorp, forest near Schotelweg, Surinam.

[a] *Empidonax l. lawrencei* ALLEN, while agreeing with *E. euleri* in structure, may easily be distinguished by its olivaceous (instead of Dresden brown) upper parts, with dusky (not rufescent) crown and much paler (less tawny) wing-bands and edges to remiges, more olivaceous chest, and much deeper yellow belly.

[b] The "Gobe-mouche olive, de Cayenne" of Daubenton (Pl. enl. 534, fig. 2), upon which *Muscicapa oliva* BODDAERT (Tabl. Pl. enl., p. 34, 1783) as well as *Muscicapa pileata* P. L. S. MÜLLER (Natursyst., Suppl., p. 172, 1776) and *Muscicapa agilis* GMELIN (Syst. Nat., 1 (2), p. 948, 1789) are based, appears to me unidentifiable.

Range: Island of Trinidad; Venezuela (north coast from Bermudez to Zulia; Caura Valley); Dutch Guiana; northern Brazil (Mexiana; Rio Curuá; Rio Madeira; Rio Juruá; Teffé, Rio Solimoës); northern Peru (Iquitos, Yurimaguas)[a].

2: Venezuela (Orope, Zulia 2).

Empidonax lawrencei johnstonei *Barbour*[b]. Grenada Flycatcher.

Blacicus flaviventris (not *Tyrannula flaviventris* Baird) Lawrence, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 9, p. 617, 1887—St. Andrews, Grenada; Clark, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 32, p. 279, 1905—Grenada; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 540, 1907—Grenada.

Empidonax johnstonei Barbour, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 24, p. 58, 1911—Grand Etang, Grenada.

Range: Island of Grenada.

***Empidonax euleri euleri** (*Cabanis*). Euler's Flycatcher.

Empidochanes euleri Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 16, p. 195, 1868—Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro (type in Berlin Museum examined; = juv.); idem, l.c., 22, p. 88, 1874—Cantagallo; Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 332—Sete Lagoas, Minas Geraës.

Empidonax brunneus Ridgway in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. N. Amer. Birds, 2, p. 363, 1874—Paraná, Paraguay (type in U. S. National Museum examined[c]); idem, Ibis, 1886, p. 463—part, Paraguay.

Empidonax brunnescens (lapsu) Salvin, Ibis, 1874, p. 309 (ex Ridgway).

[a] There is so much individual variation in shade of upper parts as well as in width and color (ranging from pale tawny olive to dingy pinkish buff) of wing-bands within the same locality, that I do not see how any local races of this wide-spread bird can be discriminated. Although I have not seen the type of *E. l. nemoralis*, I have little doubt of its identity with *E. lawrencei*, since recent comparison of thirty specimens from Trinidad and Venezuela with five from Amazonia failed to disclose any constant difference. The type of *Empidochanes zuliensis*, when compared with six from Trinidad, differs by its slightly paler yellowish abdomen; but a second specimen from Orope is fully as deeply colored underneath as those from Trinidad while above it is darker, more brownish than the majority from other localities.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Caparo 11, Princestown 6, Aripo 2. Venezuela, Bermudez: La Tigrera 4, Los Palmales 3, Campos Alegre 1, Quebrada Secca 2, Caripe 1; Las Quiguas, Carabobo 1; Suapure, Caura 1; Orope, Zulia 2. Brazil: Mexiana 1, Borba 1, Calama 1, Humaytha, Rio Madeira 1; Teffé, Rio Solimoës 2; Rio Juruá 1. Peru: Yurimaguas 1.

[b] *Empidonax lawrencei johnstonei* Barbour: Similar to *E. l. lawrencei*, but with narrower bill; upper parts very dark greenish olive, the cap and cheeks dusky; throat more purely white. Wing (one male) 60; tail 54; bill 13.

Judging from Penard's remarks, this form (which we have not seen) appears to be but a slightly differentiated race of *E. lawrencei*. Some of the characters given in the original description, such as the smaller size, dusky cap, narrower and darker (tawny ochraceous instead of ochraceous buff) wing-bands, etc. are of no consequence in the light of the variation exhibited by a large series of the typical race.

[c] Although the type (an adult female) is in very poor condition, its upper parts having turned "foxy" through age, the still discernible yellowish hue of the abdomen,

Empidochanes fuscatus (not *Muscipeta fuscata* WIED) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 115, 1868—part, Rio de Janeiro, Sapitiba, Ypanema (São Paulo), Curytiba (Paraná), Borba (Rio Madeira), and Rio Içanna (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); idem, Nunq. otios., 2, p. 292, 1874—Novo Friburgo, Rio; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 751—Xeberos and Chyavetas, Peru; idem, l.c., p. 978—Pebas (spec. examined); idem, l.c., 1873, p. 281—Xeberos, Chyavetas, Pebas; (?) TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 538—Monterico, Peru; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 21—part, Huambo (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, p. 136, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul (spec. examined); IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 127, 1899—Mundo Novo; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 156, 1900—Novo Friburgo, Rio.

Empidonax bimaculatus (not *Muscipeta bimaculata* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, Ibis, 1887, p. 65 (crit.)[a]; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 224, 1888—Bahia, Rio, Curytiba, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Pebas; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 341, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 203, 1899—Iguapé, São Paulo; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 15, No. 378, p. 7, 1900—Urucúm, Matto Grosso; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 591—Sapucay and Ybitimi, Paraguay.

Empidochanes olivus (not *Muscicapa oliva* BODDAERT) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 313, 1884—part, descr. "juv.," Xeberos, Chyavetas, Pebas, (?) Monterico, Huambo, Peru.

Empidonax euleri BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Orn., 53, p. 21, 22, 1905 (crit., range); IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 292, 1907—Avanhandava, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema, Mattão, Ilha do São Sebastião, Bebedouro, Iguapé, and Ypiranga, São Paulo; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 528, 1908—Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 591—Sapucay, Paraguay; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 389, 1914—Rio Tocantins; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 335, 1926—part, San Vicente, Lazcano, and Rio Negro, Uruguay (spec. examined).

Empidonax euleri euleri HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 300, 1910—Calama and Santa Isabel, Rio Preto, Rio Madeira (crit.); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1913—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay.

Range: Brazil, from the Rio Negro (Rio Içanna) and lower Amazon (Rio Tocantins and Rio Madeira) south to Matto Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Paraguay, east of the Paraná; northeastern Argentina (Misiones); northern Peru (Pebas, Huambo, Yurimaguas)[b].

together with the decidedly rufescent pileum, speak for its being referable to *euleri* rather than *argentinus*. Its measurements (wing 59; tail 56) agree with those of females from Brazil.

[a] Sclater erred in identifying the type specimen of *Muscipeta bimaculata* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY with the brown-backed *Empidonax* of southeastern Brazil. It is without question referable to the pale western race of *Cnemotriccus fuscatus* (see Berlepsch and Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 53, p. 21, footnote, 1905).

[b] Birds from Sapucay, Paraguay, recorded by the late C. Chubb under two different names (*E. bimaculatus* and *E. euleri*) appear to me indistinguishable from South Brazilian skins (Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul). Amazonian specimens I am not able to satisfactorily separate either, though they are possibly more richly colored throughout.

Material examined.—Brazil, Bahia 2; Victoria, Espirito Santo 1; Cantagallo 1, Rio de Janeiro 2; São Paulo, Ypanema 4, Ypiranga 1, São Jeronymo, Avanhandava,

7: Argentina (Eldorado, Misiones 3); Uruguay (Quebrada de los Cuervos 2); Brazil (Rio das Velhas, near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 1); Peru (Yurimaguas 1).

***Empidonax euleri argentinus** (*Cabanis*)[a]. Argentine Flycatcher.

Empidochanes argentinus Cabanis, Journ. Orn., **16**, p. 196, 1868—Buenos Aires (type in Berlin Museum examined).

Empidonax biunaculatus (not of Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 187, 1902—San Pablo, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 50, 1905—San Pablo.

Empidonax argentinus Berlepsch and Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., **53**, p. 23, 1905—Buenos Aires (crit. note on type); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 344, 1910—Buenos Aires; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 649, 1925—littoral and delta of La Plata River.

Empidonax euleri euleri (not of Cabanis) Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 202, 1909—Pacheco, Buenos Aires and Tafi Viejo, Tucumán (spec. examined).

Empidonax euleri argentinus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **17**, p. 301, 1910 (crit., characters); Giacomelli, El Hornero, **3**, p. 72, 1923—La Rioja.

Empidonax euleri Lillo, Apunt. Hist. Nat., **1**, p. 42, 1909—Tucumán and Jujuy (spec. examined); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 344, 1910—San Pablo, Tucumán; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 335, 1926—part, twenty-five kilometres west of Puerto Pinasco, Paraguayan Chaco (crit.; spec. examined).

Range: Western Paraguay (Chaco Paraguayo) and Argentina west of the Paraná, from Buenos Aires and Santa Fé to La Rioja, Tucumán, and Jujuy, north to central Peru (Dept. Huánuco).

2: Argentina (Concepcion, Tucumán 1); Peru (Vista Alegre, Dept. Huánuco 1).

Tieté 1, Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema 4; near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 1; Paraná, Curytiba 1, Roça Nova, Serra do Mar 2; Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul 1; Chapada, Matto Grosso 2; Rio Madeira, Borba 1, Calama 1, Santa Isabel, Rio Preto 1; Rio Içanna 1. Paraguay: Sapucay 5. Argentina: Eldorado, Misiones 3. Uruguay: San Vicente 1, Lazcano 1, Rio Negro 1. Peru: Pebas 1, Yurimaguas 1, Huambo 1.

[a] *Empidonax euleri argentinus* (Cabanis): Similar to *E. euleri euleri*, but under parts paler; the throat and middle of the belly whitish instead of pale yellow, the chest grayish with very little, if any, yellowish suffusion; dorsal surface slightly paler. Wing (males) 64-68, (female) 59-64; tail 59-64, (female) 55-61.

The type (an adult female), while agreeing in coloration, is somewhat smaller than any other example examined (wing 59; tail 55). It is remarkable that two specimens from Huánueo, Peru, are also referable to this pale-bellied race while others from northern Peru (Pebas, Yurimaguas, Huambo) closely resemble typical *euleri*.

Material examined.—Argentina: Buenos Aires 1, Pacheco, Prov. Buenos Aires 1, Ocampo, Santa Fé 1, Tucumán 2, Tafi Viejo 1, Cafetal, Jujuy 1. Paraguay: Cerro, 25 kilom. west of Puerto Pinasco 2. Peru, Dept. Huánueo: Chuchurras 1, Vista Alegre 1.

Empidonax griseipectus *Lawrence*. GRAY-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax griseipectus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **9**, p. 236, 1870—Puna Island, Ecuador; RIDGWAY, Ibis, 1886, p. 464—western Ecuador (char.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 225, 1888—Babahoyo, Ecuador.

Empidochanes griseipectus BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 558—Chimbo, Ecuador.

Range: Southwestern Ecuador (from Prov. Guayas southward) and northwestern Peru (Dept. Piura)[a].

Empidonax timidus *Nelson*[b]. DURANGO FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax timidus NELSON, Auk, **17**, p. 263, 1900—El Salto, Durango; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 586, 1907—El Salto, Durango.

Range: Northwestern Mexico, in State of Durango (El Salto).

Empidonax albigularis albigularis *Sclater* and *Salvin*. WHITE-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax albigularis SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, **1**, p. 122, 1859—Dueñas, Guatemala; SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 229, 1862—Orizaba (Mexico), Coban and Dueñas (Guatemala); RIDGWAY, Ibis, 1886, p. 463—southern Mexico and Guatemala (char.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 223, 1888—part, spec. a-f, Orizaba (Mexico), Coban and Dueñas (Guatemala); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 70, pl. 40, fig. 2, 1889—part, Mexico and Guatemala; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 584, 1907—part, Mexico and Guatemala.

Empidonax axillaris RIDGWAY in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. N. Amer. Birds, **2**, p. 363, 1874—Orizaba, Vera Cruz; SALVIN, Ibis, 1874, p. 309 (crit.).

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Guerrero) and Guatemala.

***Empidonax albigularis australis** *Miller* and *Griscom*[c]. SOUTHERN WHITE-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax albigularis australis MILLER and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., **159**, p. 5, 1925—San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua.

Empidonax albigularis (not of SCLATER and SALVIN 1859) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 360—Panama; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 223,

[a] Material examined.—Ecuador: Chimbo 2.

[b] We do not know this species. Judging from the description, it appears to be a local race of *E. albigularis*.

[c] *Empidonax albigularis australis* MILLER and GRISCOM: "Similar to *E. a. albigularis*, but upper parts slightly more olivaceous, less brown; lores, eye-ring and wing-bars whiter, less brownish buff; chest-band less brownish and consequently less contrasted with the throat; belly, flanks, and under tail-coverts yellower, less brown or buff." (Miller and Griscom, l.c.).

We have not been able to compare this form with typical *E. albigularis*.

1888—part, spec. g, Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 70, 1889—part, Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 584, 1907—part, Costa Rica (Reventazón) and Panama; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 697, 1910—Reventazón and Faldas de Barba, Costa Rica.

Range: Nicaragua; Costa Rica (San José, Reventazón, Faldas de Barba, Agua Caliente, Tejas); Panama (Lion Hill).

1: Costa Rica (San José 1).

***Empidonax atriceps** *Salvin*. BLACK-CAPPED FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax atriceps SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 198—Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **6**, p. 413, 1884—Pirris, Costa Rica (descr.); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 79, pl. 40, fig. 3, 1889—Irazú and Pirris (Costa Rica) and Volcan de Chiriqui; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 586, 1907—highlands of Costa Rica and western Panama (monog.); FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 268, 1907—Coliblanco and Volcano de Turrialba, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 696, 1910—Costa Rica (habits, nest and eggs descr.).

Mitrephanes atriceps SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 220, 1888—Irazú and Volcan de Chiriqui; BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., **3**, p. 37, 1902—Volcan de Chiriqui.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriqui).

19: Costa Rica (Coliblanco 6, Turrialba 13).

Empidonax fulvifrons fulvifrons (*Giraud*). FULVOUS FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa fulvifrons GIRAUD, Sixteen Sp. Texas Birds, pl. 4, fig. 2, 1841—"Texas" (type in U. S. National Museum).

Empidonax fulvifrons fulvifrons RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 588, 1907—probably mountains of northeastern Mexico.

Range: Probably mountains of northeastern Mexico[a].

***Empidonax fulvifrons pygmaeus** *Coues*. BUFF-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax pygmaeus COUES, Ibis, (2) **1**, p. 537, 1865—Fort Whipple, Arizona.

Mitrephorus pallescens COUES, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 63—Fort Whipple, Arizona.

Empidonax fulvifrons (not *Muscicapa fulvifrons* GIRAUD) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 222, 1888—part; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 69, 1889—part, Arizona, New Mexico, and Chihuahua.

[a] Mr. Ridgway considers the unique type, supposed to have come from "Texas", to be distinct from the three other races of the species. Its habitat remains to be discovered.

Empidonax fulvifrons pygmaeus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 589, 1907—Arizona, New Mexico, and northern Mexico (monog., full bibliography); SWARTH, Pacific Coast Avif., **10**, p. 43, 1914—Arizona.

Range: Southeastern Arizona, New Mexico, and south through Chihuahua to Durango, wintering south to Jalisco, Tepic, Morelos, and Michoacan.

18: Arizona (Santa Rita Mountains 1); Mexico (Babicora, Chihuahua 17).

***Empidonax fulvifrons rubicundus** *Cabanis* and *Heine*. RUDDY FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax rubicundus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p.70, footnote, 1859 — Mexico.

Empidonax fulvifrons (not *Muscicapa fulvifrons* GIRAUD) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 222, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Mexico; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 69, 1889—part, Guerrero, localities near Mexico City, and Puebla.

Empidonax fulvifrons rubicundus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 591, 1907—part, central and southern Mexico only (monog., full bibliography).

Range: Central and southern Mexico, from Durango and southern Chihuahua south to Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas.

1: Mexico (unspecified 1).

***Empidonax fulvifrons fusciceps** *Nelson*[a]. COMITAN FLYCATCHER.

Empiconax fulvifrons fusciceps NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **17**, p. 152, 1904—Comitan, Chiapas, Mexico; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 592, 1907—State of Chiapas, Mexico; DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 104, 1907—Lake Atitlan and near Tecpam, Guatemala.

Empidonax fulvifrons (not *Muscicapa fulvifrons* GIRAUD) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 222, 1888—part, spec. e, f, Guatemala; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 69, 1889—part, Guatemala.

Range: Highlands of southeastern Mexico (State of Chiapas) and Guatemala.

5: Guatemala (Lake Atitlan 3, near Tecpam 2).

Genus **CNEMOTRICCUS** *Hellmayr*, nomen nov.

Empidochanes SCLATER (not of SCLATER 1862)[b], Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 216, 1888—type *Empidochanes fringillaris* PELZELN = *Muscipeta fuscata* WIED.

[a] A very distinct form by reason of its dusky cap and rich ochraceous under parts.

[b] *Empidochanes* SCLATER 1862 proves to be a synonym of *Myiophobus* (see footnote on p. 246), and a new name had consequently to be created for the group of birds allied to *Muscipeta fuscata* WIED.

Cnemotriccus fuscatus fuscatus (*Wied*). DUSKY FLYCATCHER.

Muscipeta fuscata WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 902, 1831—Rio de Janeiro[a]; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 487, 1856—Rio de Janeiro to Bahia.

Empidochanes fringillaris PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 116, 1868—part, Rio de Janeiro and Sapitiba (type), Rio, and Ypanema, São Paulo (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); RIDGWAY, Ibis, 1886, p. 461—Bahia (crit.); SCLATER, l.c., 1887, p. 65—Brazil; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 216, 1888—Sapitiba, Rio, Santa Catharina; BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, 2, p. 45, 1892—Porto Real, Rio.

Empidochanes fuscatus RIDGWAY, Ibis, 1886, p. 460, 461—Brazil (note on type); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 216, 1888 (ex WIED); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 235, 1889—Rio de Janeiro (Wied's types); IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 202, 1899—São Sebastião, São Paulo; BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Orn., 53, p. 21, 1905—São Paulo to Bahia (crit.); IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 291, 1907—São Sebastião, Rincão, Ubatuba, Rio Feio, Campinas (São Paulo), São Franeisco (Santa Catharina).

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Bahia south to Santa Catharina[b].

***Cnemotriccus fuscatus bimaculatus** (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*)[c]. WESTERN DUSKY FLYCATCHER.

[a] Wied (l.c., p. 905) states that the bird lives in the same country as *Muscipeta chrysoceps* (= *Myiophobus fasciatus flammiceps*) for which he cites (l.c., p. 943) Rio de Janeiro as habitat.

[b] I cannot maintain the distinction between birds from Rio and south (*fuscatus*) and Bahia (*fringillaris*), as proposed by Ridgway (Ibis, 1886, p. 461). Besides, *E. fringillaris* PELZELN, as shown by the marked type in the Vienna Museum, was primarily based on a specimen from Sapitiba (near Rio) and is, therefore, a pure synonym of *M. fuscata* WIED. The tone of the upper parts and the coloration of the lower mandible are exceedingly variable, regardless of locality, in the large series examined in the present connection. An unsexed adult from Rio Feio (between Ypanema and the Rio Paranapanema), São Paulo, by slightly lighter upper parts and paler yellowish abdomen, exhibits a decided tendeney towards the charaeters of *E. f. bimaculatus*, found in the northern (drier) distriets of São Paulo.

Material examined.—Bahia (trade skins) 12. Rio de Janeiro: Sapitiba 2, Rio 1. São Paulo: Ypanema 6, Ubatuba 1, São Sebastião 2, Rio Feio 1.

[c] *Cnemotriccus fuscatus bimaculatus* (LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY): Similar to *C. f. fuscatus*, but upper parts somewhat paler and more rufescent; chest pale grayish; middle of abdomen white or but faintly tinged with yellowish; bill on average smaller.

Speeimens from the interior of São Paulo (Paraná-Tieté district) and western Minas Geraës agree with a series from Matto Grosso, Goyaz, and Maranhão, and three from Bolivia.

Material examined.—Northern São Paulo: Itapurá (mouth of the Tieté into the Paraná) 1, Barretos, Rio Grande 2, Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema 2, Rio Paraná 1. Minas Geraës: Bagagem, near Agua Suja 2. Goyaz: Rio Thesouras 1, Rio Araguaya 5, Goyaz 1. Matto Grosso: Chapada 2, Cuyabá 2, Engenho do Gama 2. Maranhão: São Bento 3, Barra do Corda 1, Codó, Cocos 1, Grajahú 3. Piauhy: Arára 2. Ceará: Juá ,near Iguatú 1. Amazonas: Nova Olinda, Rio Purús 2; Rio Madeira, Humaytha 1, Calama 1, Jamarysinho 1, Borba 1. Bolivia: Yungas (the type) 1, Rio Surutú, Dept. Santa Cruz 1, Puerto Suarez 1. Argentina: Ocampo, Santa Fé 1.

Muscipeta bimaculata LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 48, 1837—Yungas, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 320, 1839—Yungas, Bolivia.

Empidochanes fringillaris PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 116, 1868—part, Rio Paraná (São Paulo), Goyaz, Cuyabá (Matto Grosso), and Borba, Rio Madeira (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 122—Pan de Azucar, southwestern Matto Grosso.

Empidochanes fuscatus (not of WIED) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 340, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 503, 1908—Goyana, Rio Tapajóz; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 594—Sapucay, Paraguay; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 75, 1910—Fazenda da Serra, Rio Grande, northwestern Bahia.

Empidochanes fuscatus bimaculatus BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Journ. Orn., 53, p. 21, 22, 1905—Bolivia and central Brazil (crit.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 357, 1907—Humaytha, Rio Madeira; idem, l.c., 15, p. 52, 1908—Rio Araguaya and Rio Thesouras, Goyaz; idem, l.c., 17, p. 301, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira; HARTERT and VENTURI, l.c., 16, p. 202, 1909—Ocampo, Prov. Santa Fé; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 75, 1910—Lake Missão and São Antonio do Gilboez, Piauhy; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 390, 1914—part, Rio Tapajóz (Goyana) and Rio Purús (Bom Lugar); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 9, p. 58, 1917—Caceres, Matto Grosso; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 164, 1925—Fazenda da Serra (Bahia), Lagoa Missão and São Antonio (Piauhy); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 29, 1925—Yungas, Bolivia (crit. note on type, range).

Empidochanes fuscatus brunneus (not *Pipra brunnea* THUNBERG) IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 291, 1907—Mattão, Itapurá, and Avanhandava, São Paulo.

Empidochanes fuscatus fuscatus BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1913—Alto Paraná, Paraguay.

Range: Brazil (except wooded coastal belt from Bahia to Santa Catharina), from northern São Paulo (Rio Grande, Rio Tieté, and Rio Paranapanema) and western Minas Geraës north to Ceará, Maranhão, and the south bank of the Amazon (Tapajóz, Madeira, and Purús Rivers), west to Matto Grosso; eastern Bolivia; Paraguay; and northern Argentina (Ocampo, Prov. Santa Fé).

14: Brazil, Matto Grosso (Chapada 1); Ceará (Juá, near Iguatú 1); Piauhy (Arára 2); Maranhão (São Bento 3, Barra do Corda 1, Codó, Cocos 1, Grajahú 3, Tranqueira 2).

Cnemotriccus fuscatus fumosus (*Berlepsch*)[a]. GUIANAN DUSKY FLYCATCHER.

[a] *Cnemotriccus fuscatus fumosus* (BERLEPSCH): Intermediate between *C. f. bimaculatus* and *C. f. cabanisi*; bill large as in the former, but lower mandible blackish, more like the latter; upper parts much darker sooty-brown and wing-bands narrower

Empidochanes fuscatus fumosus BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 108, 1908—Cayenne, French Guiana (type examined); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 108, 1912—Fazenda Nazareth, Mexiana (crit.); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 79, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.

Empidochanes surinamensis PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 258, 1910—Surinam (types in Tring Museum examined).

Empidochanes olivus (not *Muscicapa oliva* BODDAERT) SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 228, 1862—part, spec. f, "Pará" = Mexiana; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 578—Mexiana; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 297—Bartica Grove.

Empidochanes fringillaris var. PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 116, 1868—part, Forte do Rio Branco (spec. examined).

Empidochanes arenaceus (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 217, 1888—part, spec. c, d, Mexiana.

Empidochanes fuscatus (not *Muscipeta fuscata* WIED) SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 390, 1914—Marajó (Tuyuyú) and Mexiana.

Empidochanes fuscatus bimaculatus (not *Muscipeta bimaculata* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 390, 1914—part, Arumanduba, Ig. de Paituna, and Obidos, Brazil.

Empidochanes cabanisi (not of LÉOTAUD) CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 221, 1921—Ituribisi River, Supenaam, Bartica, Bonasika, Makauria River, Abary River, Anarica River.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern Brazil, south to the north bank of the lower Amazon, Mexiana and Marajó.

***Cnemotriccus fuscatus cabanisi** (*Léotaud*). LÉOTAUD'S DUSKY FLYCATCHER.

Empidonax cabanisi LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, p. 232, 1866—Trinidad.

Empidochanes altirostris CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 16, p. 196, 1868—Carthagena, Colombia (type in Berlin Museum examined).

Ochthoeca arenacea SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1877, p. 20—Bogotá (type examined).

Empidochanes vireoninus RIDGWAY, Ibis, (5) 4, p. 461, 1886—Tobago.

Empidochanes cabanisi canescens CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, p. 42, 1894—Tobago.

Tyrannula traillii (not of AUDUBON) JARDINE, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 20, p. 330, 1847—Tobago (spec. in British Museum examined).

Empidochanes olivus (not of BODDAERT) SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 228, 1862—part, spec. e, Tobago.

and paler than in either. Wing (male) 67-71, (female) 62-65; tail 65-69, (female) 61-65.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 2, Rio Approuague 5. Dutch Guiana: vicinity of Paramaribo 3. Brazil: Mexiana 4, Forte do Rio Branco 1.

Empidonax olivus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 628—San Esteban, Venezuela.

Empidochanes arenaceus SCLATER, Ibis, 1887, p. 66 (crit.); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 217, 1888—part, spec. a, b, e-k, Bogotá, Iquitos, San Esteban, Tobago; DALMAS, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 13, p. 139, 1900—Tobago (crit.); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 50, 1902—Altagracia and Caicara, Rio Orinoco; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., p. 242, 1916—Orinoco River from Las Barrancas up to Caicara.

Empidochanes cabanisi CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, p. 41, 1894—Monos Island (crit. on type); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 144, 1900—Concha, Bonda, and Valparaiso; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 56, 1906—Trinidad; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 364, 1908—Pointe Gourde, Trinidad; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 471, 1917—Boca de Chimi, lower Magdalena, Colombia.

Empidochanes fuscatus cabanisi BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Orn., 53, p. 20, 21, 1905 (crit., synon., range); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 165, 1912—San Esteban; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 351, 1922—Bonda, Mamatoco, Dibulla, Fundación, and Valencia, Santa Marta region.

Range: Islands of Tobago and Trinidad; Venezuela (north coast, south to the Orinoco Valley); Colombia (Carthagena; Santa Marta region; Magdalena Valley; Bogotá); northern Peru (Iquitos, Rio Marañon and eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo)[a].

4: Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua 1; Lake Valencia 2); Colombia (El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, Prov. Santander 1).

Cnemotriccus poecilurus poecilurus (*Sclater*)[b]. RUFOUS-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

[a] As pointed out by Dalmas, there are two color "phases" of this bird met with on the island of Tobago, one with grayish brown back and whitish belly, and another with decidedly brownish upper parts and sulphur yellow abdomen. Specimens of the first-named type appear to have served as basis for *E. vireoninus* and *E. cabanisi canescens*. Six examples from the Venezuelan north coast agree with the yellow-bellied variety from Tobago, and two from Trinidad are also similar. In the Orinoco Valley white-bellied birds are far more numerous than in Tobago, whence I have seen only two or three out of a total of twenty. Above they vary from grayish brown to warm umber brown. For the present I am unable to account for this "dimorphism," though most of the white-bellied examples appear to be more or less immature. Colombian skins average slightly darker above, with a more rufescent hue, and if separable, would have to stand as *C. f. altirostris*. A single male from Yquitos, Peru (Oct. 6, 1878, H. Whitely, jr.) is darker brown than any other example. It approaches *C. f. fumosus* and may prove to be separable (lately described as *Empidochanes fuscatus fuscatior* CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 231, p. 6, 1926—junction of the Rio Curaray with the Rio Napo, southeastern Ecuador).

Material examined.—Tobago 20. Trinidad: Pointe Gourde 2. Venezuela: Maracay, Aragua 1; Lake Valencia 2; San Esteban 1; Altagracia, Orinoco River 9, San Fernando, Rio Apure 2. Colombia: Carthagena 1, Bogotá 32. Peru: Iquitos 1.

[b] *Cnemotriccus poecilurus* is hardly congeneric with *C. fuscatus*, differing by more rounded wing, relatively shorter tail, and peculiar color pattern.

Empidochanes poecilurus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1862, p. 112—Bogotá (type examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 515—Antioquia (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 217, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Bogotá, Antioquia; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 471, 1917—Andes west of Popayan, Santa Elena, La Candela, La Palma, and near San Agustin, Colombia.

Knipolegus columbianus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 151, 1912—Andes west of Popayan, Colombia.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Colombia (except Santa Marta region)[a].

***Cnemotriccus poecilurus peruanus** (*Berlepsch* and *Stolzmann*)[b]. PERUVIAN RUFOUS-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

Empidochanes poecilurus peruanus BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 366—Garita del Sol, Vitoc (type), and Tambillo, Prov. Jaen, Peru; BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, p. 455, 1918—Charapi and Perico, Rio Marañon; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 97, 1921—San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba, Peru.

Empidochanes poecilurus (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 186—Cosnipata; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 538—Auquimarca and Paltaypampa; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 235—Tambillo; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 314, 1884—Peruvian localities; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 217, 1888—part, spec. d, e, Tambillo and Cosnipata, Peru.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Peru (from depts. Cajamarca and Amazonas southward) and Bolivia (Prov. del Sara).

8: Peru (Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco 8).

Cnemotriccus poecilurus venezuelanus subsp. nov.[c] VENEZUELAN RUFOUS-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

[a] Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 4, Antioquia 1.

[b] *Cnemotriccus poecilurus peruanus* (BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN): Precisely similar to *C. p. poecilurus*, but dusky apical markings of lateral rectrices less extensive, often reduced to short subapical spots.

I feel rather doubtful as to the validity of this race. The tail-markings are individually variable, both in Colombian and Peruvian specimens, and one or two Bogotá skins certainly do not differ from the latter.

Material examined.—Peru: Chachapoyas 4, Tambillo 2, Nuevo Loreto 2, Chinchao 8, Cosnipata 1. Bolivia: Prov. del Sara 1.

[c] *Cnemotriccus poecilurus venezuelanus* subsp. nov.

Type from El Escorial, alt. 2500 metr., Mérida, Venezuela in Tring Museum. Adult male. August 8, 1886. Salomon Briceño.

Adult (sexes alike).—Similar to *C. p. poecilurus* in having the tail feathers for the greater part rufous; but under parts much paler, buff instead of deep ochraceous, passing into buffy white on throat; foreneck and sides of chest much more strongly shaded with dark gray. Wing (male) 77, (female) 71-72; tail 65, (female) 60-61; bill 13-14.

Remarks.—In coloration of under parts, this new form resembles *C. p. salvini*,

Empidochanes salvini (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 218, 1888—part, Caracas (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Empidochanes poecilurus (not of SCLATER) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 116, 1868—Rio Içanna (spec. examined).

Range: Subtropical Zone of Venezuela (Andes of Mérida and Silla of Caracas) and Tropical Zone of northwestern Brazil (Rio Içanna, an affluent of the upper Rio Negro).

Cnemotriccus poecilurus salvini (*Sclater*)[a]. SALVIN'S RORAIMA FLYCATCHER.

Empidochanes salvini SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 218, 1888—part, Roraima (type in British Museum examined); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 222, 1921—Roraima.

Empidochanes poecilurus (not of SCLATER) SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 298—Roraima.

Range: Subtropical Zone of British Guiana (Mount Roraima).

Genus **MITREPHANES** Coues.

Mitrephorus (not of SCHÖNHERR 1837) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **27**, p. 44, 1859—type by orig. desig. *Mitrephorus phaeocercus* SCLATER.

Mitrephanes COUES, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **7**, p. 55, 1882—new name for *Mitrephorus* SCLATER, preoccupied.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus tenuirostris *Brewster*. SLENDER-BILLED FLYCATCHER.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus tenuirostris BREWSTER, Auk, **5**, p. 137, 1888—near Oposura, Sonora, Mexico; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 500, 1907—western Mexico (monog.).

Mitrephanes phaeocercus (not of SCLATER 1859) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 219, 1888—part, spec. d-f, Presidio and Ciudad Durango, Mexico; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 66, 1889—part, Oposura (Sonora), Presidio and Mazatlan (Sinaloa), Ciudad Durango, Sierra de Valparaiso (Zacatecas), Amula and Omilteme (Guerrero).

Range: Western Mexico, in states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Guerrero, and Tepic.

while the tail-markings are exactly as in *C. p. poecilurus*. The Rio Negro specimen agrees with those from Venezuela.

Material examined.—Venezuela, Mérida: El Escorial (alt. 2500 metr.) 1, La Culata (alt. 4000 metr.) 1; Silla of Caracas 1. Brazil: Rio Içanna 1.

[a] *Cnemotriccus poecilurus salvini* (SCLATER): Below like *C. p. venezuelanus*, middle of breast and abdomen sometimes even paler, more buffy whitish; but tail uniform dusky gray or with rufous area on inner web of lateral rectrices but faintly suggested. Wing (male) 75-78, (female) 74; tail 64-67, (female) 63-64; bill 13-14.

Four males have no trace of rufous in the tail, while in two females there is a dull rufescent shade on the inner web of the eight lateral rectrices.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima (including the type) 6.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus phaeocercus (*Sclater*). DUSKY-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

Mitrephorus phaeocercus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **27**, p. 44, 1859—southern Mexico and Guatemala (type from Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico); idem, Ibis, 1859, p. 442, pl. 14, fig. 2—Cordoba, Orizaba, Oaxaca.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 219, 1888—part, spec. a-c, g-p, Cordoba, Jalapa, Oaxaca, Mexico and Guatemala; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 66, 1889—part, states of Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca, and Guatemala.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus phaeocercus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 498, 1907—part, southern Mexico and Guatemala (monog., full bibliographic references).

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Mexico, Morelos, Michoacan, and Oaxaca), Guatemala, and Honduras (Volcan de Puca)[a].

***Mitrephanes phaeocercus nicaraguae** *Miller* and *Griscom*[b]. NICARAGUAN FLYCATCHER.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus nicaraguae MILLER and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., **159**, p. 4, 1925—San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus (not of SCLATER) SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1892, p. 326—Matagalpa, Nicaragua.

Mitrephanes phaeocercus phaeocercus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 498, 1907—part, Nicaragua.

Range: Nicaragua.

1: Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte 1).

***Mitrephanes phaeocercus aurantiiventris** (*Lawrence*). YELLOW-VENTED FLYCATCHER.

Mitrephorus aurantiiventris LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **8**, p. 173 1867—Tabacales, Costa Rica; SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 198—Calovevora, Veragua.

Mitrephanes aurantiiventris SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 219, 1888—Costa Rica, Chiriqui, and Veragua; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves.

[a] A single adult male in the Brunswick Museum, secured by Wittkugel on March 1, 1889, agrees in color and size (wing 70½; tail 63) with Guatemalan examples.

[b] *Mitrephanes phaeocercus nicaraguae* MILLER and GRISCOM: Similar to *M. p. phaeocercus*, but somewhat smaller (wing of male 64-68, against 70-74); slightly more olivaceous, less brownish above; lower abdomen rather paler, more yellowish ochre, less tawny.

This form connects the northern *phaeocercus* with *aurantiiventris*, being less greenish above than the latter, but more so than the former. In size, it nearly agrees with *aurantiiventris* and approaches it also in the coloration of the lower parts, certain Costa Rica examples being barely distinguishable by slightly paler yellowish under tail coverts.

2, p. 67, 1889—same range; BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 37, 1902—Boquete, Chiriqui; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 501, 1907—Costa Rica and western Panama (monog., full bibliography); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 705, 1910—Costa Rica; FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 268, 1910—Coliblanco, Costa Rica.

Range: Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriqui and Veragua).

9: Costa Rica (Coliblanco 7, Juan Viñas 1, Carrillo 1).

Mitrephanes phaeocercus eminulus *Nelson*[a]. CANA FLYCATCHER.

Mitrephanes eminulus NELSON, Smithson. Misc. Coll., 60, No. 3, p. 13, 1912—Cana, eastern Panama.

Mitrephanes berlepschi eminulus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 472, 1917—Monquido, Atrato Valley, and Alto Bonito, Colombia (crit.).

Range: Eastern Panama (Cana and Tacarcuna) and western Colombia (Atrato and Sucio Rivers).

Mitrephanes phaeocercus berlepschi *Hartert*[b]. ESMERALDAS FLYCATCHER.

Mitrephanes berlepschi HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 608, 1902—Bulún, Prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador (type in Tring Museum examined).

Range: Northwestern Ecuador (Bulún, Prov. Esmeraldas).

***Mitrephanes phaeocercus olivaceus** *Berlepsch* and *Stolzmann*[c]. OLIVACEOUS FLYCATCHER.

Mitrephanes olivaceus BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ibis, (6) 6, p. 391, 1894—Garita del Sol, Vitoc, Peru (type) and Quebrada Onda, Yungas of Cochabamba, Bolivia; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 367—Garita del Sol; CHAPMAN,

[a] *Mitrephanes phaeocercus eminulus* NELSON: Differs from *M. p. aurantiiventris* by dingy yellowish instead of buffy lores and orbital rim; more greenish sides of the head; much duller, dingy olive fulvous throat and breast, shading into olive greenish on the sides. Wing (two males) 62-63; tail 49.

This form appears to be closely allied to *M. p. berlepschi* with which no direct comparison could be made, but would seem to differ by darker green upper, and much more fulvous under parts.

Material examined.—Panama: Tacarcuna 2.

[b] *Mitrephanes phaeocercus berlepschi* HARTERT: Nearly allied to *M. p. olivaceus*, but differing by much smaller size; buffy olive yellow lores; lighter olive green upper parts and sides of head; paler, more yellowish (less tawny) throat and chest, without grayish suffusion on the chin, and bright canary yellow abdomen. Wing (one female, the type) 56; tail 46; bill 10½.

[c] *Mitrephanes phaeocercus olivaceus* BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN: This form is very nearly as large as *M. p. phaeocercus*, but easily recognizable among its affines by the prevailing greenish coloration. Wing (male) 66-70, (female) 61-63; tail 56-62, (female) 54-56.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Quebrada Onda, Prov. Cochabamba 3, Tilotilo, Yungas of La Paz 1. Peru: Santo Domingo 2, Huachipa 3, Uchco 1.

Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 14, p. 225, 1901—Inca Mine [=Santo Domingo], Peru; BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 480, 1907 (crit.).

Myiobius subochraceus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 208, 1888—part, spec. b, Tilotilo.

Range: Tropical Zone of eastern Peru (from Dept. Amazonas southward) and Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba).

4: Peru (Uchco, forty miles east of Chachapoyas, Dept. Amazonas 1; Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco 3).

Genus **TERENOTRICCUS** Ridgway.

Terenotriccus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 207, 1905—type by orig. desig. *Myiobius fulvigularis* SALVIN and GODMAN.

*Terenotriccus erythrurus erythrurus (*Cabanis*)[a]. RED-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

Myiobius erythrurus CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13 (1), p. 249, pl. 5, fig. 1, 1847—Guiana and Cayenne; idem in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 701, 1848—British Guiana; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 114, 1868—part, Marabitanas and Rio Negro district (spec. examined); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 297—Bartica Grove and Camacusa; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 203, 1888—part, spec. a-e, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Carimang River, Albina; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 49, 1902—Nericagua, Rio Orinoco, and La Pricion, Suapure, and Nicare, Caura River, Venezuela; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 218, 1921—numerous localities.

Myiobius erythrurus erythrurus HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 26, 1912 (range).

Terenotriccus erythrurus BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 130, 1908—Ipousin, French Guiana; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 392, 1914—part, Rio Jary (São Antonio da Cachoeira) and Obidos.

Terenotriccus erythrurus erythrurus CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 242, 1916—Orinoco River.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Orinoco-Caura region); northern Brazil (Rio Negro and Rio Branco, south to the north bank of the lower Amazon).

1: Brazil (Serra da Lua, near Boavista, Rio Branco 1).

[a] *Terenotriccus erythrurus erythrurus* (CABANIS) differs from the other races by having the throat grayish white, strongly contrasted with the light ochraceous buff of chest and belly; the pileum deep grayish olive, without any buffy tinge on the forehead, and the sides of the head pale gray, just a little lighter than the crown.

Birds from the Rio Branco and Obidos agree perfectly with others from the Guianas while a series from Venezuela (Caura) and the upper Rio Negro (Marabitanas, Rio Içanna), by slightly more buffy throat and sides of the head as well as deeper ochraceous under parts, form the transition to *T. e. brunneifrons*, of Upper Amazonia.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Saint Jean du Maroni 2, Ipousin 1. British Guiana: Camacusa 2, Bartica Grove 2. Venezuela: Nicare, Caura 3, La Pricion 2, Suapure, Caura 1; Nericagua, Rio Orinoco 1. Brazil: Serra da Lua, Rio Branco 1; Obidos 2; Rio Içanna 1, Marabitanas, Rio Negro 3.

***Terenotriccus erythrurus hellmayri** (*Snethlage*)[a]. HELLMAYR'S FLY-CATCHER.

Myiobius erythrurus hellmayri SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., **15**, p. 195, 1907—Pará (type) and Santa Maria do São Miguel, Rio Ourém, State of Pará; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 26, 90, 1912—Peixe-Boi and Pará localities.

Myiobius erythrurus (not of CABANIS) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 578—Capim River; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 114, 1868—part, Borba, Rio Madeira, and Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 203, 1888—part, spec. f, Rio Capim; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 503, 1908—Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz.

Myiobius erythrurus erythrurus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 362, 1906—São Antonio do Prata, Pará.

Myiobius erythrurus fulvigularis (not of SALVIN and GODMAN) HELLMAYR, Nov, Zool., **17**, p. 300, 1910—Calama and Maroins, Rio Madeira (spec. reexamined).

Terenotriccus erythrurus SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 392, 1914—part, Pará, Mocajatuba, Providencia, Santa Isabel, Peixe-Boi, Rio Guamá, Rio Tocantins' (Cametá, Baião, Bocca do Manapiri, Pirunum), Rio Jamauchim (Tucunaré), Rio Tapajóz (Boim, Villa Braga).

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from western Maranhão west to the Rio Madeira, south to Matto Grosso (Rio Roosevelt and Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé).

1: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 1).

***Terenotriccus erythrurus brunneifrons** subsp. nov.[b] BROWN-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

[a] *Terenotriccus erythrurus hellmayri* (SNETHLAGE): Nearly allied to *T. e. erythrurus*, but pileum buffy-olive (the forehead more buffy than the crown); upper back mainly pale brownish cinnamon instead of deep grayish olive; sides of head and throat decidedly buffy; remainder of under parts deeper, approaching ochraceous-tawny.

Recent comparison shows a series from the Rio Madeira to belong to *hellmayri*. While birds from the Tapajóz and Rio Madeira (Borba, Calama, Porto Velho) are identical with topotypes from Pará, two skins from the Machados (Maroins) and Roosevelt Rivers, by more brownish crown, diverge in the direction of *T. e. brunneifrons*.

Material examined.—Pará district: Peixe-Boi 2, São Antonio do Prata 1. Rio Madeira: Borba 2, Calama 3, Porto Velho 1; Maroins, Rio Machados 1. Matto Grosso, Camp 9, Rio Roosevelt 1, Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé 1.

[b] *Terenotriccus erythrurus brunneifrons* subsp. nov.

Type from Tres Arroyos, Rio Espirito Santo, Bolivia, in Field Museum of Natural History. No. 50769. Male. February 24, 1915. Geo. K. Cherrie.

Adult (sexes alike).—Agreeing in coloration of under parts and sides of head with *T. e. hellmayri*, but forehead deep ochreous-brown; crown and hind neck decidedly darker brownish olive; auriculars darker ochraceous-buff. Not unlike *T. e. fulvigularis* on the under parts, but upper surface much more brownish (without any olive tinge); the frontal band much broader and much deeper (cinnamomeous or

Tyrannula erythrura (not of CABANIS) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 149, 1855—Bogotá.

Myiobius erythrurus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, p. 70, 1858—Rio Napo; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1867, p. 751—Xeberos and Chyavetas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 186—Cosnipata; idem, l.c., p. 281—Xeberos, Chyavetas, Chamicuros, and Santa Cruz, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 538—Monterico; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 21—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 301, 1884—Peruvian localities; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 203, 1888—part, spec. g-l, n, o, Iquitos, Chamicuros, Cosnipata, Sarayacu, Rio Napo, Bogotá.

Myiobius fulvigularis (not of SALVIN and GODMAN) BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 366—Borgoña, Peru.

Myiobius erythrurus fulvigularis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 48, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimoës (crit.).

Range: Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Andes from northern Bolivia through eastern Peru and eastern Ecuador north to Colombia (Bogotá) and east to the Rio Solimoës, Brazil.

1: Bolivia (Tres Arroyos, Rio Espirito Santo 1).

***Terenotriccus erythrurus fulvigularis** (*Salvin* and *Godman*). FULVOUS-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

Myiobius fulvigularis SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 58, 1889—part, Central Ameriea (type from Santa Fé, Veragua); RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 506, 1893—Rio Frio, Costa Rica, and Rio San Juan, near Castillo, Nicaragua; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 488, 1898—Cachavi, northwestern Ecuador; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 11, 1899—Rio Peripa, Ecuador.

Myiobius erythrurus (not of CABANIS) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 295, 1860—Esmeraldas, Ecuador; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1883, p. 557—Chimbo; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 14, p. 471, 1891—Santa Ana and San Pedro Sula, Honduras; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 203, 1888—part, spec. p-t, Chepo, Bugaba, Santa Fé, Angostura; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 144, 1900—Jordan, Santa Marta district; BANGS, Auk, 18, p. 363, 1901—Divala, Chiriqui.

Myiobius cinnamomeus (not *Muscipeta cinnamomea* LAFRESNAYE and d'ORBIGNY) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 328, 1862—Panama Railroad.

Terenotriccus fulvigularis BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 302, 1907—Boruca, Paso Real, and Pozo del Rio Grande, Costa Riea.

oehreous-brown instead of buffy); sides of head deep ochraceous-buff instead of light grayish olive. Wing 47-50; tail 38-44; bill 7-8.

Two examples from Yahuarmayo, Sierra of Carabaya resemble the series from Bolivia. A male from Teffé, another from Samiria (Rio Marañon) and a native Bogotá skin, while not quite so deeply colored, appear to be nearer to this than any other form.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Rio San Mateo 7, Mission San Antonio, Rio Chimoré, Prov. Cochabamba 7, Todos Santos 1, mouth of Rio San Antonio, Rio Espirito Santo 1, Tres Arroyos, Rio Espirito Santo 2. Peru: Yahuarmayo, Sierra of Carabaya 2, Samiria 1. Brazil: Teffé, Rio Solimoës 1. Colombia: Bogotá 1.

Terenotriccus erythrurus fulvigularis RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 495, 1907—part, Honduras to Panama and western Ecuador; DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 104, 1907—Los Amates, Guatemala; FERRY, l.c., p. 268, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 705, 1910—Costa Rica (habits); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 84, 1912—Las Quiguas, Carabobo; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 469, 1917—Alto Bonito, San José, and Puerto Valdivia, Colombia; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 266—Gatun, Panama; BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 219, 1922—Mt. Sapo, Rio Esnápe, Jesusito, Darien; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 355, 1922—Don Diego and Mamatoco, Colombia.

Myiobius erythrurus fulvigularis HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1136—Juntas, Rio Tamaná, Chocó; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 74, 1922—road to Gualea, Ecuador.

Range: Guatemala, southward through Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama to Colombia (Pacific coast; Santa Marta region; lower Cauca), northwestern Venezuela (Las Quiguas, Carabobo), and western Ecuador (south to Chimbo)[a].

14: Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabel 1); Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 4); Costa Rica (Orosi 1, Boruca 3, Guayabo 1, Pozo Azul Pirris 1, Juan Viñas 1, unspecified 1); Panama (Lion Hill 1).

Genus **APHANOTRICCUS** Ridgway.

Aphanotriccus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **18**, p. 207, 1905—type *Myiobius capitalis* SALVIN.

Aphanotriccus capitalis (*Salvin*). SALVIN'S FLYCATCHER.

Myiobius capitalis SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., "1864," p. 583, publ. April 1865—Tucurriqui, Costa Rica; NUTTING, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **6**, p. 403, 1883—Los Sabalos, Nicaragua; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 59, pl. 40, fig. 1, 1889—Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Mitrephanes capitalis SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 220, 1888—Tucurriqui.

Aphanotriccus capitalis RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 492, 1907—Costa Rica and Nicaragua; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 706, 1910—Jimenez and El Hogar, Costa Rica.

Range: Eastern Costa Rica (Tucurriqui; Concepcion, near Jimenez; Jimenez; El Hogar) and eastern Nicaragua (Los Sabalos).

Genus **PRAEDO** Nelson[b].

Praedo NELSON, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**, No. 3, p. 14, 1912—type by orig. desig. *Praedo audax* NELSON.

[a] The few specimens examined from Colombia (Juntas de Tamaná) and Ecuador (Cachavi and Chimbo) appear to be inseparable from those of more northern localities.

[b] Genus *Praedo* NELSON.

Allied to *Aphanotriccus* RIDGWAY, but with a strong resemblance in coloration to *Empidonax*; bill proportionately broader and more flattened than in *Empidonax*,

Praedo audax *Nelson*[a]. NELSON'S FLYCATCHER.

Praedo audax NELSON, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**, No. 3, p. 15, 1912—Cana, eastern Panama.

Range: Eastern Panama (Cana).

Genus **MYIOBIUS** Darwin[b].

Tyrannula (not *Tyrannulus* VIEILLOT 1816) SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., **3**, p. 358, 1827—type *Muscipeta barbata* SWAINSON = *Muscicapa mastacalis* WIED.

Myiobius (GRAY MS.) DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, **3**, Part 9, p. 46, July 1839—new name for *Tyrannula* SWAINSON.

***Myiobius barbatus barbatus** (*Gmelin*). WHISKERED MYIOBIUS.

Muscicapa barbata GMELIN, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 933, 1789—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 830, fig. 1, Cayenne.

Myiobius barbatus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 113, 1868—part, Marabitanas, Rio Negro (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 199, 1888—part, subsp. typica, spec. l-r, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Roraima, River Atapurow, Oyapock; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 391, 1914—part, Rio Jary and Obidos; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 215, 1921—British Guiana; TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **35**, p. 25, 1922—part, excl. Peru, Rio Madeira, and Rio Purús, Brazil (monog., full bibliography).

Myiobius sulphureipygius (not of SCLATER) MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **10**, p. 118, 1904—Saint Georges d'Oyapock and Saint Jean du Maroni French Guiana (spec. examined).

broad and depressed at base with well-marked ridge along culmen; outline of sides slightly convex subbasally; compressed and uncinate at tip with a well-marked notch; rictal bristles fine and weak extending along top of upper mandible three-fourths its length; nostrils open, rounded and set well forward on mandible; under mandible slightly keeled with broad rounded interramal area extending forward as far as anterior border of nostrils; point of wings short, longest primaries only a little more than half the length of culmen longer than secondaries; tail emarginate with two outermost pairs of rectrices slightly graduated; tarsus a little more than one-fourth the length of wings. (Nelson, l.c.).

[a] *Praedo audax* NELSON: "Upper parts olive green, distinctly darkest on top of head and neck, palest on upper tail coverts and borders of tail feathers; lores dusky; ear coverts and below eyes dark olive; a narrow supraloral streak and ring about eyes white; wings dusky slate gray, darker than tail, with two wing bands and edges of secondaries and tertials dull greenish yellow; edges of primaries dull olive; chin and upper throat pale gray tinged with yellow; rest of throat, under side of neck, abdomen, and under tail coverts rich primrose yellow, dullest on coverts; sides of neck and breast and a narrow band of same across front of breast dull olive green; flanks olive green above and yellow below; bill black, with lower mandible becoming dark horn-color at base; feet and tarsus dusky horn color. Wing 58; tail 52½; bill 13; width of bill at angle of gape 10; tarsus 15.

Resembles *Empidonax* in general coloration, but at once distinguished by its black bill and short extension of primaries beyond tips of secondaries."(Nelson, l.c.).

We are not acquainted with this species.

[b] Mr. Todd having presented us with an excellent treatise of this genus, it has been deemed unnecessary to reprint the numerous bibliographic references carefully listed in his paper, and the synonymy, as here given, is restricted to original descriptions and certain citations where we had to differ from his allocation.

Myiobius barbatus barbatus HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 642, 1906—diag., hab. part, excl. Borba; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 465, 1917—Florencia and La Morelia, Rio Caquetá, Colombia.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; eastern Venezuela (Rivers Yuruan and Caura); southeastern Colombia (Rio Caquetá) and eastern Ecuador (Rio Suno, Zamora); northern Brazil, north of the Amazon (Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro; Obidos; Rio Jary)[a].

2: French Guiana (Saint Laurent du Maroni 1); British Guiana (Mazaruni River 1).

***Myiobius barbatus amazonicus** *Todd*[b]. AMAZONIAN WHISKERED MYIOBIUS.

Myiobius barbatus amazonicus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, p. 96, 1925—Hyutanahan, Rio Purús.

Myiobius barbatus barbatus (not of GMELIN) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 357, p. 357, 1907—Humaytha, left bank of Rio Madeira (spec. reexamined).

Myiobius barbatus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 751; l.c., 1873, p. 281—Xeberos and Chyavetas, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1882, p. 21—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 298, 1884—Xeberos, Chyavetas, Yurimaguas; TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 24, 1922—part, Manacapurú (Rio Solimoēs) and Avojutuba (lower Rio Negro).

Range: Western Brazil, from the Rio Solimoës and the right bank of the lower Rio Negro (Avojutuba) south to the Rio Purús and the left bank of the Rio Madeira (Humaytha), and eastern Peru.

1: Peru (Puerto Bermudez, Dept. Junin 1).

Myiobius barbatus mastacalis (*Wied*). YELLOW-RUMPED MYIOBIUS.

Muscicapa mastacalis WIED, Reise Bras., 2, p. 151, 1821—Rio Catolé, southern Bahia.

Muscipeta barbata (not *Muscicapa barbata* GMELIN) SWAINSON, Zool. Ill., 2, pl. 116, 1822—Pitanga, about twenty leagues west of Bahia; WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 934, 1831—Brazil (habits).

[a] Specimens from Marabitanas (Rio Negro) and the Caura Valley (Venezuela) agree, in proportions and coloration, with topotypes from Guiana.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Ipousin 2, Saint Laurent du Maroni 2. British Guiana: Roraima 2, Bartica Grove 3, Mazaruni River 1. Venezuela: Suapure 1, La Pricion 1. Brazil: Marabitanas, Rio Negro 3, Obidos 3.

[b] *Myiobius barbatus amazonicus* TODD: Very similar to *M. b. barbatus*, but under parts more uniform yellow, the throat and chest being less shaded with buffy or citrine.

A single specimen from Humaytha (left bank of the Rio Madeira) agrees with the description and is obviously referable to this recently discriminated race to which a female from Puerto Bermudez also seems to belong.

Platyrhynchus xanthopygus Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 9, pl. 9, fig. 1, 1825—type from Rio de Janeiro in Munich Museum examined.

Myiobius xanthopygius Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 113, 1868—part, Registre do Sai, Rio (spec. examined).

Myiobius barbatus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 199, 1888—part, subsp. typica, spec. t-y, Bahia, Brazil.

Myiobius barbatus mastacalis Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 641, 642, 1906—Bahia to Rio de Janeiro (diag., crit.); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 290, 1907—Ubatuba and Iguapé, São Paulo; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 391, 1914—part, Pará localities, Rio Tocantins, Rio Xingú, Rio Tapajóz; Lima, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12 (2), p. 100, 1920—Bahia.

Myiobius mastacalis Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 20, 1922—Brazil, from the Amazon and Madeira River south to São Paulo and east to Bahia (monog., full bibliography).

Range: Brazil, south of the Amazon, west to the Rio Madeira; south to the headwaters of the Rio Roosevelt in northern Matto Grosso, and through Pará, Bahia, and Goyaz along the east coast south to the littoral of São Paulo (Iguapé, Ubatuba)[a].

Myiobius barbatus semiflavus *Todd*[b]. Rio Lebrija Myiobius.

Myiobius semiflavus Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 114, 1919—El Tambor, Rio Lebrija, Santander, Colombia (type examined); idem, l.c., 35, p. 27, 1922—El Tambor.

Range: Eastern Colombia, in State of Santander (El Tambor, Rio Lebrija).

***Myiobius sulphureipygius sulphureipygius** (*Sclater*). Sulphur-rumped Myiobius.

Tyrannula sulphureipygia Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 24, "1856", p. 296, Jan. 1857—Cordova, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Myiobius citrinopygus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 67, footnote, 1859—new name for *Tyrannula sulphureipygia* Sclater.

[a] This form apparently ranges, along the south bank of the Amazon, to the right bank of the Rio Madeira. Specimens from Amazonia average slightly paler below (with less shading of old gold on chest and sides), thus bridging the gap between *mastacalis*, as represented by a series from eastern Brazil, and *barbatus* of the north bank of the river. Taken as a whole, they are, however, decidedly nearer to *mastacalis*.

Material examined.—São Paulo: Ubatuba 1. Rio de Janeiro: Rio 1, Registre do Sai 1, Novo Friburgo 1. Bahia 6. Goyaz: Fazenda Esperança 2. Pará district (various localities) 9; Maroins, Rio Machados 1.

[b] *Myiobius barbatus semiflavus* Todd: Nearest to *M. b. barbatus*, but much more brightly colored; rump pale lemon rather than Martius yellow; under parts much yellower, the throat Martius yellow instead of colonial buff, breast and sides washed with pyrite yellow rather than citrine. Wing (male) 65-67, (female) 62-63; tail 54-56, (female) 51-53.

Material examined.—Colombia: El Tambor 4.

Myiobius sulphureipygius SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 200, 1888—part, spec. a-k, Cordova (Mexico), Cozumel Isl., Yucatan, British Honduras, Guatemala; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 57, 1889—part, Mexican, Guatemalan, and British Honduras references and localities.

Myiobius xanthopygus sulphureipygius RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 490, 1907—part, Mexico, Guatemala, and British Honduras.

Myiobius sulphureipygius sulphureipygius TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 27, 1922—Mexico, Guatemala, and British Honduras (monog., full bibliography).

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, and Yucatan), Guatemala, and British Honduras.

2: Mexico (unspecified 1); Guatemala (unspecified 1).

***Myiobius sulphureipygius aureatus** *Bangs*[a]. SOUTHERN SULPHUR-RUMPED MYIOBIUS.

Myiobius xanthopygus aureatus BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 4, p. 27, 1908—Divala, Chiriqui.

Myiobius sulphureipygius (not of SCLATER 1857) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 200, 1888—part, spec. l-s, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Veragua, Chiriqui; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 57, 1889—part, from Nicaragua south to the Truando.

Myiobius xanthopygus sulphureipygius RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 490, 1907—part, Honduras to Panama.

Myiobius xanthopygius aureatus CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 707, 1910—Costa Rica (habits).

Myiobius villosus (not of SCLATER) HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 488, 1898—Chimbo and Cachavi; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 10, 1899—Rio Peripa.

Myiobius sulphureipygius villosus (not of SCLATER) HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1135—Nóvita, Colombia.

Myiobius sulphureipygius aureatus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 466, 1917—Alto Bonito, Chocó, Baudo, Nóvita, Juntas de Tamaná, San José, and Barbacoas, Colombia; TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 29, 1922—Honduras to Colombia and Ecuador (monog., full bibliography); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 218, 1922—Mt. Sapo, Rio Esnápe, and Jesusito, Darien.

Range: Tropical Zone of Honduras, south through Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, and Pacific Colombia to western Ecuador (as far south as Prov. Guayas).

[a] *Myiobius sulphureipygius aureatus* BANGS: Differs from *M. s. sulphureipygius* by paler ochraceous color of breast and sides, and brighter as well as more extensive yellow abdominal area.

Material examined.—Nicaragua 2; Costa Rica 17; Chiriqui, Panama 3. Colombia: Baudo 1, Nóvita 1, Chocó 1. Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: Lita 4, Paramba 1, Bulún 1, Cachyjacu 2; Chimbo 1.

12: Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 2); Costa Rica (Boruca 3, Pozo Azul 1, El General 1); Panama (Bogava, Chiriqui 1); Colombia (Chocó 1, Baudo 1); Ecuador (Lita 1, Chimbo 1).

Myiobius villosus villosus *Sclater*[a]. Hairy Myiobius.

Myiobius villosus Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 93, 1860—part, Nanegal, Ecuador (type examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 201, 1888—part, spec. a, c, d, f-i, Nanegal, Ecuador, Frontino, Bogotá; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 706—"Gualca" = Mindo (spec. examined); Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. géog. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B56, 1911—Mindo; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 465, 1917—Cocal and Ricaurte, western Colombia.

Myiobius villosus villosus Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 31, 1922—Andes of Colombia and Ecuador (monog.).

Range: Subtropical Zone of Colombia (Western Andes; Bogotá; Rio Negro, Boyaca) and western Ecuador (Mindo, Nanegal).

***Myiobius villosus peruvianus** *Todd*[b]. Peruvian Myiobius.

Myiobius villosus peruvianus Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 32, 1922—Rio Tavara, southeastern Peru.

Myiobius villosus (not of Sclater) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. Lond., 1879, p. 615—Tilotilo, Bolivia; Taczanowski, l.c., 1882, p. 21—Huambo; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 299, 1884—Amable Maria and Huambo, Peru; Taczanowski and Berlepsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 91—Machay and Mapoto, Ecuador; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 201, 1888—part, spec. b, e, Rio Napo, Ecuador; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, p. 113, 1906—Rio Cadena, Marcapata, Peru; Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 455, 1918—Perico, Peru.

Myiobius xanthopygius (not of Spix) Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 537—Amable Maria, Peru.

Range: Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zone of eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, and western Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz).

3: Peru (Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco 3).

[a] *Myiobius villosus villosus* Sclater, in spite of its close resemblance, appears to be specifically distinct from *M. s. aureatus* which it evidently replaces in the Subtropical Zone. Compared with its ally, it is larger and much darker above, while the orange pectoral area is much duller (about light orange-citrine) and much more extensive, leaving only the upper throat and the center of the abdomen pale yellow. A single Bogotá skin differs from the others by much brighter breast.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Mindo 2, Nanegal 1. Colombia: Bogotá 1, near Pavas, Western Andes 2.

[b] *Myiobius villosus peruvianus* Todd: Similar to *M. v. villosus*, but back somewhat duller greenish; rump paler, about baryta yellow; breast much duller, old gold rather than orange-citrine, and middle of abdomen decidedly paler yellow. Wing (male) 69-72, (female) 67-68; tail 59-62, (female) 59-60.

Two birds from eastern Ecuador were found to agree with one from Rio Cadena, Peru.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Machay 1, Mapoto 1, "Rio Napo" 1. Peru: Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco 3; Rio Cadena, Dept. Cuzco 1.

Myiobius atricaudus atricaudus *Lawrence*[a]. BLACK-TAILED MYIOBIUS.

Myiobius atricaudus LAWRENCE, Ibis, **5**, p. 183, 1863—Isthmus of Panama.

Myiobius barbatus (not of GMELIN) SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 514—Santa Elena, Antioquia; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 199, 1888—part, subsp. *atricauda*, spec. a-e, i, Calovevora (Veragua), Panama, Remedios; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 56, 1889—part, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia.

Myiobius barbatus atricaudus HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 642, 1906—part, Paraiso Station, Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 488, 1907—part, Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 465, 1917—Dabeiba, Caldas, Barbacoas, Rio Frio, and Malena, Colombia; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 708, 1910—Costa Rica (habits); HALLINAN, Auk, **41**, p. 317, 1924—Rio Algarroba, Panama.

Myiobius atricaudus atricaudus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **35**, p. 35, 1922—part, Costa Rica to Colombia; BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 218, 1922—Jesusito, Darien.

Myiobius barbatus atricauda BANGS, Auk, **24**, p. 302, 1907—Boruca and Pozo del Rio Grande, Costa Rica.

Range: Southwestern Costa Rica (north to the Gulf of Nicoya), south through Panama to Colombia (Pacific coast down to Barbacoas; Cauca Valley; upper Magdalena Valley).

Myiobius atricaudus suffusus *Todd*[b]. MAGDALENA MYIOBIUS.

Myiobius modestus suffusus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **30**, p.4, 1917—Turbaco, near Carthagena, Colombia.

Myiobius atricaudus suffusus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **35**, p. 34, 1922—Valley of the Sinu east to the middle Rio Magdalena (crit.).

Range: Northern Colombia, from the Rio Sinu east to the middle stretches of the Rio Magdalena, in states of Bolivar and Magdalena

***Myiobius atricaudus portovelae** *Chapman*[c]. PORTO VELO MYIOBIUS.

[a] I now agree with Mr. W. E. C. Todd that *M. atricaudus* and its races are specifically distinct from *M. barbatus*. Its chief characters are the much more rounded tail and different proportions, the tail being equal to, instead of much shorter than, the wing.

[b] *Myiobius atricaudus suffusus* TODD: "Similar to *M. a. atricaudus*, but under parts paler and more uniform, with less buffy suffusion on the breast; upper surface also slightly paler." (Todd, l.c.).

This race, unknown to us, is apparently of doubtful validity since the author himself, in a later communication, considers it barely recognizable.

[c] *Myiobius atricaudus portovelae* CHAPMAN: Extremely similar to *M. a. atricaudus*, but upper parts very slightly browner; lower surface deeper, richer yellow, throat and chest tinged with olive-ochre rather than with ecru-olive.

A very unsatisfactory race whose range can hardly be defined. While birds from the Guayaquil district, when compared with a series from Costa Rica and Panama, differ as stated above, those from Prov. Esmeraldas are so variously intermediate that

Myiobius atricaudus portovelae CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 138, p. 3, 1924—Porto Velo, Prov. El Oro, Ecuador.

Myiobius barbatus (not of GMELIN) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 282, 1860—Babahoyo; idem, l.c., p. 295, 1860—Esmeraldas; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1877, p. 332—Palmal; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 199, 1888—part, subsp. *atricauda*, spec. f-h, Esmeraldas, Babahoyo; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 10, 1899—Rio Peripa.

Myiobius barbatus atricaudus (not of LAWRENCE) HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 642, 1906—part, San Javier and Pambilár, Ecuador; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 74, 1922—below Nanegal and Gualea.

Myiobius atricaudus atricaudus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 35, 1922—part, Ecuadorian references and localities.

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador (from Esmeraldas southward) and northern Peru (south to Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin).

5: Ecuador (Pambilár, Prov. Esmeraldas 1; Chimbo 1); Peru (Moyobamba 2; Rio Colorado, Chanchamayo 1).

Myiobius atricaudus modestus *Todd*[a]. ORINOCAN MYIOBIUS.

Myiobius modestus TODD, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 207, 1912—Upata, foot of Sierra Imataca, Terr. Yuruari (type), San Felix, and Altagracia, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 242, 1916—Caicara and Rio San Feliz, Venezuela.

Myiobius barbatus atricaudus ? (not of LAWRENCE) BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 49, 1902—Caicara, Venezuela (spec. examined).

Range: Southern Venezuela (Orinoco Valley, east to the Sierra Imataca).

*Myiobius atricaudus snethlagei subsp. nov.[b] SNETHLAGE'S MYIOBIUS.

Myiobius barbatus mastacalis (not of WIED) REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 75, 1910—Lake Parnaguá and Santa Philomena, Piauhy (spec. examined).

it is practically impossible to draw a line against the northern *atricaudus*. Three birds from Peru are strongly tinged with honey yellow on throat and chest.

Nineteen specimens from western Ecuador and three from Peru examined.

[a] *Myiobius atricaudus modestus* TODD: Very close to *M. a. portovelae*, but back rather paler and greener (dull citrine instead of dark citrine); rump deeper yellow (barium or citron yellow instead of napthalene yellow); the olive ochre tinge on under parts paler and more restricted. Wing 58-62, (female) 57-58; tail 58-62; bill 10-11.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Caicara 2, Altagracia 1, San Felix 2, Upata 2.

[b] *Myiobius atricaudus snethlagei* subsp. nov.

Type from Codó, Cocos, State of Maranhão, Brazil, in Field Museum of Natural History. Adult male. June 28, 1924. H. Snethlage, No. 975.

Adult.—Nearest to *M. atricaudus modestus*, but back slightly darker (olive citrine rather than dull citrine); rump deeper and more buffy yellow (baryta yellow

"*Myiobius barbatus* (Gm.) (*atricaudus* Lawr.)" (sic) REISER, l.c., p. 163, 1925, Piauhy.

Range: Northeastern Brazil, in states of Piauhy and Maranhão[a].

6: Brazil, Maranhão (Grajahú 1, Codó, Cocos 1, Barra do Corda 1, Tranqueira 1, Fazenda Inhuma, Alto Parnahyba 2).

Myiobius ridgwayi *Berlepsch*[b]. RIDGWAY'S MYIOBIUS.

Myiobius ridgwayi BERLEPSCH, Auk, 5, p. 457, 1888—Petropolis, Prov. Rio de Janeiro (type examined); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 643, 1906—Ypanema, Luiz d'Almeida, and Victoria, São Paulo (crit., diag.); TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 37, 1922—southern Brazil (monog.).

Myiobius xanthopygius (not of SPIX) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 113, 1868—part, Ypanema and Luiz d'Almeida, São Paulo.

Range: Southeastern Brazil, in states of Rio de Janeiro (Petropolis; Therezopolis and Colonia Alpina, Organ Mountains) and São Paulo (Ypanema, Luiz d'Almeida, Victoria, and Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema).

Genus **MYIOTRICCUS** Ridgway.

Myiotriccus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 207, 1905—type by orig. desig. *Tyrannula phoenicura* SCLATER.

***Myiotriccus ornatus ornatus** (*Lafresnaye*). YELLOW-RUMPED MYIOTRICCUS.

Tyrannula ornata LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 5, p. 57, 1853—"Colombia vel Rio Negro," we suggest Bogotá; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 22, "1854," p. 113, pl. 66, fig. 2, April 1855—Bogotá; idem, l.c., 23, p. 149, 1855—Bogotá.

instead of barium or citron yellow); under parts brighter, varying from deep colonial buff to amber yellow, without any olive ochre tinge on chest or sides; crissum more olivaceous, less buffy. Wing 58-61, (female) 54-56; tail 58-60, (female) 56-59; bill 9-11.

Remarks.—This bird, as recently pointed out by Reiser, has nothing to do with *M. barbatus mastacalis*, from which it is readily distinguished by much longer, strongly rounded tail, much more greenish back with deeper yellow rump, and much deeper yellow under parts, without trace of old gold on throat, chest, or flanks. The four specimens from Piauhy (♂ ♀ Lake Missão, ♂ Santa Philomena, ♀ Pedrinha) in the Vienna Museum are similar to our own series.

[a] Recent reexamination shows the specimen from Borba listed as *Myiobius barbatus* by Pelzeln (Orn. Bras., 2, p. 113, 1868) and referred to *Myiobius barbatus barbatus* by Hellmayr (Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 642, 1906; Nov. Zool., 17, p. 299, 1910) to be a member of the *atricaudus* group. In coloration it comes very close to *M. a. snethlagei*, but is much larger (wing 67; tail 64).

[b] *Myiobius ridgwayi* BERLEPSCH is probably conspecific with *M. atricaudus* and agrees in proportions of tail, but may be easily distinguished by much more brownish upper parts and deep buff yellow rump and lower surface. Wing (male) 59-61, (female) 55-57; tail 61-65, (female) 59-61.

Material examined.—Brazil, Rio de Janeiro: Petropolis 1, Colonia Alpina 2. São Paulo: Victoria 3, Fazenda Cayoá 1, Ypanema 2, Luiz d'Almeida 1.

Myiobius ornatus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 204, 1888—part, spec. a-h, Bogotá.

Myiotriccus ornatus ornatus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 469, 1917—La Frijolera (lower Cauca), Fusugasugá, Subia, and west of Honda.

Range: Tropical Zone of Colombia (Magdalena Valley and lower Cauca)[a].

1: Colombia (Bogotá 1).

***Myiotriccus ornatus stellatus** (*Cabanis*)[b]. CABANIS'S MYIOTRICCUS.

Myiobius stellatus CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 158, 1873—"Ecuador, coll. Fraser" = Pallatanga; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 557—Chimbo (crit.); idem, l.c., 1884, p. 297—Cayandeled and Pedregal; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 204, 1888—Pallatanga; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 11, 1899—Gualea and Guallabamba; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 607, 1902—Paramba and Lita, northwestern Ecuador; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 74, 1922—road to Gualea, Nanegal, Mindo.

Myiobius ornatus (not of LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, p. 144, 1859—Pallatanga; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 204, 1888—part, spec. i, "Pasto"; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 706—Santo Domingo and Gualea.

Myiobius ornatus stellatus MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géog. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., 9, p. B56, 1911—Santo Domingo, Gualea, and Mirador, Ecuador.

Myiotriccus ornatus stellatus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 469, 1917—Chocó, Nóvita Trail, Gallera, Cocal, and Buenavista (Nariño), Colombia.

Range: Tropical Zone of Pacific Colombia (north to Chocó) and western Ecuador.

2: Ecuador (Paramba, Prov. Esmeraldas 1; Chimbo 1).

Myiotriccus ornatus phoenicurus (*Sclater*)[c]. RUFOUS-TAILED MYIOTRICCUS.

[a] Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 11.

[b] *Myiotriccus ornatus stellatus* (CABANIS): Similar to *M. o. ornatus*, but much smaller (wing 53-59, against 62-66); white on forehead more restricted and often interrupted in the middle; extreme base of tail yellowish.

Birds from northwestern Ecuador (Prov. Esmeraldas) agree with *M. o. ornatus* in coloration of under parts, but three from Chimbo have the belly decidedly richer yellow with much less greenish suffusion on the chest. According to Chapman (l.c., p. 469), specimens from Pacific Colombia resemble those from Esmeraldas which are probably separable as a distinct race.

Material examined.—Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: Paramba 4, Lita 3, Cachyjacu 2; Chimbo 3.

[c] *Myiotriccus ornatus phoenicurus* (SCLATER) principally differs from its western ally (*stellatus*) by wholly rufous tail, besides some minor characters.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Sarayacu 2, Mapoto 2.

Tyrannula phoenicura SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **22**, "1854," p. 113, pl. 66, fig. 1, April 1855—Quixos, Ecuador.

Myiobius phoenicurus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, p. 70, 1858—Rio Napo; TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, l.c., 1885, p. 91—Mapoto; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 205, 1888—Rio Napo and Sarayacu.

Myiotriccus phoenicurus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 470, 1917—eastern slope of Eastern Andes below Andalucia, Colombia.

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu, Mapoto) and southeastern Colombia (Rio Caquetá).

Myiotriccus ornatus aureiventris (*Sclater*)[a]. GOLDEN-BELLIED MYIOTRICCUS.

Myiobius aureiventris SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., "1873," p. 780, 782, 1879—Cosnipata, Dept. Cuzco, Peru; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 205, 1888—Cosnipata; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, **13**, p. 113, 1906—Huaynapata and Rio Cadena, Marcapata.

Myiobius phoenicurus (not of SCLATER 1855) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 186—Cosnipata; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 538—Monterico, Ayacucho; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 302, 1884—Monterico.

Myiobius phoenicurus aureiventris HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., **85**, A, Heft 10, p. 58, 1920—San Gaban and Chaquimayo, Sierra of Carabaya (crit.).

Range: Tropical Zone of southern Peru, in depts. Ayacucho (Monterico), Cuzco (Marcapata), and Puno (Carabaya).

Genus **PYRRHOMYIAS** Cabanis and Heine.

Pyrrhomyias CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 66, 1859—type by subs. desig. (SCLATER, 1888) *Pyrrhomyias heinei* CABANIS and HEINE = *Muscicapa* (*Tyrannula*) *vieillotioides* LAFRESNAYE.

Pyrrhomyias vieillotioides vieillotioides (*Lafresnaye*). VIEILLOT'S FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa (*Tyrannula*) *vieillotioides* LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., **11**, p. 174, 1848—Caracas, Venezuela.

Pyrrhomyias heinei CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 66, 1859—Caracas.

Myiobius vieillotides SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168—Caripé, Bermudez; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 202, 1888—part, spec. b-e, Caripé, Caracas, Venezuela.

[a] *Myiotriccus ornatus aureiventris* (SCLATER): Very close to *M. o. phoenicurus*, but back slightly paler green; gray of throat lighter and farther extended abdominally; chest somewhat paler greenish. Wing 62-66½; tail 48-52.

Material examined.—Peru: Marcapata, alt. 1000 metr., Dept. Cuzco 5; Chaquimayo 2, San Gaban, Dept. Puno (Carabaya) 2.

Myiobius vieillotioides vieillotioides HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 83, 1912—Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo (crit.).

Range: Subtropical Zone of northern Venezuela, from Bermudez west to Lara (Mountains near Bucarito, Tocuyo)[a].

Pyrrhomyias vieillotioides assimilis (*Allen*)[b]. ALLEN'S FLYCATCHER.

Myiobius assimilis ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 144, 1900—Valparaiso, Santa Marta Mountains.

Myiobius vieillotoides (not of LAFRESNAYE) SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1880, p. 125—San Sebastian; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 202, 1888—part, spec. a, San Sebastian.

Myiobius vieillotioides BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **12**, p. 176, 1898—San Francisco.

Pyrrhomyias vieillotioides assimilis TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 354, 1922—La Concepcion, Santa Cruz, San Miguel, Chirua, Palomina, Las Nubes, Cincinnati, Las Vegas, Cerro de Caracas, Minca, Santa Marta region.

Range: Subtropical and Temperate Zone of Santa Marta Mountains, northern Colombia.

***Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea cinnamomea** (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). CINNAMON-COLORED FLYCATCHER.

Muscipeta cinnamomea LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., **1**, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 49, 1837—Yungas, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined).

Muscipeta vieillotii D'ORBIGNY, Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 321, pl. 34, fig. 1, 1839—new name for *Muscipeta cinnamomea* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY[c].

Myiobius cinnamomeus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 186—Cosnipata, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 537—Maraynioc and Pumamarca, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 235—Tambillo, Peru; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 615—Simacu, Yungas, Bolivia; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1882, p. 21—Huambo, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 299, 1884—Peruvian localities; SCLATER Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 202, 1888—part, spec. a, m-p, Bolivia, Cosnipata, Simacu; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 86, 1889—"Mapiri," Boli-

[a] Material examined.—Venezuela, Bermudez: Caripé 1; Dept. Federal Occidental, Silla de Caracas 2, Galipán, Cerro del Avila 8; Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo 5; Mts. near Bucarito, Tocuyo, Lara 2.

[b] *Pyrrhomyias vieillotioides assimilis* (ALLEN): Differs from *P. v. vieillotioides* in much more rufous coloration, the pileum and back lacking the dark brown tinge; brighter, more cinnamomeous rump band; uniform tawny upper tail-coverts, and by the dusky tail markings being reduced to an indistinct subapical zone.

Material examined.—Colombia: El Libano 1, Valparaiso 3, Santa Marta Mountains 1.

[c] Considered to be untenable on account of *Muscicapa cinnamomea* VIEILLOT (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **21**, p. 450, 1818—Cayenne); = *Muscicapa cinnamomea* GMELIN (Syst. Nat., 1 (2), p. 937, 1789—Cayenne).

via; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 366—Garita del Sol, Vitoc; idem, Ornis, 13, p. 89, 1906—Idma, Urubamba, Peru; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 186, 1902; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 50, 1905—La Hoyada, Tucumán.

Myiobius cinnamomeus cinnamomeus BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, p. 455, 1918—Tabaconas, Peru; HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 57, 1920—Chuhuasi, Sierra of Carabaya, Peru; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 96, 1921—Idma, San Miguel Bridge, and Torontoy, Peru.

Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 343, 1910—La Hoyada, Tucumán.

Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea cinnamomea HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 178, 1925—Yungas of Bolivia (note on type).

Range: Subtropical Zone of northwestern Argentina (Prov. Tucumán), Bolivia, and Peru[a].

4: Peru (Vista Alegre 2, Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco 1; Mountains east of Balsas, Dept. Amazonas 1).

***Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea pyrrhoptera** (*Hartlaub*)[b]. NORTHERN CINNAMON-COLORED FLYCATCHER.

Myiobius pyrrhopterus HARTLAUB, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 289, 1843—"Nouvelle Grenade" = Bogotá.

Tyrannula cinnamomea (not *Muscipeta cinnamomea* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 149, 1855—Bogotá.

Myiobius cinnamomeus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, p. 554, 1858—Pinipi, near Riobamba, Ecuador; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 514—Concordia and Santa Elena, Colombia; TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, l.c., 1885, p. 91—Mapoto, Machay, Baños, and San Rafael, Ecuador; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 202, 1888—part, spec. c-l, Bogotá, Santa Elena, Jima and Pinipi, Ecuador; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 11, 1899—Pun, Ecuador; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 706—Papallacta, Ecuador; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 74, 1922—Baeza, road to Napo.

Myiobius cinnamomeus pyrrhopterus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 467, 1917—numerous localities in all three ranges of the Andes of Colombia (crit.).

[a] Material examined.—Bolivia: Yungas (type) 1, Cillutincara 1, San Jacinto 3. Peru: Chuhuasi, Dept. Puno 1; Garita del Sol, Dept. Junin 1; Dept. Huánuco (Vista Alegre and Huachipa) 3; Dept. Amazonas, San Pedro 1, Mts. east of Balsas 1.

[b] *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea pyrrhoptera* (HARTLAUB): Very similar to *P. c. cinnamomea*, but smaller; pale rump band narrower; rufous wing-band more extensive, beginning on the outer web of the sixth or seventh (instead of on the ninth) primary; abdomen somewhat darker. Wing (male) 67-69 (against 71-75).

While birds from Colombia are fairly distinguishable from those of Bolivia and southern Peru (Junin and southwards), the gap between the two series is completely bridged in northern Peru (depts. Huánuco and Amazonas). A single male from Ecuador (San Rafael) appears to be identical with Bogotá skins.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 9, Santa Elena 1, San Antonio 1, Cerro Munchique 1; Paramo de Tama 1. Ecuador: San Rafael 1.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Colombia (except Santa Marta range) and Ecuador.

3: Colombia (Cerro Munchique, west of Popayan 1; San Antonio, Cauca 1; Paramo de Tama, Santander 1).

Genus **MYIOPHOBUS** Reichenbach.

Myiophobus Reichenbach, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 67, 1850—type by subs. desig. (Gray, 1855, p. 49) *Muscicapa ferruginea* Swainson = *Muscicapa fasciata* Müller.

Empidochanes Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 228, 1862—new name for *Myiophobus* Cabanis and Heine[a]; type (present designation) *Muscicapa fasciata* Müller.

*Myiophobus flavicans flavicans (*Sclater*). Yellowish Flycatcher.

Myiobius flavicans Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 464, 1860—Pallatanga (type) and Bogotá; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 227, 1862—same localities; Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 514—Santa Elena, Colombia; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, l.c., 1884, p. 297—Cayandeled, Surupata, and Pedregal, Ecuador; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 205, pl. 17, 1888—part, spec. a-m, Pallatanga, "Quito," Intac, Santa Elena, Bogotá; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 11, 1899—Niebli, Ecuador; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1911, p. 706—Pichincha and Papallacta; Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., 9, p. B57, 1911—Santo Domingo; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 467, 1917—San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, La Florida, Cocal, Gallera, Salento, Santa Elena, Tochecito, Rio Toché, El Eden, Fusugasugá, and El Roble, Colombia, and Zaruma, Prov. El Oro, Ecuador; Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 74, 1922—Niebli.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Colombia (except Santa Marta range) and Ecuador[b].

3: Colombia (La Florida, west of Popayan 1, El Roble, above Fusugasugá 1, "Bogotá" 1).

Myiophobus flavicans venezuelanus (*Hellmayr*)[c]. Galipán Flycatcher.

[a] *Myiophobus* Cabanis and Heine (Mus. Hein., 2, p. 69, 1859) comprises *M. olivus* Bodd., an unidentifiable species (based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 574, fig. 2), and *M. naevius* (= *Muscicapa fasciata* Müller). No type appears to have been designated, since Sclater's later action (Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 216, 1888) in selecting *Empidochanes fringillaris* Pelz. 1868 is inadmissible.

[b] Specimens from Colombia differ from four Ecuadorian ones by larger size, purer green (less tawny) upper parts, and lighter yellow lower surface, with less olivaceous shading on the chest. In the last-named point, they form the transition to the Venezuelan race.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Cayandeled 2, Pedregal 1, Nanegal 1. Colombia: Bogotá 18, Santa Elena 1, La Florida 1, El Roble 1.

[c] *Myiophobus flavicans venezuelanus* (Hellmayr): Similar to *M. f. flavicans*, but coronal patch of male smaller, by reason of the longer greenish tips partly concealed,

Myiobius flavicans venezuelanus HELLMAYR, Anzeiger Orn. Ges. Bay., 3, p. 16, 1920—Galipán, Cerro del Avila, Venezuela.

Myiobius flavicans (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 781—Mérida; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 205, 1888—part, spec. n, Aragua; HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 83, 1912—Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo.

Range: Subtropical Zone of northern Venezuela, from Bermudez to Mérida.

Myiophobus flavicans superciliosus (*Taczanowski*)[a]. YELLOW-BROWED FLYCATCHER.

Myiobius superciliosus TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 538—Ropaybamba, Dept. Junin; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 21—Cocochó, Peru; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 206, 1888—Cocochó; BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 481, 1907 (crit.).

Myiobius superciliaris TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 306, 1884—Ropaybamba and Cocochó.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Peru (Cocochó, Dept. Amazonas; Ropaybamba, Dept. Junin).

Myiophobus phoenicomitra phoenicomitra (*Taczanowski* and *Berlepsch*)[b]. ORANGE-CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

Myiobius phoenicomitra TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 91—Mapoto, Ecuador; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 206, 1888—Mapoto.

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Mapoto).

Myiophobus phoenicomitra litae (*Hartert*)[c]. WESTERN ORANGE-CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

and always golden-yellow (never orange); anterior and lateral portions of pileum lighter; under parts clearer yellow, particularly on throat and abdomen, and much less shaded with greenish on chest. Wing (male) 65-69, (female) 61-63½; tail 54½-58½, (female) 49-54; bill 11-12.

Material examined.—Bermudez: Caripé 2. Dept. Federal Occidental: Loma Redonda 1, Silla de Caracas 3, Galipán, Cerro del Avila 28. Carabobo: Cumbre de Valencia 4.

[a] *Myiophobus flavicans superciliosus* (TACZANOWSKI), which we have not seen, is described as similar to *M. f. flavicans*, but differing by purer olive green upper parts, olivaceous instead of ochraceous-buff wing bands, less distinct yellowish superciliaries, and lighter (citron yellow) coronal patch of the male. Wing (male) 67, (female) 62; tail 55-56.

According to the late Count Berlepsch, it is a poorly segregated race.

[b] *Myiophobus phoenicomitra phoenicomitra* (TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH), in spite of its close resemblance to, appears to be specifically distinct from, *M. flavicans*. It is darker, greener above and much paler (sulphur) yellow below, while both sexes have a well-developed orange-cinnamon coronal patch, smaller in the female.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Mapoto 2.

[c] *Myiophobus phoenicomitra litae* (HARTERT): Very close to the typical race, but coronal patch of male golden-yellow, either uniform or mixed with orange-red; wing-

Myiobius litae Hartert, Bull. B. O. C., 11, p. 40, 1900—Lita, northwestern Ecuador (type in Tring Museum examined); idem, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 607, 1902—Lita and Cachyjacu, Ecuador; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 468, 1917—Nóvita Trail, Colombia.

Range: Northwestern Ecuador (Prov. Esmeraldas) and western Colombia (Nóvita Trail).

Myiophobus pulcher pulcher (*Sclater*). Handsome Flycatcher.

Myiobius pulcher Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 464, 1860—Ecuador = Quito; idem, l.c., 1866, p. 100, pl. 11, fig. 2; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 207, 1888—part, spec. a-d, vicinity of Quito and Intac, Ecuador; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 11, 1899—Gualea and Nanegal; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 706—same localities; Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 74, 1922—road to Nanegal.

Elainea ferrugineiceps Pelzeln, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 32, p. 447, 1882—Ecuador (type in Vienna Museum examined); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 174, 1914 (crit.).

Myiobius pulcher pulcher Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 468, 1917—Gallera and Cocal, Western Andes of Colombia.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Western Ecuador and Western Andes of Colombia.

Myiophobus pulcher bellus (*Sclater*)[a]. Beautiful Flycatcher.

Myiobius bellus Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1862, p. 111—Bogotá; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 207, 1888—Bogotá.

Myiobius pulcher bellus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 175, 1914—Bogotá (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 468, 1917—Aguadita and El Roble, Colombia.

Myiophobus pulcher bellus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 520, 1926—Baeza, Ecuador.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Eastern Ecuador and Eastern Andes of Colombia.

Myiophobus ochraceiventris (*Cabanis*)[b]. Ochreous-bellied Flycatcher.

bands wider and more ochraceous; abdomen richer yellow; size smaller. Wing (male) 60-62, (female) 56; tail 50-53, (female) 47½; bill 10-11.

Material examined.—Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: Lita (including the type) 4, Cachyjacu 1.

[a] *Myiophobus pulcher bellus* (Sclater): Very similar to *M. p. pulcher*, but somewhat darker, more brownish olive above, with ochraceous (instead of buff) wing-bands; chest washed with orange-fulvous; size larger. Wing 55-60 (against 50-54).

Seven Bogotá skins compared with four from Quito (*pulcher*).

[b] *Mitrephorus ochraceiventris* Cabanis is certainly out of place in *Mitrephanes* and seems to be more nearly related to *M. pulcher*, though differing from the members of the genus *Myiophobus* by its much longer tail, besides other structural details.

Material examined.—Peru: Maraynioc 1. Bolivia: Tilotilo 1, Sandillani, alt. 2500 metr., 1.

Mitrephorus ochraceiventris CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **21**, p. 320, 1873—Maraynioc, Peru (descr. juv.); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 538—Maraynioc; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 315, 1884—Maraynioc.

Myiobius subochraceus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1887, p. 50—Tilotilo, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia (type examined); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 208, 1888—part, spec. a, Tilotilo; BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 481, 1907 (crit.).

Mitrephanes ochraceiventris SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 220, 1888 (ex CABANIS); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 367—Maraynioc.

Myiobius ochraceiventer CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 97, 1921—Idma, Urubamba, Peru.

(?) *Myiobius pulcher* (not of SCLATER 1860) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 780—Huasampilla, Peru; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 207, 1888—part, spec. e, Huasampilla.

Range: Temperate Zone Peru (in depts. Junin and Cuzco) and western Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz).

***Myiophobus rufescens** (*Salvadori*). RUFESCENT FLYCATCHER.

Myiobius rufescens SALVADORI, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., **7**, p. 152, 1864—"Brazil"; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 174—Tambo Valley, south of Islay, Dept. Arequipa, Peru (crit.); TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 538—Lima; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 235—Pacasmayo; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 203—Chepen; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 303, 1884—Lima, Guadalupe, Chepen, Pacasmayo, Paucal; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 204, 1888—Lima and Tambo Valley, Peru; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1892, p. 380—Lima (egg descr.).

Myiobius nationi SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 100, pl. 11, fig. 1—vicinity of Lima, Peru.

Range: Littoral and lower Pacific slopes of the Andes in Peru, from Dept. Libertad (Guadalupe, Pacasmayo) south to the Tambo Valley, Dept. Arepiqua.

10: Peru (Menocucho 2, Trujillo, Dept. Libertad 1; Callao 1, Santa Eulalia 5, Chosica, Dept. Lima 1).

***Myiophobus fasciatus flammiceps** (*Temminck*)[a]. SOUTHERN BANDED FLYCATCHER.

[a] *Myiophobus fasciatus flammiceps* (TEMMINCK): Similar to *M. f. fasciatus*, but somewhat larger, and upper parts on average more rufous.

The difference in size is quite noticeable when specimens from southern Brazil (Goyaz, Rio, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul) and Argentina are compared with typical *fasciatus*, of Guiana and Venezuela. In northeastern Brazil (from Bahia northward), however, a gradual decrease takes place, and while certain examples are fully as large as those from the south, others, in measurements, hardly exceed Guianan skins. In coloration they agree with the southern bird. For measurements see Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 177, 1925.

Material examined.—Argentina: Buenos Aires (Quilmes, Flores, Barracas al Sud) 6; La Soledad, Entrerios 1; Ocampo, Santa Fé 1; Tucumán 7; Oran, Salta 1. Bolivia: Prov. del Sara 3, Yuracares 1, Yungas 1. Brazil: São Paulo 6, Rio de Janeiro 3, Goyaz 6, Bahia 8, Ceará 1, Maranhão 7, Pará 1.

Muscicapa flammiceps Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. col., livr. 24, pl. 144, fig. 3, July 1822—"Brésil," we suggest Rio de Janeiro.

Pipra brunnea Thunberg, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., 8, p. 286, 1822—Brazil (type in Upsala Museum examined; =juv.)[a].

Platyrhynchus chrysoceps Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 10, pl. 11, fig. 2, 1825—Brazil, no locality specified (type lost).

Muscipeta chrysoceps Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 940, 1831—Rio de Janeiro.

Tyrannula ferruginea Swainson, Orn. Drawings, Part 5, pl. 53, 1837—Brazil.

Myiobius auriceps Gould in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Part 9, p. 47, 1839—Buenos Aires.

Muscipeta virgata (not *Muscicapa virgata* Gmelin) Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 49, 1837—Yuracares, Yungas, Chiquitos, Moxos (Bolivia), and Rio de Janeiro (spec. in Paris Museum examined); D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 320, 1839—Rio de Janeiro, Moxos, Chiquitos, Yungas; Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 486, 1856—Novo Friburgo, Rio and Congonhas, Minas Geraës.

Myiobius naevius (not *Muscicapa naevia* Boddaert) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 114, 1868—Rio de Janeiro, Ypanema, and Cuyabá (spec. examined); Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 142—Conchitas; Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 332—Lagoa Santa and Tejuco, near Uberaba, Minas Geraës; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 259, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina; Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 383—Nazaré, Pará; Forbes, l.c., 1881, p. 343—Macuca, Pernambuco; White, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 607—Flores, Buenos Aires (spec. examined); Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 201, 1883—Concepcion, Entrerios; Berlepsch and Ihering, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, p. 136, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 151, 1888—La Plata (habits); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 209, 1888—part, spec. o-e', Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Pelotas, Oran (Salta), Flores (Buenos Aires), Bolivia; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 340, 1892—Abrilongo, Matto Grosso; Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 179—Uruguay; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 15, No. 378, p. 7, 1900—Urucúm, Matto Grosso; Ihering, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 126, 1899—Mundo Novo and São Lourenço; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 201, 1899—Iguapé, São Sebastião, Ypiranga, and Piquete, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo and Novo Friburgo, Rio; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 7, p. 186, 1902—Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 50, 1905—Tucumán; Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 75, 1910—Barra (near Bahia City), Lake Missão, Timbo, Parnaguá, and São Antonio de Gilboez, Piauhy; Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 120—Santa Elena, Entrerios.

Myiophobus naevius Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 88, 1874—Cantagallo.

[a] Although identified by Lönnberg (Ibis, 1902, p. 242) with *Empidonax bimaculatus* Sclater (not of Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) = *Empidonax euleri*, the type, on reexamination, proves to be a bird in juvenile plumage of *M. fasciatus flammiceps*, with distinct dusky streaks on the chest.

Muscipeta naevia STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba.

Myiobius fasciatus (not of MÜLLER) IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 290, 1907—Mogyguassú, Avanhandava, Iguapé, Rincão, São Sebastião, Itararé (São Paulo), Vargem Alegre (Minas Geraës), Ilha Grande (Rio de Janeiro), Los Talas, La Plata (Argentina); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., **9**, p. 58, 1917—Poconé, Matto Grosso.

Myiobius fasciatus fasciatus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 52, 1908—Rio Thesouras and Fazenda Esperança, Goyaz; HARTERT and VENTURI, l.c., **16**, p. 201, 1909—Flores (Buenos Aires), Oran (Salta), La Soledad (Entrerios), Tucumán, Barracas al Sud (nest and egg descr.).

Myiophobus fasciatus BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1913—Alto Paraná, Paraguay; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 392, 1914—Magoary and Mexiana; TREMOLERAS, El Hornero, **2**, p. 21, 1920—Montevideo, Canelones, Florida, Uruguay; SERIÉ and SMYTH, l.c., **3**, p. 50, 1923—Santa Elena, Entrerios; GIACOMELLI, l.c., p. 72, 1923—La Rioja; PEREYRA, l.c., p. 169, 1923—San Isidro, Buenos Aires.

Myiophobus fasciatus fasciatus DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 343, 1910 (range in Argentina); idem, l.c., **23**, p. 334, 1912—Villa Rica, Paraguay, and La Plata (crit., meas.); HUSSEY, Auk, **33**, p. 394, 1916—Los Talas, La Plata; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 649, 1924—Buenos Aires.

Myiophobus fasciatus auriceps RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 543, 1907—Argentina (crit.); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 333, 1926—Lazcano and Rio Negro, Uruguay (crit.).

Myiophobus fasciatus flammiceps HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 176, 1925—Rio de Janeiro, Yungas and Yuracares, Bolivia (crit., measurements, range).

Range: Northern Argentina (south to La Rioja, Cordoba, and Buenos Aires); Uruguay; Paraguay; Bolivia; Brazil, west to Matto Grosso, north to Pará and Mexiana Island.

21: Uruguay (Quebrada de los Cuervos 1); Argentina (Quilmes, Buenos Aires 1; Ocampo, Prov. Santa Fé 1; Concepcion, Prov. Tucumán 5♂; Brazil (Rio das Velhas, near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 1; Macaco Secco 2, São Amaro 1, Bahia 1; Serra Baturité, Ceará 1; Arára, Piauhy 1; São Bento 2, Tranqueira 3, Alto Paranahyba, Maranhão 1).

***Myiophobus fasciatus fasciatus** (*Müller*). BANDED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa fasciata P. L. S. MÜLLER, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 172, 1776—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 574, fig. 3, Cayenne.

Muscicapa naevia BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., p. 34, 1783—based on the same.

Muscicapa virgata GMELIN, Syst. Nat., **1** (2), p. 948, 1789—based on the same.

Myiobius chrysoceps (not of SPIX) LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, p. 222, 1866—Trinidad.

Myiobius naevius Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168—Carupano, Bermudez; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 333—Ocaña, Colombia; Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 514—Medellin (nest and egg descr.); Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., **32**, p. 303, 1884—Bucaramanga; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 297—Roraima; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 209, 1888—part, spec. e-n, Medellin, Venezuela, Carupano, Trinidad, Roraima, Cayenne; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **6**, p. 41, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad; Phelps, Auk, **14**, p. 365, 1897—Cumanacoa, San Antonio, and Guanaguana, Bermudez; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **12**, p. 158, 1898—Pueblo Viejo; idem, l.c., p. 176, 1898—Palomina; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 145, 1900—Minca.

Myiobius fasciatus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 25, 1906—Caparo and Seelet, Trinidad; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 217, 1921—Roraima.

Myiophobus fasciatus Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 130, 1908—Cayenne and Roche-Marie, French Guiana.

Myiophobus fasciatus fasciatus Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **1**, p. 363, 1908—Carenage, Trinidad; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 468, 1917—Caldas, Las Lomitas, San Antonio, Salento, Andalucia, Honda, Quetame, Colombia; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 351, 1922—Cincinnati, Pueblo Viejo, Chirua, San Francisco, and La Concepcion, Santa Marta region.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Island of Trinidad; north coast of Venezuela, west to Tachira; Colombia[a].

13: Venezuela (Colon, Tachira 2; Maracay, Aragua 5; Caracas 6).

Myiophobus fasciatus furfurosus (*Thayer* and *Bangs*)[b]. Bran-colored Flycatcher.

Myiobius fasciatus furfurosus Thayer and Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **46**, p. 152, 1905—Saboga Island, Bay of Panama.

Myiobius naevius (not *Muscicapa naevia* Boddaert) Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 148—Santa Fé de Veragua; idem, l.c., 1870, p. 198—Calovevora, Veragua; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 209, 1888—part, spec. a-d, Santa Fé, Castillo, Lion Hill, and Paraiso Station, Panama; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 58, 1889—part, Panama; Bangs, Auk, **18**, p. 30, 1901—San Miguel Island.

[a] A single adult male from Primavera, Cauca and a series of Bogotá skins appear to me inseparable from Guianan examples.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 4, Roche-Marie 1. Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo 2. Trinidad: Caparo 2, Seelet 1, Chaguaramas 1, Carenage 5. Venezuela, Bermudez: Los Palmales 1, San Antonio 2, San Felix 1; Maracay, Aragua 5; Caracas 6; Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo 1; Mérida, El Valle 5, Escorial 4, La Culata 1; Colon, Tachira 2. Colombia: Primavera, Cauca 1, Bogotá 8.

[b] *Myiophobus fasciatus furfurosus* (Thayer and Bangs): Exceedingly close to *M. f. fasciatus*, but slightly smaller and under parts more strongly yellowish. Wing (male) 53-56; tail 52, 53; bill 11.

Material examined.—Panama: Panama 2.—Costa Rica: Buenos Aires 1.

Myiobius naevius naevius THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **46**, p. 219, 1906—Savanna of Panama.

Myiophobus fasciatus furfurosus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 543, 1907—Panama (monog.); BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **22**, p. 33, 1909—El General de Terraba, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **4**, p. 302, 1908—Buenos Aires de Terraba; idem, l.c., **6**, p. 701, 1910—El General and Buenos Aires de Terraba, Costa Rica; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 266—Gatun, Panama; HALLINAN, Auk, **41**, p. 318, 1924—Farfan, Panama.

Range: Southwestern Costa Rica (Terraba Valley) and Panama, east to the Canal Zone.

***Myiophobus fasciatus saturatus** (*Berlepsch* and *Stolzmann*)[a]. PERUVIAN BANDED FLYCATCHER.

Myiobius naevius saturatus BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, **13**, p. 88, 1906—Chirimoto, Huayabamba Valley (type) and Santa Ana, Urubamba, Peru.

Myiobius naevius (not *Muscicapa naevia* BODDAERT) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 189—lower Ucayali; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 186—Cosnipata; idem, l.c., p. 281—lower Ucayali, Xeberos, and Chyavetas; idem, l.c., 1876, p. 16—Potrero, Urubamba; SCLATER, l.c., 1876, p. 780—Cosnipata; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1882, p. 21—Chirimoto; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 305, 1884—Peruvian localities; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 366—La Merced, Chanchamayo.

Myiobius fasciatus saturatus CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 97, 1921—Santa Ana and San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba.

Range: Eastern Peru (east of the Cordillera Central), from Moyobamba and the Valley of Huayabamba south to Urubamba, Dept. Cuzco.

1: Peru (Moyobamba 1).

***Myiophobus fasciatus crypterythrus** (*Sclater*)[b]. WESTERN BANDED FLYCATCHER.

[a] *Myiophobus fasciatus saturatus* (BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN): Easily distinguishable from *M. f. fasciatus* and *M. f. flammiceps* by much darker, sepia upper parts (without any rufous tinge), less rufescent wing-bands, and conspicuously deeper, sulphur yellow belly. Wing (male) 59 (Moyobamba), 60½ (Santa Ana), 67 (Chirimoto); tail 55, 58, 64; bill 11.

This seems to be a well-characterized form, although Bogotá specimens occasionally approach it in color of both upper and under parts. The size is extremely variable, the type being even larger than *M. f. flammiceps*, while a male from Moyobamba corresponds to the average measurements of *M. f. fasciatus*. In the coloration of the dorsal surface, it comes close to *M. f. crypterythrus*, but is more yellowish beneath and has the coronal patch lemon yellow instead of tawny.

Material examined.—Peru: Chirimoto 1, Moyobamba 1, Santa Ana 1.

[b] *Myiophobus fasciatus crypterythrus* (SCLATER): Nearly allied to *M. f. fasciatus*, but upper parts much duller brown (without any rufous tinge); coronal patch tawny

Myiobius crypterythrus Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 464, 1860—Pallatanga (type), Babahoyo, and Esmeraldas, Ecuador; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, l.c., 1883, p. 558—Guayaquil and Chimbo; idem, l.c., 1884, p. 297—Cayandelcd; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 92—Yaguachi, Ecuador; Taczanowski, l.c., 1877, p. 326—Tumbez; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 203—Callacate, Prov. Chota; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 304, 1884—Tumbez, Callacate; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 210, 1888—western Ecuador; Salvin, Nov. Zool., **2**, p. 12, 1895—Viña (Huamachuco) and Malca (Cajabamba); Hartert, l.c., **5**, p. 488, 1898—Chimbo; idem, l.c., **9**, p. 607, 1902—Paramba and San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 11, 1899—Vinces, Balzar, and Gualea; Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. géog. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., **9**, p. B57, 1911—Mindo.

Myiophobus fasciatus saturatus (not of Berlepsch and Stolzmann) Bangs and Noble, Auk, **35**, p. 455, 1918—Huancabamba, Prov. Piura.

Range: Western Ecuador (north to Esmeraldas) and northern Peru (Tumbez, and upper Marañon Valley in depts. Piura, Cajamarca, and Libertad).

7: Ecuador (San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas 1, Chimbo 1); Peru (Hacienda Limon, ten miles west of Balsas 5).

Myiophobus fasciatus cryptoxanthus (*Sclater*)[a]. Sclater's Banded Flycatcher.

Myiobius cryptoxanthus Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 465, 1860—Gualaquiza and Zamora, Ecuador; Taczanowski and Berlepsch, l. c., 1885, p. 92—Mapoto (crit.); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 211, 1888—Sarayacu, Zamora, and Gualaquiza; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 12, 1899—Zamora (spec. examined).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Zamora, Gualaquiza, Mapoto, Sarayacu).

Myiophobus roraimae (*Salvin* and *Godman*)[b]. Roraima Flycatcher.

(very rarely yolk-yellow); wing-bands less rufescent; auriculars grayish instead of cinnamomeous; under parts pure white, with the markings on the chest dark gray instead of brown. Wing (male) 57-60, (female) 54-56; tail 53-56, (female) 50-53.

Specimens from Chimbo and Esmeraldas are precisely similar, while birds from the Marañon Valley, by slightly browner back and a faint yellowish tinge on the abdomen, show a decided approach to *M. f. saturatus*, of eastern Peru.

Material examined. Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: San Javier 6, Pambilár 1, Paramba 3; Chimbo 3. Peru: Viña (Huamachuco) 2, Hacienda Limon, west of Balsas 5.

[a] *Myiophobus fasciatus cryptoxanthus* (Sclater): Above similar to *M. f. crypterythrus*, but coronal patch lemon-yellow; under parts sulphur yellow, chest obsoletely spotted with grayish olive; similar also to *M. f. saturatus*, but smaller; upper parts much lighter, more grayish brown; ventral surface more yellowish, with the pectoral markings more olivaceous. Wing (two males) 59; tail 53-55.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Mapoto 1, Rio Zamora 1.

[b] *Myiophobus roraimae* is a very peculiar species and stands quite by itself.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima 4.

Myiobius roraimae SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, (5) 1, p. 207, 1883—Roraima; SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 297—Roraima; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 208, pl. 18, 1888—Roraima and Twek-quay, Carimang River; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 216, 1921—same localities.

Range: Mountains of British Guiana (Roraima and Twek-quay).

Genus **HIRUNDINEA** *Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*.

Hirundinea LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 46, 1837—type by monotypy *Tyrannus bellicosus* VIEILLOT.

Phoneutria REICHENBACH, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 67, 1850—no type specified.

Hirundinea ferruginea ferruginea (*Gmelin*). BLACK-TAILED SWALLOW-FLYCATCHER.

Todus ferrugineus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 (1), p. 446, 1788—based on "Ferruginous-bellied Tody" Latham, Gen. Syn. Birds, 1 (2), p. 662, Cayenne (type now in Vienna Museum examined).

Hirundinea ferruginea PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 113, 1868—Cachoeira do Tunuhy, Rio Içanna (spec. examined); SCLATER, Ibis, 1869, p. 196, pl. 5, fig. 2—Cayenne and Rio Içanna (descr.); PELZELN, l.c., 1873, p. 27—Cayenne (note on type in Vienna Museum); SCLATER, l.c., 1882, p. 164—Guiana and "Amazonia inferior"; SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 297—Roraima, Brit. Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 195, 1888— Roraima, Mt. Twek-quay, Rio Içanna; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 130, 1908—Cayenne; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 213, 1921—Mt. Roraima and Mt. Twek-quay.

Range: French and British Guiana; northern Brazil (Mountain near the Cachoeira do Tunuhy, Rio Içanna, upper Rio Negro)[a].

*Hirundinea ferruginea sclateri *Reinhardt*[b]. SCLATER'S SWALLOW-FLYCATCHER.

H[irundinea] sclateri REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 337, in text—based on *Hirundinea bellicosa* (not of VIEILLOT) SCLATER, Ibis, 1869, p. 196, pl. 5, fig. 1, Bogotá (Mus. Brit.) and Peru (Mus. Copenhagen); SCLATER, Ibis, 1882, p. 164—Peru and Colombia; TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 21—Chirimoto, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 297, 1884—Pumamarca, Ninabamba, Chirimoto; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 195, 1888—Bogotá; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 366—[Rio Reiter,] Chanchamayo, and Garita del Sol, Vitoc; idem, Ornis, 13, p. 89,

[a] Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne (the type) 1. British Guiana: Roraima 1. Brazil: near Cachoeira do Tunuhy, Rio Içanna 4.

[b] *Hirundinea ferruginea sclateri* REINHARDT: Differs principally from *H. f. ferruginea* by having the inner web of the rectrices (except on middle pair) to within about an inch of their extremities bright tawny.

Material examined.—Peru: Rio Reiter, Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin 1; Chinchao, Huánuco 2; Pacaymayo, near Santa Ana, Urubamba, Dept. Cuzco 1. Colombia: Bogotá 2.

1906—Pacaymayo, near Santa Ana, Urubamba; Ménégaux, Rev. Franç. d' Orn., 1, p. 322, 1910—Nuevo Loreto, east of Tayabamba, Peru; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 464, 1917—on the trail between Quetame and Buenavista, east slope of Eastern Andes; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 96, 1921—Colpani and Paltaybamba, Urubamba, Peru.

Myiarchus ferrugineus (not of Gmelin) Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), p. 273, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p 154, 1846—Peru.

Hirundinea ferruginea Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 150, 1855—Bogotá.

Hirundinea bellicosa (not of Vieillot) Sclater, Ibis, 1869, p. 196, pl. 5, fig. 1—Bogotá and Peru; Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 537—Ninabamba.

Range: Arid tropical Zone of eastern Colombia (Bogotá, Quetame-Buenavista trail) and Peru (south to the Urubamba region).

2: Peru (Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco 2).

***Hirundinea bellicosa bellicosa** (*Vieillot*). Azara's Swallow-Flycatcher.

Tyrannus bellicosus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 35, p. 74, 1819—based on Azara, No. 189, Paraguay.

Tyrannus pyrrhophaius Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 35, p. 75, 1819—Brazil.

Muscicapa rupestris Wied, Reise Brasil., 1, p. 345 (8° ed., p. 342), 1820—Rio Belmonte, Bahia.

Platyrynchos rupestris Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 977, 1831—Rivers Belmonte, Espirito Santo, Ilhéos, southeastern Brazil.

Platyrhynchus hirundinaceus Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 11, pl. 13, fig. 1, 1825—interior of Brazil (type lost; see Hellmayr, Abhdl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 645, 1906).

Muscivora ferruginea (not of Gmelin) Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 505, 1856—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës; Euler, Journ. Orn., 15, p. 232, 1867—Cantagallo (nest and egg descr.).

Hirundinea rupestris Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 113, 1868—Marambaya (Rio), Ypanema, Itararé, and Capivari (São Paulo); Sclater, Ibis, 1869, p. 198, pl. 5, fig. 3—Brazil (char.).

Hirundo bellicosa Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 334—Lagoa Santa, Sete Lagoas, Santa Luzia, Resaquinha, and Barbacena (Minas Geraës), Rio Mugy (São Paulo), Novo Friburgo and Taipú (Rio); Forbes, Ibis, 1881, p. 343—Parahyba, Quipapá and Macuca (Pernambuco); Sclater, l.c., 1882, p. 164—part, Paraguay and Brazil; Berlepsch and Ihering, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, p. 135, 1885—Taquara and Linha Piraja, Rio Grande do Sul; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 196, 1888—part, spec. a-j, Pernambuco, Bahia, "Rio Claro, Goyaz," Ypanema, "Pelotas," Brazil; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 234, 1889—Rio Belmonte (note on Wied's type); idem, l.c., 4, p. 338, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool.

Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 10, 1895—Puerto Francia and Colonia Risso, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 15, No. 378, p. 7, 1900—Urucúm, Matto Grosso; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 126, 1899—Mundo Novo; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 200, 1899—São Sebastião and Iguapé, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz. 1, p. 287, 1907—Iguapé, Franca, Itararé, Itapurá, São Sebastião, Baurú (São Paulo), Vargem Alegre (Minas Geraës), Ourinho (Paraná); HELLMAYR, Nov .Zool., 15, p. 51, 1908—Goyaz; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 75, 1910—Catuny (Bahia), Paranaguá and Fazenda Buriti (Piauhy); CHROSTOWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, 5, p. 482, 498, 1912—Rio Claro, Paraná; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1913—Alto Paraná, Paraguay; MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 10, p. 334, 1918—Villa Lutetia, near San Ignacio, Misiones; PINTO-PEIXOTO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 24, p. 263, 1923—Monte Serrat, Itatiaya.

Range: Brazil, from Maranhão, Piauhy, and Ceará south to Rio Grande do Sul, west to Matto Grosso; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (Misiones)[a].

6: Brazil (Therezopolis, Rio 1; Rio das Velhas, near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 1; Quixada, Ceará 1; Tranqueira 1, Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão 2).

***Hirundinea bellicosa pallidior** *Hartert* and *Goodson*[b]. PALE-BELLIED SWALLOW-FLYCATCHER.

Hirundinea bellicosa pallidior HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, p. 411, 1917—Salta, Cachi; HELLMAYR, l.c., 32, p. 24, 1925—Chiquitos, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca (crit.).

Hirundinea bellicosa (not of VIEILLOT) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn, Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 46, 1837—Cochabamba, Chiquitos, Chuquisaca; D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 314, 1839—same localities; WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 607—Fuerte de Andalgala, Catamarca (spec. examined); SCLATER, Ibis, 1882, p. 164—part, Catamarca; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 151, 1888—part, Argentina; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 196, 1888—part, spec. k-n, Catamarca, and Tilotilo, Bolivia; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, 10, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba; KOSLOWSKY, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, p. 280, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 186, 1902—Tucumán, Tapia, Rio Calera; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 50, 1905—same localities; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 201, 1909—Catamarca, Tapia, Tucumán; DABBENE, Anal.

[a] Material examined.—Ceará: Quixada 1. Maranhão 3. Bahia 5. Minas Geraës: Agua Suja near Bagagem 3, Lagoa Santa 1. São Paulo 5. Rio Grande do Sul: Taquara 2. Goyaz 8. Matto Grosso: Chapada 2. Paraguay: Colonia Risso 1.

[b] *Hirundinea bellicosa pallidior* HARTERT and GOODSON: Similar to *H. b. bellicosa*, but upper parts lighter earthy-brown; tawny edges to wing-coverts much wider; blackish tips to rectrices shorter.

Material examined.—Argentina: Fuerte de Andalgala, Catamarca 2, Tapia, Tucumán 1. Bolivia: Chicani 3, San Antonio, Dept. La Paz 1, Cochabamba 1, Chuquisaca 1, Samaipata, Dept. Santa Cruz 2; Chiquitos 1.

Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 342—range in Argentina; Dinelli, El Hornero, 1, p. 145, 1918—Tucumán (nest and egg descr.); Giacomelli, l.c., 3, p. 72, 1923—La Rioja.

Hirundinea rupestris (not of Wied) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 615—Tilotilo and D'Orbigny's localities, Bolivia.

Range: Bolivia and western Argentina (from Salta south to La Rioja and Cordoba).

1: Argentina (Tucumán 1).

Genus **ONYCHORHYNCHUS** Fischer.

Onychorhynchus Fischer, Zoognosia, 1, p. 31, 42, 1813—type by implication *Todus regius* Gmelin = *Muscicapa coronata* Müller (see Oberholser, Auk, 18, p. 193, 1901).

Muscipeta Cuvier, Règne Anim., 1, p. 344, Dec. 1816—type by subs. desig. *Todus regius* Gmelin.

Megalophus Swainson, Classif. Birds, 2, p. 257, June 1837—type by monotypy *Megalophus regius* Swainson = *Muscivora swainsoni* Pelzeln.

*Onychorhynchus coronatus coronatus (*Müller*). Royal Flycatcher.

Muscicapa coronata P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 168, 1776—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 289, Cayenne.

Todus cristatus Meuschen ("Musculus") in Walch, Der Naturforscher, 17, p. 21, pl. (1), 1782—no locality given[a].

Todus regius Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1 (1), p. 445, 1788—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 289, Cayenne.

Muscivora regia Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 112, 1868—Serra Caraumán, Rio Branco (spec. examined); Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 383—Pará (spec. examined); Salvin, l.c., 1885, p. 297—Camacusa, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 192, 1888—part, spec. a-e, h, Camacusa, Oyapoc, Cayenne, Pará; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 7, p. 270, 1890—Diamantina, Santarem; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 252, 1910—Surinam.

Muscivora coronata Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 48, 1902—La Pricion and Nicare, Caura River, Venezuela (spec. examined); André, A Naturalist in the Guianas, p. 158, col. pl., 1904—La Pricion.

Onychorhynchus coronatus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 12, 1907—Urucurituba, Rio Tapajóz; Berlepsch, l.c., 15, p. 130, 1908—Cayenne, Oyapock; Hellmayr, Abhdl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 89, 1912—Nazaré, Pará; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 393, 1914—Pará, Rio Mojú, Rio Tocantins (Cametá, Arumatheua), Rio Tapajóz (Villa Braga); Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 242, 1916—Caura River; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 212, 1921—Ituribisi River, Cotinga River, Tiger Creek, Camacusa.

[a] The strongly barred chest clearly shows *T. cristatus* Meuschen to be the Guianan, not the Mexican species.

Range: Eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley); British, Dutch, and French Guiana; northern Brazil (Rio Branco, and south of the Amazon from Pará to the Tapajóz)[a].

4: British Guiana (Mazaruni River 2); Brazil (Conceição, Rio Branco 1, Rio Xingú 1).

Onychorhynchus coronatus castelnaui *Deville*[b]. CASTELNAU'S ROYAL FLYCATCHER.

Onychorhynchus castelnaui DEVILLE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) **1**, p. 56, 1849—mission de Sarayacu, Pampa del Sacramento, Peru (types in Paris Museum examined).

Muscipeta regia (not of GMELIN) D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 317, 1839—Yuracares, Bolivia.

Megalophus castelnaui DES MURS in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Ois., p. 55, 1856—Sarayacu, Peru.

Muscivora castelnaudi SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 978, 981—Pebas; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 280—Chamicuros and Pebas, Peru (spec. examined); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 295, 1884—Sarayacu, Chamicuros, Pebas; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 192, 1888—part, spec. f, g, Pebas, Chamicuros.

Onychorhynchus coronatus (not of MÜLLER) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **14**, p. 356, 1907—Humaytha, Rio Madeira (crit.); idem, l.c., **17**, p. 299, 1910—Humaytha; idem, l.c., **32**, p. 27, 1925—Yuracares, Bolivia.

Onychorhynchus coronatus castelnaudi CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 464, 1917—Villavicencio, Colombia.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from eastern Colombia (Villavicencio) through eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo) and Peru to northern Bolivia (Yuracares), east to the left bank of the Rio Madeira (Humaytha), western Brazil.

Onychorhynchus swainsoni (*Pelzeln*)[c]. SWAINSON'S ROYAL FLYCATCHER.

[a] Specimens from the lower Amazon appear to be identical with the Guianan ones.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 2, Saint Jean du Maroni 1. Surinam (unspecified) 1. British Guiana: Camacusa 1, Mazaruni River 4. Brazil: Pará 2, Rio Branco 3, Urucurituba, Rio Tapajóz 2, Rio Xingú 1. Venezuela, Caura Valley: La Pricion 1, Nicare 2.

[b] *Onychorhynchus coronatus castelnaui* DEVILLE: Similar to *O. c. coronatus*, but upper tail-coverts unbarred; under parts deeper ochraceous; size on average smaller. Wing (male) 76-78 (against 78-81); tail 61-63 (against 62-65).

Material examined.—Peru: Chamicuros 1, Pebas 1, Sarayacu (the types) 2. Brazil: Humaytha, Rio Madeira 1.

[c] *Onychorhynchus swainsoni* (PELZELN), like the remaining members of the genus, is in all probability conspecific with *O. coronatus*, but in view of its striking differences

Muscivora swainsoni Pelzeln, Sitzungsber. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 31, p. 326, 1858—"Island of Juan Fernandez," errore, we suggest Rio de Janeiro (type in Vienna Museum examined); Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 88, 1874—Cantagallo; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 192, 1888—Brazil; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo and Novo Friburgo.

Muscipeta regia (not of Gmelin) Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 944, 1831—southern Brazil.

Megalophus regius Swainson, Orn. Draw., Part 4, pl. 51, 52, 1836 (?)—Brazil; idem, Natur. Libr., Orn., 10 (Flycatchers), p. 145, pl. 15 (♂), 1838—no locality stated; Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 504, 1856—near Novo Friburgo, Rio.

Muscivora regia Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 1, p. 165, 1853—Macahé, Rio Grande, Rio (egg descr.).

Platyrhyncus regius Descourtilz, Ornith. Brésil., p .22, pl. 24, fig. 3, 1856—Serra of Novo Friburgo.

Onychorhynchus swainsoni Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 289, 1907—Baurú, São Paulo; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 51, 1908—Villa Boa, Goyaz; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 9, p. 441, 481, pl. 8, fig. 8 (egg), pl. 9, fig. 2 (nest) 1914—Theophilo Ottoni, Minas Geraës.

Range: Mountain ranges of southeastern Brazil, in states of Minas Geraës (Theophilo Ottoni), Rio de Janeiro (Macahé, Novo Friburgo, Cantagallo), São Paulo (Baurú), and (?) Goyaz (Villa Boa).

***Onychorhynchus occidentalis** (*Sclater*). Western Royal Flycatcher.

Muscivora occidentalis Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 282, 1860—Babahoyo, Ecuador; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, l.c., 1883, p. 557—Guayaquil; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 194, 1888—Babahoyo, Balzar, Ecuador; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 10, 1899—Vinces and Balzar, Ecuador.

Megalophus aequatorialis Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1877, p. 332—Palmal.

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador.

2: Ecuador (Milagro 2).

***Onychorhynchus mexicanus mexicanus** (*Sclater*). Mexican Royal Flycatcher.

Muscivora mexicana Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 24, "1856," p. 295, Jan. 1857—Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 193, 1888—part, spec. a-k, British Honduras, Choetum, Chisee, El Paraiso, and Vera

I have provisionally accorded it specific rank. The locality Villa Boa is perhaps open to doubt.

Material examined.—Brazil: Rio de Janeiro 7, "Juan Fernandez" (the type) 1, Villa Boa, Goyaz 1.

Paz, Guatemala; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 53, pl. 39, fig. 1, 2, 1889—part, Mexico, Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras.

Onychorhynchus mexicanus DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 103, 1907—Patulul, Guatemala.

Onychorhynchus mexicanus mexicanus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 354, 1907—Mexico to Honduras (monog., full bibliography).

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Yucatan) and Guatemala; (?) Honduras.

2: Guatemala (Chisec 1, Patulul 1).

***Onychorhynchus mexicanus fraterculus** *Bangs*[a]. COLOMBIAN ROYAL FLYCATCHER.

Onychorhynchus mexicanus fraterculus BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 86, 1902—Santa Marta, Colombia; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 356, 1907—Nicaragua to Santa Marta, Colombia (monog., full bibliography); BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 302, 1907—Boruca, Paso Real, and El Pozo de Terraba, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 734, 1910—Costa Rica (habits, nest and eggs descr.); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 216, 1912—Mt. Sapo, Rio Esnápe, and Jesusito, Darien; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 386, 1922—Bonda, Cacagualito, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, and Don Diego (crit.).

Muscivora mexicana (not of SCLATER 1857) SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1879, p. 202—Manaure; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 193, 1888—part, spec. 1-a′, Costa Rica, Veragua, Chiriqui, Paraiso Station, Panama, Manaure, Santa Marta; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 53, 1889—part, Nicaragua to Colombia; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 137, 1898—Santa Marta; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 145, 1900—Bonda, Minca, and Cacagualito.

Range: Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and through Panama south to northern Colombia (Santa Marta region).

5: Nicaragua (Matagalpa 1); Costa Rica (Orosi 2, Terraba 1, Lagarto 1).

Subfamily PLATYRINCHINAE.

Genus **PLATYRINCHUS** Desmarest[b].

Platyrinchus DESMAREST, Hist. Nat. Tang., Manakins et Todiers, livr. 4, [p. 2 of unpaged text (generalities), preceding pl. 72], 1805—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, 1840, p. 31) *Todus platyrhynchos* GMELIN.

[a] This is a very unsatisfactory race. Ten specimens from the Santa Marta district, when compared with an equal series from Mexico and Guatemala, are indeed somewhat smaller, with shorter bill, and slightly paler below. However, birds from Costa Rica and Panama are so variously intermediate that it is largely a matter of personal opinion whether to refer them to the southern rather than the northern form.

[b] *Platyrinchus flavigularis* combines the characters of the several groups into which the genus has lately been subdivided, and I do not see on what grounds *Placostomus* and *Platytriccus* can be maintained.

Placostomus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 208, 1905—type by orig. desig. *Platyrhynchus superciliaris* Lawrence.

Platytriccus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 211, 1905—type by orig. desig. "*Platyrhynchus cancroma* Sclater" (lapsus) = *P. cancrominus* Sclater and Salvin.

Platyrinchus platyrhynchos (*Gmelin*). Brazilian Flat-bill.

Todus platyrhynchos Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1 (1), p. 446, 1788—based on "Generis Todi species octava" Pallas, Spicil. Zool., 1, fasc. 6, p. 19, pl. 3, fig. c, 1769—locality unknown, we suggest vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Desmarest, Hist. Nat. Tang. Manak., et Todiers, livr. 4, pl. 72, 1805—locality unknown.

Todus rostratus Latham, Ind. Orn., 1, p. 268, 1790—new name for *Todus platyrhynchos* Gmelin.

Platyrhynchos rostratus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 27, p. 12, 1818—locality unknown.

Platyrhynchos fuscus Vieillot, Galerie Ois., 1 (2), p. 201, pl. 126, 1824—"Senegal."

Platyrynchos leucoryphus Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 974, 1831—Itapemirim, Espirito Santo.

Platyrhyncus albocapillus Descourtilz, Ornith. Brés., p. 22, pl. 24, fig. 4, 1856—foot of the Serra of Novo Friburgo, Prov. Rio.

Platyrhynchus rostratus Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 500, 1856—Brazil; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 65, 1888—Brazil; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 228, 1889 (note on Wied's types).

Platyrhynchus platyrhynchus Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 5, p. 270, 1902—Baurú, São Paulo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 263, 1907—Baurú; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 577—Sapucay, Paraguay.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, in provinces of Espirito Santo (Itapemirim), Rio de Janeiro (Serra of Novo Friburgo), and São Paulo (Baurú), and Paraguay (Sapucay)[a].

Platyrinchus senex senex *Sclater* and *Salvin*. Ochreous-bellied Flat-bill.

Platyrhynchus senex Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 156—Sarayacu, Ecuador (types examined); Taczanowski, l.c., 1882, p. 18—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 224, 1884—Yurimaguas; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 65, 1888—Sarayacu, Chamicuros.

Platyrinchus senex senex Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 286, 1910 (crit., range).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu) and northern Peru (Yurimaguas, Chamicuros)[b].

[a] Material examined.—Brazil: Rio de Janeiro 3. Paraguay: Sapucay 1.

[b] A single adult from Peru (Chamicuros) differs from the two typical examples from Sarayacu in larger size (wing 68, against 62-65; tail 37, against 32-33) and more rufescent back.

Platyrinchus senex griseiceps *Salvin*[a]. GRAY-HEADED FLAT-BILL.

Platyrhynchus griseiceps SALVIN, Bull. B. O. C., 7, p. XV, 1897—"Annai" = Ourumee, British Guiana (type in British Museum examined); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 37, 1902—Suapure, La Pricion, Nicare, Caura River (spec. examined); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 397, 1914—Obidos.

Platyrhynchus rostratus (not of LATHAM) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 100, 1868—part, Serra Carauman (spec. examined).

Platyrhynchus senex (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) HARTERT and HELLMAYR, Bull. B. O. C., 12, p. 64, 1902—Serra Carauman, Rio Branco; PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 210, 1910—Surinam (spec. examined).

Platyrinchus senex griseiceps HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 286, 1910(monog., range).

Platytriccus griseiceps CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 219, 1916—Caura River.

Placostomus griseiceps CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 143, 1921—Ituribisi River, Supenaam, Bartica, Kamakabra Creek, Makauria River, Abary River.

Range: Dutch and British Guiana; eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley); and northern Brazil, south to the north bank of the Amazon (Obidos).

Platyrinchus senex nattereri *Hartert* and *Hellmayr*[b]. NATTERER'S FLAT-BILL.

Platyrhynchus nattereri HARTERT and HELLMAYR, Bull. B. O. C., 12, p. 63, 1902—Salto do Girao, Rio Madeira.

Platyrhynchus rostratus (not of LATHAM) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 100, 1868—part, Salto do Girao.

Platyrinchus senex nattereri HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 285, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira and Maroins, Rio Machados (crit.).

Range: Central Brazil, on the right bank of the Rio Madeira (Calama, Salto do Girao) and its tributary, the Rio Machados.

Platyrinchus senex amazonicus *Berlepsch*[c]. AMAZONIAN FLAT-BILL.

[a] *Platyrinchus senex griseiceps* SALVIN: Closely allied to *P. s. senex*, but top and sides of the head not so dark, slate gray rather than blackish; abdomen generally lighter, less ochraceous.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Ourumee 4. Dutch Guiana: Interior of Surinam 8. Venezuela, Caura: Suapure 1, La Pricion 2, Nicare 1. Brazil: Serra Carauman 1, Obidos 1.

[b] *Platyrinchus senex nattereri* HARTERT and HELLMAYR: Similar to *P. s. griseiceps*, but back and edges to remiges more olivaceous. Wing (male) 64-66, (female) 60; tail 34½-36, (female) 31.

Material examined.—Salto do Girao (the type) 1, Calama 1, Maroins 1.

[c] *Platyrinchus senex amazonicus* BERLEPSCH: Closely related to *P. s. nattereri*, but abdomen pale yellow, more or less contrasting with the duller ochreous chest,

Platyrhynchus griseiceps amazonicus Berlepsch, Ornith. Monatsber., **20**, p. 20, 1912—Peixe-Boi, Pará (type examined); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 397, 1914—Pará, Mocojatuba, Maguary, Santa Isabel, Peixe-Boi, Rio Acará, Rio Tocantins (Alcobaça), Rio Iriri (Bocca do Curuá), Rio Tapajóz (Boim).

Platytriccus senex amazonicus Hellmayr, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 88, 1912—Peixe-Boi, Maguary, Santa Isabel (crit.).

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Pará west to the Tapajóz.

***Platyrinchus flavigularis** *Sclater*[a]. Yellow-throated Flat-bill.

Platyrhynchus flavigularis Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 382—Bogotá; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 65, pl. 8, fig. 1, 1888—Bogotá; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 359—La Gloria, Chanchamayo, Peru.

Platytriccus flavigularis Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 433, 1917—La Candela, Colombia.

Range: Northwestern Venezuela (Guarico, State of Lara), Colombia (La Candela, near San Agustin, Huila) and Peru (Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco; La Gloria, Dept. Junin).

3: Colombia (Bogotá 1); Peru (Huachipa 2).

***Platyrinchus saturatus** *Salvin* and *Godman*. Cinnamon-crested Flat-bill.

Platyrhynchus saturatus Salvin and Godman, Ibis, (4) **6**, p. 78, 1882—Merumé Mts., British Guiana (type in British Museum examined); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 292—Merumé Mts. and Camacusa; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 66, 1888—same localities; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 37, 1902—Nericagua, R. Orinoco and La Pricion, Caura, Venezuela (spec. examined); Penard, Vog. Guyana, **2**, p. 212, 1910—Surinam; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 397, 1914—Ananindeua, Santa Isabel, and Peixe-Boi (Pará), Rio Jary (São Antonio da Cachoeira), Obidos, Rio Jamundá (Faro).

Platyrinchus saturatus Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 131, 1908—Ipousin, Rio Approuague, French Guiana.

while the sides of the latter are more decidedly tinged with brownish. Wing (male) 63-65, (female) 60-61; tail 33½-36, (female) 30-34.

Material examined.—Pará 1, Peixe-Boi 2, Maguary 1, Santa Isabel 2, Rio Acará 1; Bocca do Curuá, Rio Iriri 1.

[a] *Platyrinchus flavigularis*, a small edition of *P. platyrhynchos*, may be readily distinguished by its bright yellow under parts, olivaceous pectoral band, more greenish back, etc. An adult male from Guarico, Lara, Venezuela (Carnegie Museum, No. 36813) agrees perfectly with Bogotá skins and specimens from La Candela, Colombia, while those from Peru have the back of a somewhat richer green.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Guarico, Lara 1. Colombia: Bogotá 3, La Candela, Huila 3. Peru: Huachipa 2.

Platytriccus saturatus HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 20, 88, 1912—Peixe-Boi, Pará (crit., range); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 222, 1916—Nericagua and La Pricion.

Placostomus saturatus CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 145, pl. 3, fig. 2, 1921—Ituribisi River, Bartica, Kamakabra Creek, Bonasica, Makauria, Abary, and Anarica River.

Range: Southern Venezuela (Nericagua, above the falls of Maipures, Orinoco River; La Pricion, Caura Valley); British, Dutch, and French Guiana; northern Brazil (north bank of lower Amazon, west to the Jamundá; south of the river, from Pará east to western Maranhão)[a].

1: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 1).

Platyrinchus mystaceus bifasciatus *Allen*[b]. DOUBLE-BANDED FLAT-BILL.

Platyrhynchus bifasciatus ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 141, 1889—Chapada, Matto Grosso; idem, l.c., 4, p. 332, 1892—Chapada; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 263, 1907—Matto Grosso.

Range: Southwestern Brazil, in State of Matto Grosso (Chapada).

***Platyrinchus mystaceus mystaceus** *Vieillot*. YELLOW-CRESTED FLAT-BILL.

Platyrhynchos(us) mystaceus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 27, p. 14, 1818—based on Azara, No. 173, Paraguay[c]; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 100, 1868—Rio de Janeiro and Ypanema (spec. examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 352—Lagoa Santa and Sete Lagoas (Minas Geraës), Rio de Janeiro, Ypanema (São Paulo); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 258, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina; idem and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, p. 129, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 605—San Javier, Misiones; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 136, 1888—San Javier (range excl. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 67, 1888—part, spec. i-s, Bahia, Pelotas, Brazil; BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, 2, p. 44, 1892—Porto Real, Rio;

[a] Four specimens from Brazil (Pará and Maranhão) are slightly paler below and have the lower mandible mostly grayish.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Nericagua, Orinoco River 1; La Pricion, Caura 2, La Union, Caura 1. British Guiana: Merumé Mts. (the type) 1. French Guiana: Saint Jean du Maroni 2, Ipousin, Rio Approuague 1. Dutch Guiana: hinterland of Paramaribo 2. Brazil: Peixe-Boi, Pará 3, Tury-assú, Maranhão 1.

[b] *Platyrinchus mystaceus bifasciatus* ALLEN: Easily distinguished from *P. m. mystaceus* by decidedly olive green (instead of dark buffy citrine) upper parts; two prominent wing-bands, formed by the deep buffy tips to the median and greater wing coverts; and deeper, more ochraceous belly. Wing (male) 55-58, (female) 51-53; tail 28-32.

Eight specimens from the type locality examined.

[c] We suggest San Ignacio Guazú (in southern Paraguay), the residence of Noseda who supplied Azara with the description of the bird.

Ihering, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 125, 1899—Mundo Novo; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 182, 1899—Tieté and Piquete, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 154, 1900—Cantagallo, Rio; idem, l.c., 5, p. 295, 1902 (nest descr.); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 263, 1907—Ypiranga, São Paulo, Ubatuba, Itararé, Avanhandava, Tieté, Osasco, Baurú, Piquete (São Paulo), Ourinho (Paraná), Novo Hamburgo (Rio Grande do Sul); Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 577—Sapucay, Paraguay; Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 71, 1910—São Gonçalinho and Riacho da Raiz, Piauhy; idem, l.c., p. 157, 1925—same localities; Chrostowski, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, 5, p. 480, 497, 1912—Vera Guarany, Paraná.

Platyrhynchos cancroma Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. col., livr. 2, pl. 12, fig. 2, 1820—Brazil.

Platyrhynchus cancromus Swainson, Zool. Ill., 2, pl. 115 (=female), 1822—Brazil; idem, Nat. Libr., Orn., 10, p. 158, pl. 17 (=male), 1838—Brazil.

Todus cancroma Lichtenstein, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 51, 1823—Bahia.

Platyrhyncus cancromus Descourtilz, Orn. Brésil., p. 22, pl. 24, fig. 5, 1856—Brazil.

Platyrhynchus cancroma Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 500, 1856—Sete Lagoas, Minas Geraës; Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 87, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio.

Platytriccus mystaceus Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 324, 1910—San Javier, Misiones; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Alto Paraná, Paraguay; Dabbene, El Hornero, 1, p. 98, 1918—Santa Ana, Misiones; Bertoni, l.c., p. 190, 1918 (nest descr.).

Range: Wooded region of eastern Brazil, from Maranhão south to Rio Grande do Sul, and adjacent districts of Argentina (Misiones) and Paraguay[a].

14: Brazil (Ypiranga, São Paulo 2; Rio das Velhas, near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 1; Rosario, Maranhão 6, Grajahú, Maranhão 1); Argentina, Misiones (Puerto Segundo 3, Eldorado 1).

Platyrinchus mystaceus insularis *Allen*[b]. Venezuelan Flat-bill.

[a] Material examined.—Brazil, Maranhão 7; Bahia 2; Rio de Janeiro 2; Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 1; São Paulo, Ypanema 8, Ypiranga 2, Piquete 3; Roça Nova, Serra do Mar, Paraná 1; Rio Grande do Sul, Taquara do Mundo Novo 1, São João do Monte Negro 1. Argentina, Misiones: Puerto Segundo 3, Eldorado 1.

[b] *Platyrinchus mystaceus insularis* Allen: Similar to *P. m. mystaceus*, but somewhat larger (wing of adult male 55-59, against 52-55); upper parts decidedly paler and more greenish; under parts as a rule also paler, with less, if any, ochreous suffusion on chest and flanks.

Birds from the Venezuelan north coast are obviously inseparable from those of Trinidad and Tobago, while some of the skins from Roraima and the Orinoco Valley, by more brownish back, form the passage to *P. m. mystaceus*.

Material examined.—Tobago: Man o' War Bay 2, Castare 2, Mondland 1. Trinidad: Caparo 14, Laventille 1. Venezuela: San Felix, Bermudez 1; Loma Redonda, Caracas Mts. 1; Cumbre de Valencia 4, Las Quiguas, Carabobo 4; near Bucarito, Tocuyo, Lara 2; Caicara, R. Orinoco 1. British Guiana: Roraima 4.

Platyrhynchus insularis ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 143, 1889—Tobago.

Platyrhynchus cancromus (not of TEMMINCK) JARDINE, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 20, p. 331, 1847—Tobago; LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, p. 243, 1866—Trinidad.

Platyrhynchus albogularis (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 252—Lake of Valencia; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 67, 1888—part, spec. d, e, San Esteban, Venezuela.

Platyrhynchus mystaceus (not of VIEILLOT) SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 292—Roraima; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 67, 1888—part, spec. a-h, Tobago, Roraima and Mt. Twek-quay (British Guiana); DALMAS, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 13, p. 138, 1900—Tobago.

Platyrhynchus mystaceus subsp.? BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 37, 1902—Caicara, Rio Orinoco.

Platyrhynchus mystaceus insularis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, p. 37, 1894—Trinidad; ROBINSON, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 18, p. 684, 1896—La Guaira; idem and RICHMOND, l.c., 24, p. 174, 1901—La Guaira; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 22, 1906—Laventille and Caparo, Trinidad; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 189, 1906—Aripo, Trinidad.

Platytriccus insularis CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 360, 1908—Carenage and Aripo, Trinidad.

Platytriccus mystaceus insularis HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 74, 1912—Cumbre de Valencia and Las Quiguas, Carabobo (crit.); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 220, 1916—Las Barrancas and Caicara, Orinoco River.

Placostomus insularis CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 144, 1921—Roraima and Mt. Twek-quay.

Range: Islands of Tobago and Trinidad; northern Venezuela, from Bermudez west to the State of Lara (Tocuyo), south to the Orinoco Valley (Las Barrancas; Caicara); British Guiana (Roraima and Mt. Twek-quay).

*Platyrinchus mystaceus zamorae (*Chapman*)[a]. ZAMORA FLAT-BILL.

Platytriccus albogularis zamorae CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 118, p. 5, 1924—Zamora, Prov. Loja, eastern Ecuador.

Platyrhynchus albigularis (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 233—Tambillo; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 255, 1884—Tambillo; idem and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 88—Machay, Ecuador.

[a] *Platyrinchus mystaceus zamorae* (CHAPMAN): Nearly related to *P. m. albogularis*, but under parts much paler, massicot yellow or cream color, the chest and sides faintly tinged with pale buffy brownish instead of being strongly washed with old gold; back as a rule more rufescent (slightly more reddish than medal bronze); mandible with a distinct pale grayish tip. Wing (male) 59-62, (female) 54; tail 33-37, (female) 28.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Sabanilla, Rio Zamora 1, below San José de Sumarco 1, Baeza 1. Peru: Huachipa 1, Chinchao 1.

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Zamora, Sabanilla, below San José de Sumarco, Baeza, Machay) and northern Peru, south to Dept. Junin.

2: Peru (Huachipa 1, Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco 1).

***Platyrinchus mystaceus neglectus** (*Todd*)[a]. Neglected Flat-bill.

Platytriccus albogularis neglectus Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **32**, p. 114, 1919—La Colorada, Boyaca, Colombia (type examined); idem and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 380, 1922—Cincinnati, Las Vegas, and Pueblo Viejo, Santa Marta region (crit.).

Platyrhynchus cancroma (not of Temminck) Cassin, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 144—Rio Truando.

Platyrhynchus albogularis (not of Sclater 1860) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 67, 1888—part, spec. f-o, Calovevora, Calobre, Veragua, Chiriqui, Naranjo and Irazú (Costa Rica); Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **13**, p. 96, 1899—La Concepcion; idem, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 34, 1902—Boquete and Volcan de Chiriqui.

Platytriccus albogularis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 384, 1907—part, Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 727, 1910—Costa Rica (habits).

Range: Eastern and northern Colombia (La Colorada, State of Boyaca; Santa Marta region; Rio Truando); Panama (Veragua,Chiriqui) and Costa Rica (chiefly on the Caribbean slope).

1: Panama (Boquete, Chiriqui 1).

***Platyrinchus mystaceus albogularis** *Sclater*[b]. White-throated Flat-bill.

[a] *Platyrinchus mystaceus neglectus* (Todd): Closely similar to *P. m. zamorae*, but upper parts much lighter, even paler and more olivaceous than in *P. m. albogularis*, with the crown laterally less obscured, and the edges to the wing coverts and quills much less rufescent; coloration of under parts intermediate between *zamorae* and *albogularis*, averaging rather brighter with more buffy suffusion on chest and sides than in the former, yet decidedly paler than in the latter; lower mandible tipped with pale grayish as in *zamorae*. Wing (male) 59-61, (female) 53-56; tail 32-36, (female) 28-31.

Two adult males from Boquete (Chiriqui) agree perfectly with the Colombian series, and I have little doubt that specimens from Costa Rica, universally referred to *albogularis*, will also prove to belong with the present form.

Material examined.—Colombia: La Colorada, Boyaca (the type) 1, Pueblo Viejo, Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta 1, Cincinnati 3, Las Vegas 6. Panama: Boquete, Chiriqui 2.

[b] *Platyrinchus mystaceus albogularis* Sclater: Differs from the other Andean races by much deeper yellow (between Naples and mustard yellow) under parts with a strong tinge of old gold on chest and sides, and nearly wholly black mandible. The back is dark brownish olive (between medal bronze and dark citrine), conspicuously darker than in *neglectus*, but less brownish than in *zamorae* while the wing-coverts

Platyrhynchus albogularis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 68, 1860—Pallatanga; idem, l.c., p. 92, 1860—Nanegal; idem, l.c., p. 295, 1860—Esmeraldas; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1883, p. 553—Chimbo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 67, pl. 8, fig. 2, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Pallatanga, Nanegal, Santa Rita; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 486, 1898—Chimbo; idem, l.c., 9, p. 607, 1902—Paramba; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 4, 1899—Rio Peripa; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 702—San Nicolas and Gualea.

Platytriccus mystaceus albogularis HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1125—Pueblo Rico, San Juan slopes of Western Andes, Colombia.

Platytriccus albogularis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 433, 1917—Las Lomitas (Western Andes), La Manuelita and Rio Frio (Cauca Valley), La Candela, head of Magdalena Valley, Colombia.

Range: Western Ecuador and western Colombia (Pacific slope of Western Andes; Cauca Valley; head of Magdalena Valley).

1: Ecuador (Chimbo 1).

***Platyrinchus cancrominus** *Sclater* and *Salvin*[a]. MEXICAN FLAT-BILL.

Platyrhynchus cancrominus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1860, p. 299—Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 66, 1888—Guatemala.

Platytriccus cancrominus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 382, 1907—southern Mexico to western Costa Rica (monog., full references); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 728, 1910—northern Pacific coast of Costa Rica.

Platytriccus cancrominus dilutus MILLER and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., 159, p. 4, 1925—Volcan Viejo, Nicaragua.

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Yucatan, and Chiapas), south through Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua to western Costa Rica[b].

5: Nicaragua (San Geronimo, Chinandega 1, San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 2); Costa Rica (Orosi 1, Tenorio 1).

and remiges are as distinctly edged with rufescent as in the last-named race. Wing (male) 58-60; tail 29-32.

Specimens from the West Colombian Andes slightly diverge toward *P. m. neglectus*.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Chimbo 4, Mindo 2, San Nicolas 3, Esmeraldas 1, Paramba 1. Colombia: Pueblo Rico 1, Las Lomitas 1.

[a] I would unhesitatingly regard this "species" as a member of the *mystaceus* group were it not for the fact that Carriker (l.c., p. 727, 728) records both *P. cancrominus* and *P. mystaceus "albogularis"* [probably *neglectus*] from a number of localities in Costa Rica.

[b] After examining the large series in the British Museum I am unable to recognize *P. c. dilutus* as distinct.

***Platyrinchus coronatus coronatus** *Sclater*. Golden-crowned Flat-bill.

Platyrhynchus coronatus Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, p. 71, 1858—Rio Napo, Ecuador (type in British Museum examined); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 207, pl. 17, 1862—Ecuador; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 68, 1888—Sarayacu, Ecuador; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 85, 1889—falls of the Rio Madeira; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 4, 1899—part, spec. a, Rio Santiago; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 397, 1914—Rio Curuá (Mal. de Manuelsinho), Rio Jamauchim (Tucunaré, Salto Grande).

Platyrhynchus coronatus coronatus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 354, 355, 1907—Humaytha and Paraizo, Rio Madeira (crit.; range part, excl. Guianas).

Platyrinchus coronatus coronatus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 287, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira and Maroins, Rio Machados.

Placostomus coronatus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 433, 1917—La Murelia, Rio Caquetá.

Range: Amazonia, from southeastern Colombia (Rio Caquetá) south through eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu, Rio Santiago) and eastern Peru (Puerto Bermudez, Ucayali drainage, Dept. Junin) to northern Bolivia (falls of the Rio Madeira) and through Brazil east to the Xingú[a].

1: Peru (Puerto Bermudez 1).

Platyrinchus coronatus gumia (*Bangs* and *Penard*)[b]. Guianan Golden-crowned Flat-bill.

Placostomus coronatus gumia Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 74, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.

Platyrhynchus superciliaris (not of Lawrence) Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 292, 1885—Bartica Grove, British Guiana and Albina, Surinam (spec. examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 68, 1888—part, spec. i-m, Bartica Grove, Albina, Oyapoc; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 211, 1910—Surinam; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 398, 1914—Rio Jary (São Antonio da Cachoeira).

Platyrhynchus coronatus coronatus (not of Sclater) Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 355, 1917—part, Ourumee and Bartica Grove (British Guiana), Oyapoc, and Albina, Surinam.

[a] Specimens from Brazil agree with others from Ecuador.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Rio Napo (the type) 1, Sarayacu 3, Rio Santiago 1. Peru: Puerto Bermudez 1. Brazil, Rio Madeira: Humaytha 4, Paraizo 2, Calama 5; Maroins, Rio Machados 3; Rio Jamauchim 1.

[b] *Platyrinchus coronatus gumia* (Bangs and Penard): Closely allied to *P. c. coronatus*, but under parts much brighter, purer (not buffy) yellow, with very little, if any, brownish suffusion on the breast; size on average smaller. Wing (male) 54-56, (female) 55; tail 23-26.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Oyapoc 1. Dutch Guiana: Albina 1. British Guiana: Bartica Grove 2, Ourumee 2. Brazil: Rio Jary 1.

Platyrinchus superciliaris BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 131, 1908—Oyapoc, Cayenne.

Placostomus superciliaris RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 379, 1907—part, British Guiana and Cayenne.

Placostomus gumia CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 146, 1921—Ituribisi River, Kamakabra Creek, and Arawai River, British Guiana.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and northern Brazil, south to the north bank of the lower Amazon (Rio Jary).

***Platyrinchus coronatus superciliaris** *Lawrence*[a]. WESTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED FLAT-BILL.

Platyrhynchus superciliaris LAWRENCE, Ibis, 5, p. 184, 1863—Isthmus of Panama; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 68, 1888—part, spec. a-h, Santa Fé (Veragua), Bugaba and Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 6, 1888—part, Central American records; BANGS, Auk, 18, p. 361, 1901—Divala, Chiriqui; idem, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 34, 1902—Caribbean slope of Volcan de Chiriqui.

Platyrhynchus coronatus (not of SCLATER) SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 4, 1899—part, Rio Peripa (spec. examined); HARTERT, Nov. Zoöl., 9, p. 607, 1902—Lita and Cachyjacu, Prov. Esmeraldas (spec. examined).

Platyrhynchus coronatus superciliaris HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 354, 355, 1907—Costa Rica to western Ecuador (crit.); HARTERT and GOODSON, l.c., 24, p. 416, 1917—Lita and Cachyjacu, Ecuador (crit.).

Placostomus superciliaris RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 379, 1907 (monog., range part, excl. British Guiana and Cayenne); BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 300, 1907—Boruca, Pozo del Rio Grande, and Paso Real, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 728, 1910—Costa Rica (habits).

Placostomus coronatus superciliaris BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 216, 1922—Mt. Sapo and Rio Esnápe, Darien.

Range: Nicaragua; Costa Rica; Panama; Colombia (Rio Truando) and western Ecuador (Lita and Cachyjacu, Prov. Esmeraldas; Rio Peripa).

5: Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 1); Costa Rica (La Vijagua 1, Boruca 1, Lagarto 1, Pozo Azul de Pirris 1).

Genus **CNIPODECTES** Sclater and Salvin.

Cnipodectes SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 281—type *Cyclorhynchus subbrunneus* SCLATER.

[a] *Platyrinchus coronatus superciliaris* LAWRENCE: Differs from the eastern forms by much brighter green back and clearer (Naples yellow) under parts, the chest and flanks being strongly shaded with greenish olive.

The three Ecuadorian specimens examined do not appear to be separable from those of Central America although one is rather deeply colored underneath.

Material examined.—Nicaragua 1. Costa Rica 12. Panama 2. Ecuador: Rio Peripa 1; Prov. Esmeraldas, Lita 1, Cachyjacu 1.

Cnipodectes subbrunneus subbrunneus (*Sclater*)[a]. BROWN FLYCATCHER.

Cyclorhynchus subbrunneus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 282, 1860—Babahoyo, western Ecuador (type in British Museum examined); idem, l.c., p. 295, 1860—Esmeraldas; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **7**, p. 473, 1862—Panama.

Myiochanes subbrunneus SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 232, 1862—Babahoyo.

Myiochanes sp., SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 360—Panama (spec. examined).

Cnipodectes subbrunneus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 514—Remedios, Antioquia (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 197, pl. 16, 1888—Babahoyo, Esmeraldas and Balzar (Ecuador), Remedios, Colombia (spec. examined); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 55, 1889—part, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 10, 1899—Rio Peripa, Ecuador; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 484, 1907—Panama to western Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., **55**, p. 515, 1926—Esmeraldas, Rio de Oro, Bucay, Chimbo, and La Chonta, Ecuador.

Cnipolegus minor (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 197, 1888—part, spec. d, Santa Rita (Ecuador), e, f, Panama (spec. examined); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 485, 1907—part, Panama and western Ecuador.

Cnipodectes subbrunneus subbrunneus HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1128, 1129—Nóvita, El Tigre and Condoto, Chocó, Colombia (crit., range, synon.); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 218, 1922—Rio Esnápe, Darien.

Range: Panama (Lion Hill; Rio Esnápe, Darien), Colombia (Pacific coast; Remedios), and western Ecuador[b].

Cnipodectes subbrunneus minor *Sclater*[c]. LESSER BROWN FLYCATCHER.

Cnipodectes minor SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 654, 1884—Chamicuros, Peru (type in British Museum examined; = juv.); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 294, 1884—Chamicuros; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 197, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Chamicuros; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 485, 1907—part, eastern Peru; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 465, 1917—La Morelia, Rio Caquetá, Colombia.

Cnipodectes subbrunneus (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 281—Chamicuros; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves,

[a] For sexual differences and measurements of the two races, see P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1128-1130.

[b] Material examined.—Panama: Lion Hill 2. Colombia: Remedios 1, Nóvita 2, El Tigre, Rio Tamaná 1, Condoto 3. Ecuador: Esmeraldas 1, Balzar 1, Babahoyo 1.

[c] *Cnipodectes subbrunneus minor* SCLATER: Very similar to the typical race, but paler, more olivaceous brown, particularly above. Size not different.

Material examined.—Peru: Chamicuros 4. Brazil: Rio Purús 1.

2, p. 55, 1889—part, Peru; BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Ornis, 6, p. 16, 1888—Chamicuros; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 393, 1914—Rio Purús.

Cnipodectes subbrunneus minor SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 12, 1908—Rio Purús (spec. examined); HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1130—eastern Peru to the Purús, Brazil (crit., synon.).

Range: Upper Amazonia, from southeastern Colombia (Rio Caquetá) south to eastern Peru (Chamicuros) and western Brazil (Rio Purús).

Genus **TOLMOMYIAS** genus nov.[a]

***Tolmomyias sulphurescens sulphurescens** (*Spix*). SULPHURY FLATBILL.

Platyrhynchus sulphurescens SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 10, pl. 12, fig. 1, 1825—part, descr. of "male" only and hab. Rio de Janeiro and Piauhy, we accept Rio de Janeiro as type locality (types in Munich Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 643, 1906 (crit.).

Rhynchocyclus scotius OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, p. 63, 1902—Brazil (type in U. S. National Museum examined[b]).

Rhynchocyclus grisescens CHUBB, Ibis, (9) 4, p. 588, 1910—Sapucay, Paraguay (type in British Museum examined[c]).

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens pallescens HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, p. 414, 1917—Santa Cruz, Bolivia (type in Tring Museum examined).

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 109, 1868—Rio de Janeiro, Ypanema, and Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 339—Caxueira do Campo (Minas Geraēs), Rio de Janeiro, São Carlos and Hytú (São Paulo); CABANIS,

[a] *Tolmomyias* genus nov.

Type *Platyrhynchus sulphurescens* SPIX.

Similar to *Rhynchocyclus*, but bill relatively smaller and narrower, subterminal phalanx of middle toe entirely free from outer toe, and edge of outer web of outermost primary not roughened.

This group corresponds to *Rhynchocyclus* of Ridgway, but not of Cabanis and Heine who proposed the name as a substitute for *Cyclorhynchus* SUNDEVALL (preoccupied by KAUP) of which *Platyrhynchos olivaceus* TEMMINCK is the type. *Craspedoprion* HARTERT, thus, becomes a synonym of *Rhynchocyclus*, while a new genus has to be created for the reception of *P. sulphurescens* and allies.

[b] The type, a skin of the well-known "Rio" make, was received in exchange from the late P. L. Sclater. Although slightly soiled and faded, it agrees with other South Brazilian specimens. It has not more plumbeous suffusion on the crown nor a broader bill than certain examples from Minas and Espirito Santo.

[c] The type is merely a color variety, due to the absence of the green and yellow lipochroms in the body plumage. The upper parts are pale slate gray, faintly shaded with greenish; the wing markings nearly white; the under parts grayish white with, however, a slight greenish tinge on the breast and a pale yellowish one on the lower abdomen. In proportions and pattern it is exactly like four normally colored specimens taken at the same locality.

Journ. Orn., 22, p. 88, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro; White, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 607—San Javier, Misiones; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 168, 1888—part, spec. a-d, Lagoa Santa, Brazil; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 337, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 12, No. 292, p. 16, 1897—Aguairenda, Bolivia; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 196, 1899—Piquete, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 15, No. 378, p. 6, 1900—Urucúm, Matto Grosso; Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, p. 136, 1902—Sapucay, Paraguay; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 264, 1907—Itatiba, Jundiahy, Ubatuba, Itapurá, Alto da Serra, Itararé, and Baurú (São Paulo), Espirito Santo, Ourinho (Paraná), Puerto Bertoni (Paraguay); Lillo, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 26, 1909—Ledesma, Jujuy; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. B. Aires, 18, p. 324, 1910—Jujuy and Misiones; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 587—Sapucay, Paraguay; Grant, l.c., 1911, p. 119—Curuzú Chica and Puerto San Juan, Paraguay; Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 74, 1910—Pé do Morro, near Parnaguá, Piauhy (spec. examined); Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Asunción, Alto Paraná, Paraguay; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 315, 1926—Las Palmas (Chaco) and Paraguay.

Rhynchocyclus assimilis (not of Pelzeln) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 110, 1868—part, Engenho do Gama and São Vicente, Matto Grosso (spec. examined).

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens sulphurescens Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 195, 1909—Ledesma, Jujuy; Hartert and Goodson, l.c., 24, p. 414, 1917—São Paulo and Minas Geraës; Cory, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 217, 1919—southern Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia (in part), Argentina.

Range: Southern and eastern Brazil, south to Santa Catharina, west to Matto Grosso, north to Piauhy and central Maranhão; Paraguay; Argentina (prov. Misiones, Chaco, Tucumán, and Jujuy); eastern Bolivia (depts. Tarija and Santa Cruz)[a].

11: Brazil (Urucúm de Corumbá, Matto Grosso 1; Victoria, São Paulo 1; Grajahú, Maranhão 2); Bolivia (Buenavista 1); Argentina (Concepcion, Tucumán 5; Puerto Segundo, Misiones 1).

[a] Birds from Maranhão (Grajahú) and Piauhy down to São Paulo and Paraguay agree well together, allowing the usual amount of individual variation in size of bill and extent of slaty suffusion on anterior and lateral portion of the crown. Specimens from Matto Grosso (as far north as Tapirapoan) I am unable to distinguish from the average type of eastern Brazil, and it appears to me also impossible to maintain the Bolivian form (*pallescens*). According to the describers, this race is brighter green above and paler yellow beneath—differences which are not corroborated by the series before me. It may be that Bolivian specimens have the crown more largely suffused with slaty, but even this is far from constant. This tendency towards the characters of *assimilis* is even more marked in one specimen from western Matto Grosso (Engenho do Gama) which, by its almost wholly slate gray crown, closely approaches the Amazonian race.

Material examined.—Argentina: Ledesma, Jujuy 1; Concepcion, Tucumán 5; Puerto Segundo, Misiones 1. Paraguay: Sapucay 5, Trinidad 1, Fort Wheeler 2. Bolivia: Santa Cruz 3, Buenavista 1, Prov. Sara 2. Brazil, Matto Grosso: São

***Tolmomyias sulphurescens assimilis** (*Pelzeln*)[a]. SIMILAR FLAT-BILL.

Rhynchocyclus assimilis PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 110, 181, 1868—part, types from Borba, Rio Madeira in Vienna Museum examined[b].

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens (not of SPIX) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 751—Xeberos and Chyavetas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 279—Ucayali, Xeberos, Chyavetas, Chamicuros, Santa Cruz, and Pebas (spec. examined); TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1882, p. 20, 1882—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 280, 1884—Peruvian localities; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 168, 1888—part, spec. e, r-u, Rio Madeira, Chamicuros, Chyavetas, Xeberos; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 85, 1889—Mapiri, Bolivia; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 394, 1914—part, Pará, Santa Isabel, Rio Tocantins (Cametá, Baião, Arumatheua), Rio Curuá (Malocca do Manuelsinho), Rio Tapajóz (Boim, Cametá).

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens assimilis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 297, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira, and Maroins, Rio Machados (crit.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 435, 1917—part, headwaters of the Rio Roosevelt (spec. examined); HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, p. 414, 1917—Calama (Rio Madeira), Chamicuros and Xeberos (Peru), Teffé (Rio Solimoës) (crit.); CORY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 217, 1919—part.

Vicente 1, Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé 2, Chapada 2, Urucúm 3, Tapiropoan 1. São Paulo: Itararé 1, Itatiba 1, Yporanga 1, Victoria 2, Ypanema 6, Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema 2. Minas Geraës: Pirapora, Rio São Francisco 1, Agua Suja, near Bagagem 2, São Francisco 1. Rio de Janeiro: Rio 1. Espirito Santo 1. Bahia 3. Piauhy: Pé do Morro, near Buriti 1. Maranhão: Grajahú 2.

[a] *Tolmomyias sulphurescens assimilis* (PELZELN): Easily distinguished from *T. s. sulphurescens* by plumbeous crown (with very little greenish suffusion), much duller (not at all yellowish) green back, paler yellow under parts with the throat and foreneck passing into yellowish white, and much more prominent, pale sulphur yellow markings on the larger upper wing-coverts. Wing (male) 67-71, (female) 63-66; tail 50-60; bill 12-13.

The subspecific characters are developed, to the highest degree, in specimens from the territory comprised between the Tapajóz and the Rio Madeira. Birds from northern Matto Grosso (Barão Melgaço, Rio Roosevelt) and the plains of eastern Peru (Chamicuros, Xeberos) are likewise typical, while a series from the northern base of the Bolivian Andes (Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba), by slightly more olivaceous crown and brighter green back, somewhat diverge in the direction of *sulphurescens*. Examples from the right bank of the Tapajóz (Santarem, Miriti tuba) and Pará show a similar tendency, and in northern Maranhão intergradation between the two forms is complete. Two of our specimens from Tury-assú are fairly typical of *assimilis* aud can be matched by skins from Pará and Miriti tuba, while the two others are exactly intermediate to *sulphurescens*.

Material examined.—Brazil: Tury-assú, Maranhão 4; Benevides, Pará 4; Santarem 1, Colonia do Mojuy, Santarem 5, Miriti tuba, Rio Tapajóz 3, Villa Braga, Tapajóz 2, Apaçy, Rio Tapajóz 1: Borba, Rio Madeira (the types) 2, Calama, Rio Madeira 5, Maroins, Rio Machados 2; Barão Melgaço, Rio Roosevelt, Matto Grosso 4. Bolivia: Songo, Yungas of La Paz 2, Rio San Mateo 1, Quebrada Onda, Yungas of Cochabamba 3. Peru: Chamicuros 2, Xeberos 2.

[b] Pelzeln, while also referring specimens from the Rio Negro (=*cherriei*) and Matto Grosso (intergrades) to *R. assimilis*, obviously based his description on the Borba birds, the only ones in the series to which the terms "pileo plumbescente" and "marginibus tectricum alarum . . . . . fere albis" are applicable.

Range: Plains of eastern Peru (east of the Cordillera Oriental) and northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, east to northern Maranhão, south to northern Matto Grosso (headwaters of the Rio Roosevelt) and the northern base of the Bolivian Andes (Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba).

4: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 4).

Tolmomyias sulphurescens peruvianus (*Taczanowski*)[a]. Peruvian Flat-bill.

Rhynchocyclus peruvianus Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 537—Ropaybamba, Dept. Junin: idem, l.c., 1882, p. 20—Huambo; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 281, 1884—part, Ropaybamba, Huambo; idem and Berlepsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 90—Mapoto and Machay, Ecuador (spec. examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 169, 1888—Huambo.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens (not of Spix) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 168, 1888—part, spec. w, x, Sarayacu, Ecuador.

Rhynchocyclus peruvianus peruvianus Cory, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 219, 1919—Peru.

Range: Peru, in depts. of Junin (Ropaybamba), Libertad (Nuevo Loreto, southeast of Huaylillas, Prov. Pataz), and Amazonas (Huambo, Valley of Huayabamba), and eastern Ecuador (Machay, Mapoto).

Tolmomyias sulphurescens aequatorialis (*Berlepsch* and *Taczanowski*)[b]. Equatorial Flat-bill.

Rhynchocyclus peruvianus aequatorialis Berlepsch and Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 556—Chimbo and Guayaquil, southwestern Ecuador, and Lechugal, Prov. Tumbez, Peru (type from Chimbo in Warsaw Museum

[a] *Tolmomyias sulphurescens peruvianus* (Taczanowski): Very nearly related to *T. s. assimilis*, but pileum even more uniform plumbeous (without any olive edges); back much brighter and more yellowish green; wing markings and under parts richer yellow. Wing (male) 69-71, (female) 67; tail 57-59; bill 12-13.

This is obviously a bright colored form of *assimilis*, representing it in northern Peru west of the Eastern Cordillera and ranging to eastern Ecuador. Two skins from the latter country agree in every particular with others from Peru.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Mapoto 1, Machay 1. Peru: Huambo 3, Nuevo Loreto, southeast of Huaylillas 1.

[b] *Tolmomyias sulphurescens aequatorialis* (Berlepsch and Taczanowski): Similar to *T. s. peruvianus*, but smaller; crown lighter gray; under parts decidedly paler yellow; throat more whitish. Wing (male) 62-65, (female) 60-63; tail 58-60, (female) 54-56; bill 12-13.

This form may be recognized from *T. s. asemus*, of western Colombia, by paler gray pileum (without any olivaceous suffusion), brighter green back, much deeper yellow under parts, not flammulated with whitish on chest, and smaller size. It is quite distinct specifically from *T. flavotectus* which occurs at least in part of its range, differing in much longer tail, much lighter and clearer slate gray of crown, bright yellowish green (instead of dull olive green) back, shorter, more spot-like markings on greater upper wing-coverts, and in the much deeper yellow of the abdomen extending unimpaired up to the lower throat.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Chimbo 2, Guayaquil 2, San Nicolas 1, Esmeraldas 1.

examined); CORY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **32**, p. 219, 1919—western Ecuador and northwestern Peru.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens (not of SPIX) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1877, p. 326—Lechugal, Peru; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 168, 1888—part, spec. y, Balzar.

Rhynchocyclus peruvianus (not of TACZANOWSKI 1874) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 281, 1884—part, Lechugal; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 705—San Nicolas, Ecuador (spec. examined).

Rhynchocyclus aequatorialis SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 9, 1899—Babahoyo, Guayaquil, Balzar.

[*Rhynchocyclus marginatus*] *flavotectus* (not of HARTERT) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 436, 1917, in text—Esmeraldas and Guayaquil (spec. examined); CORY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **32**, p. 220, 1919—part, diag. and hab. Guayaquil, Esmeraldas.

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador and adjacent portion of the Peruvian Province of Tumbez (Lechugal, Rio Zurumilla).

***Tolmomyias sulphurescens cherriei** (*Hartert* and *Goodson*)[a]. CHERRIE'S FLAT-BILL.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens cherriei HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., **24**, p. 414, 1917—Cayenne, French Guiana (type examined); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62**, p. 75, 1918—Paramaribo and Lelydorp, Surinam; CORY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **32**, p. 218, 1919—French and Dutch Guiana.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens examinatus CHUBB, Bull. B. O. C., **40**, p. 108, 1920—Bartica Grove, British Guiana (type examined); idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 149, 1921—British Guiana (numerous localities).

Rhynchocyclus assimilis PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 110, 181, 1868—part, Barra do Rio Negro [=Manáos] and Rio Negro (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens (not of SPIX) SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 295—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Merumé Mts. Roraima; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 168, 1888—part, spec. f-q, Bartica, Camacusa, Merumé Mts., Rio Carimang, Roraima, Guiana; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 394, 1914—part, Rio Jary; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 236, 1916—Caicara, Orinoco.

[a] *Tolmomyias sulphurescens cherriei* (HARTERT and GOODSON): Closely allied to *T. s. assimilis*, but pileum somewhat darker, more tinged with olivaceous, and edges to upper wing-coverts paler and less prominent. The other points of distinction mentioned by the describers do not hold good.

Birds from Villavicencio and the north bank of the Amazon agree perfectly with the Guianan ones. Specimens from Roraima and Merumé Mts. average slightly larger than those from the lowland districts.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 5, Roche-Marie 1. Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo 2. British Guiana: Mazaruni River 1, Bartica Grove 2, Camacusa 2, Ourumee 1, Merumé Mts. 1, Roraima 7. Venezuela: Maipures, Rio Orinoco 1, La Pricion, Caura 2. Colombia: Villavicencio 2, "Bogotá" 4. Brazil: Islands near Obidos 1, Itacoatiará 1, Manáos 1, Rio Negro between Barcellos and São Gabriel 1.

Rhynchocyclus poliocephalus (not of Taczanowski) Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 47, 1902—part, Maipures, Orinoco River, and La Pricion, Caura (spec. examined).

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens subsp. Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 130, 1908—Cayenne and Roche-Marie, French Guiana (spec. examined).

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens assimilis (not of Pelzeln) Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 236, 1916—foot of Mount Duida, Venezuela; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 435, 1917—Villavicencio, Buenavista, Florencia, Colombia; Cory, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 217, 1919—part, Brazil north of the Amazon, Venezuela, British Guiana, and southeastern Colombia.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Orinoco—except the delta region—and Caura valleys); eastern Colombia (Villavicencio; Rio Caquetá); and northern Brazil, north of the Amazon (Rio Jary, Obidos, Itacoatiará, Rio Negro).

2: British Guiana (Mazaruni River 1); Brazil (Itacoatiará 1).

Tolmomyias sulphurescens asemus (*Bangs*)[a]. Palmer's Flat-bill.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens asemus Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 23, p. 73, 1910—near Pavas, Western Andes, Colombia; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 434, 1917—Dabeiba, Puerto Valdivia, Rio Frio, Cali, Miraflores, Colombia.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens subsp. Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 302, 1884—Bucaramanga.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens exortivus (not of Bangs) Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 435, 1917—part, Malena and Chicoral, near Honda, upper Magdalena Valley; Hartert and Goodson, Nov. Zool., 24, p. 415, 1917—Jimenez and Bogotá (spec. examined).

Rhynchocyclus cinereiceps asemus Cory, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 219, 1919—Western Colombia.

Range: Colombia (Western Andes, north to the Rio Sucio; Cauca Valley; upper Magdalena Valley, down to Puerto Berrio and Bucaramanga).

[a] *Tolmomyias sulphurescens asemus* (Bangs): Nearest to *T. s. cherriei*, but pileum of a clearer slate gray, without any olivaceous suffusion; throat whitish (instead of yellowish); foreneck and chest flammulated with grayish white; abdomen paler yellow. Wing (male) 67-71, (female) 64-67; tail 57-61.

Birds from the Cauca Valley (Rio Frio and Miraflores) are identical with others from the Western Andes (Jimenez). An adult female from Chicoral (near Honda) and a series of Bogotá skins have the back slightly fresher green, though in other respects they are typical *asemus*. A skin from Malena and two from Bucaramanga are exactly intermediate between *asemus* and *exortivus* and might with equal reason be referred to either form.

Material examined.—Jimenez 2, Miraflores 1, Rio Frio 1, Malena 1, Bucaramanga 2, Chicoral 1, "Bogotá" 8.

***Tolmomyias sulphurescens exortivus** (*Bangs*)[a]. SANTA MARTA FLAT-BILL.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens exortivus BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, p. 163, 1908—La Concepcion, Santa Marta; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 435, 1917—part, Opon, Rio Magdalena (spec. examined); CORY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 218, 1919—northern Colombia and northern Venezuela (crit.); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 376, 1922—Mamatoco, Cincinnati, La Tigrera, Fundación, Don Diego, Dibulla, Tucurinca, and Arroya de Arenas, Santa Marta district (crit.).

Platyrhynchus aequinoctialis (not of SCLATER) LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, p. 245, 1866—Trinidad.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens (not of SPIX) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168—Caripé; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 168, 1888—part, spec. z, a′, c′, Puerto Cabello, Caripé, Santa Marta; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 54, 1892—El Pilar, near Carupano; CHAPMAN, l.c., 6, p. 39, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad; PHELPS, Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—San Antonio, Bermudez; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 136, 1898—Santa Marta; idem, l.c., p. 176, 1898—Palomina; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 146, 1900—Minca and Bonda, Santa Marta region.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens sulphurescens (errore) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 23, 1906—Caparo, Tacarigua, Trinidad; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 189, 1906—Aripo; idem, l.c., p. 361, 1908—Carenage and Aripo, Trinidad.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens assimilis (not of PELZELN) HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 80, 1912—Las Quiguas, Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 204, 1913—Cariaquito (south shore of Paria Peninsula), Bermudez and Jocopita, Manimo River, Delta Superior del Orinoco (spec. examined).

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens berlepschi HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, p. 415, 1917—Caparo, Trinidad (type examined); CORY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 218, 1919—Trinidad; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 29, p. 382, 1922 (crit.).

[a] *Tolmomyias sulphurescens exortivus* (BANGS): Similar to *T. s. asemus*, but crown mostly green; back brighter green; under parts wholly yellow, the throat but slightly paler than the rest; similar also to *T. s. cherriei*, but much brighter green above, with little grayish suffusion on crown; yellow edges to wing coverts more conspicuous; under parts richer, with throat much more yellowish. Wing (male) 66-69, (female) 64-67; tail 55-62; bill 11½-13.

Specimens from the Venezuelan north coast are precisely similar to a series from the Santa Marta region, while those from Trinidad (*berlepschi*) have the crown perhaps more uniform green. A single female from Opon (lower Magdalena) has more grayish suffusion on the crown than the average from Venezuela, though it is exactly matched by an adult male from Loma Redonda, near Caracas.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bonda 3, Minca 2; Opon, Magdalena River 1. Venezuela: Colon, Tachira 1; Orope, Zulia 1, Encontrados, Zulia 1; Las Quiguas, Carabobo 4; Caracas 10, Macuto, Caracas 1, Loma Redonda, north of Caracas 10; Santa Ana 1, Campos Alegre 1, Caripé 1, Cariaquito, Bermudez 1; Jocopita, Delta Superior del Orinoco 1. Trinidad: Caparo 17, Aripo 1, Carenage 1, Tacarigua 1, Chaguaramas 1, St. Anns Valley, Port of Spain 2.

Range: Island of Trinidad; Caribbean coast districts of northern Venezuela, from the Delta Superior del Orinoco (Manimo River) and the Paria Peninsula west to Tachira and Zulia, and Colombia (Santa Marta region, south to Opon, on the lower Magdalena).

16: Trinidad (St. Anns Valley, Port of Spain 2); Venezuela (Colon, Tachira 1; Orope, Zulia 1, Encontrados, Zulia 1; Caracas 10, Macuto, Caracas 1).

Tolmomyias sulphurescens flavo-olivaceus (*Lawrence*)[a]. Yellow-olive Flat-bill.

Rhynchocyclus flavo-olivaceus Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, p. 8; 1863—Lion Hill Station, Panama; Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 359—Panama (crit.); Salvin, l.c., 1867, p. 148—Santa Fé de Veragua; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 337, 1892 (crit.); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 391, 1907—Panama (monog., full bibliog. references)[b]; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 263—Gatun, Panama.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens (not of Spix) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 168, 1888—part, spec. d′-j′, Panama, San Pablo Station, Santa Fé and Calovevora, Veragua; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 9, 1888—part, Panama references.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens flavo-olivaceus Cory, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 218, 1919—Panama.

Range: Panama (from Chiriqui to the Canal Zone).

***Tolmomyias sulphurescens cinereiceps** (*Sclater*)[c]. Gray-headed Flat-bill.

Cyclorhynchus cinereiceps Sclater, Ibis, 1, p. 443, 1859—Oaxaca, Mexico.

Rhynchocyclus cinereiceps Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 169, 1888—part (excl. spec. o, p, Panama), Mexico to Costa Rica; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 10, 1888—part, excl. Panama; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 394, 1907—southern Mexico to Costa Rica

[a] *Tolmomyias sulphurescens flavo-olivaceus* (Lawrence): Differs from *T. s. asemus* and *T. s. exortivus* in much brighter, more yellowish green back (more like *aequatorialis* and *peruvianus*) and purer yellow under parts, with very little, if any, olivaceous tinge on chest and sides; crown mainly green, slightly suffused with gray, exactly as in *T. s. exortivus*. Wing 65-67, (female) 63-64; tail 58-60, (female) 52-54; bill 12-13.

Material examined.—Panama: Tucumay, thirty miles southeast of Panama City 1; Santa Fé, Veraguas 2; Bogava, Chiriqui 1, Boquete 2.

[b] *T. s. flavo-olivaceus* does not occur in Costa Rica where it is represented by the next form. Boucard's specimen from San Carlos, recorded as *R. sulphurescens*, on examination, proves to be referable to *cinereiceps*.

[c] *Tolmomyias sulphurescens cinereiceps* (Sclater) is the most strongly characterized member of this group. By reason of its clear gray crown, it bears some resemblance to *T. s. asemus*, but it is much smaller, and the whitish color of the throat extends on to the breast.

(monog., full bibliography); BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 300, 1907—Boruca, Paso Real, and El Pozo de Terraba, Costa Rica; DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 101, 1907—Los Amates, Mazatenango, and Patulul, Guatemala; FERRY, l.c., p. 267, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 724, 1910—Costa Rica (habits, nest and eggs descr.); PETERS, Auk, 30, p. 376, 1913—Camp Mengel, Terre Quintana Roo.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens (not of SPIX) BOUCARD, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 63—San Carlos, Costa Rica (spec. examined).

Rhynchocyclus cinereiceps cinereiceps CORY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 219, 1919—southern Mexico to Costa Rica.

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Yucatan, Quintana Roo, and Chiapas), south through Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua to Costa Rica.

13: Guatemala (Petén 1, Los Amates, Izabel 1, Patulul, Solola 1, Mazatenango 1); Nicaragua (San Geronimo, Chinandega 2, San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 3); Costa Rica (Guayabo 1, Lagarto 1, Terraba 2).

***Tolmomyias megacephalus** (*Swainson*)[a]. LARGE-HEADED FLAT-BILL.

Tyrannula megacephala SWAINSON, Orn. Draw., Part 4, pl. 47, 1836 (?)—Brazil.

Rhynchocyclus megacephalus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 110, 1868—Mattodentro, São Paulo (spec. examined); CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 56, 1859—Brazil (crit.); HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, p. 206, 1903—Mattodentro (descr., crit.); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1913—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay; DABBENE, El Hornero, 1, p. 194, 1918—Rio Segundo, Alto Paraná, Misiones (crit.); CORY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 220, 1919 (descr., range).

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil (Mattodentro, State of São Paulo), Paraguay (Puerto Bertoni), and northeastern Argentina (Rio Segundo, Misiones).

3: Argentina, Misiones (Rio Segundo 1, Eldorado 2).

Tolmomyias flavotectus (*Hartert*)[b]. YELLOW-MARGINED FLAT-BILL.

Rhynchocyclus marginatus (not *Muscicapa marginata* PELZELN, Sept. 1868) LAWRENCE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila. for Dec. 1868, p. 429, April 1869—

[a] *Tolmomyias megacephalus* (SWAINSON) is an excellent species, immediately recognizable by the broad blackish brown stripes along the sides of the pileum, surmounting a narrow, but very distinct buffy olive yellow superciliary streak; deep olive green back; dull ochraceous edges to secondaries and larger wing-coverts, etc. The bill is somewhat higher than in *T. sulphurescens*, and the rictal bristles are extremely well developed. Wing (adult male) 62-65, (female) 59; tail 57-60, (female) 53-56.

Material examined.—Brazil, São Paulo: Mattodentro 2. Argentina, Misiones: Eldorado 2, Rio Segundo 1.

[b] *Tolmomyias flavotectus* (HARTERT) appears more closely related to *T. poliocephalus sclateri* than to any other member of the genus, differing, however, by much

Lion Hill, near Aspinwall, Panama (type examined); Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 337, 1892—Panama (crit.); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 392, 1907—Panama and Costa Rica (Carrillo); Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, p. 32, 1909—La Vijagua, northern slope of Volcan de Miravelles, Costa Rica; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 726, 1910—Carrillo and El Hogar, near Guacimo, Costa Rica.

Rhynchocyclus megacephala flavotectus Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 608, 1902—San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador (type examined).

Cyclorhynchus cinereiceps (not of Sclater) Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 329, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama.

Rhynchocyclus cinereiceps Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 359—Panama; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 169, 1888—part, spec. o, p, Panama; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 10, 1888—part, Panama.

Rhynchocyclus cinereiceps flavotectus Hellmayr, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1126—Nóvita and Noanama, Pacific Colombia (crit.).

Rhynchocyclus marginatus marginatus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 436, 1917—Puerto Valdivia, Nóvita, Barbacoas, Buenavista (Nariño), Colombia; Cory, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 219, 1919—eastern Costa Rica to western Colombia.

Rhynchocyclus marginatus flavotectus Cory, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 220, 1919—part, San Javier, Paramba.

Rhynchocyclus cinereiceps marginatus Hartert, Nov. Zool., 29, p. 382, 1922 (crit.).

Range: Caribbean slope of Costa Rica (Carrillo, La Vijagua, El Hogar); Panama; western Colombia (Pacific coast; Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca), and northwestern Ecuador (Prov. Esmeraldas).

Tolmomyias poliocephalus poliocephalus (*Taczanowski*)[a]. Gray-crowned Flat-bill.

brighter yellow wing markings and more purely whitish gray throat and foreneck.

In opposition to my former view (as expressed in P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1126), I am now convinced that it is specifically distinct from *T. sulphurescens cinereiceps*, both species being found in Costa Rica, while other representatives of the latter group (viz. *T. s. flavo-olivaceus* and *T. s. aequatorialis*) live side by side with *T. flavotectus* in Panama and western Ecuador. Thanks to the courtesy of Dr. F. M. Chapman, I have been enabled to compare the type of *R. marginatus* from Panama with specimens from Chocó and Ecuador (including the type of *R. flavotectus*) and found them identical. The examples from Esmeraldas and Guayaquil, identified by Chapman as *flavotectus*, on the other hand, turn out to belong to *T. s. aequatorialis*.

Rhynchocyclus marginatus Lawrence is unfortunately invalidated by *Muscicapa marginata* Pelzeln, a synonym of *Tolmomyias flaviventris* (Wied).

Material examined.—Panama: Lion Hill (including the type of *R. marginatus*) 3. Colombia: Nóvita 2, Noanama 1. Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: Paramba 2, San Javier (including the type) 2.

[a] *Tolmomyias poliocephalus poliocephalus* (Taczanowski): Similar in coloration to *T. s. sulphurescens*, but much smaller, with considerably shorter and smaller bill. Wing 56-58, (female) 52-55; tail 42-47.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Rio Napo 1. Peru: Nauta 1, Pebas 2, Upper Ucayali 1, Xeberos 1. Brazil: Teffé, Rio Solimoës 1.

Rhynchocyclus poliocephalus TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 285, 1884—Nauta, Peru (type in Berlepsch Collection examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 171, 1888—part, spec. a-f, Pebas, Xeberos, Chyavetas, Cosnipata, Peru.

Rhynchocyclus megacephalus (not of SWAINSON) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 189—Upper Ucayali; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 751—Xeberos; idem, l.c., p. 978—Pebas; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 280—Ucayali, Xeberos, Pebas; idem, l.c., p. 185—Cosnipata; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1882, p. 20—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 283, 1884—part, Peruvian localities.

Rhynchocyclus poliocephalus poliocephalus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 48, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimoës; idem, l.c., 17, p. 298, 1910 (monog., syn., range); CORY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 220, 1919 (range).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo), eastern Peru (south to Cosnipata, Dept. Cuzco), and adjacent section of western Brazil (Teffé, Rio Solimoës).

***Tolmomyias poliocephalus sclateri** (*Hellmayr*)[a]. SCLATER'S FLAT-BILL.

Rhynchocylus, poliocephalus sclateri HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, p. 207, 1903—Barra do Rio Negro [=Manáos], Brazil; idem, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 361, 1906—São Antonio do Prata, Pará; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 527, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 131, 1908—Cayenne; HELLMAYR, l.c., 17, p. 297, 298, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira (char., range, synon.); idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 24, 89, 1912—Ipitinga (Pará localities); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 395, 1914—Pará, Providencia, Peixe-Boi, Quati-purú, São Antonio do Prata, Rio Guamá (Ourèm), Rio Tocantins (Cametá, Baião, I. Pae Lourenço), Rio Tapojóz (Boim), Rio Jary (São Antonio da Cachoeira), and Rio Jamundá (Faro); BEEBE, Zoologica (N. Y.), 2, p. 88, 1916—Pará; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 236, 1916—Maipures and Nericagua, Rio Orinoco, and Caura River; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 75, 1918—near Paramaribo, Surinam; CORY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 221, 1919—French Guiana (crit., range); LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12 (2), p. 99, 1920—Bahia.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens (not of SPIX) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 578—Pará (spec. examined).

[a] *Tolmomyias poliocephalus sclateri* (HELLMAYR): Similar to *T. p. poliocephalus*, but crown nearly uniform slate gray; back duller green; under parts paler yellow, underlaid with pale grayish on chest; throat and foreneck grayish white or, at least, strongly suffused with whitish. Wing 55-60, (female) 52-57; tail 45-52, (female) 42-45.

Birds from Venezuela (*R. klagesi*) and British Guiana (*inquisitor*) appear to me indistinguishable from those of the Rio Negro, while others from French Guiana, Pará, Maranhão and Bahia are somewhat paler underneath.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 2. Surinam: near Paramaribo 3. British Guiana: Bartica Grove 2, Ourumee 1. Venezuela: Suapure, Caura 2, Maipures 1, Nericagua 1. Brazil: Manáos 1, Marabitanas, Rio Negro 2; Pará 2, Ipitinga 2, São Antonio do Prata, Pará district 1; Calama, Rio Madeira 1; Tury-assú, Maranhão 2; Bahia 3.

Rhynchocyclus poliocephalus Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 110, 1868—Barra do Rio Negro, Marabitanas (Rio Negro) and Bahia (spec. examined; =nomen nudum); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 171, 1888—part, spec. g, Pará; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 47, 1907—part, Nericagua and Maipures, Rio Orinoco, and Suapure, Caura (spec. examined).

Rhynchocyclus megacephalus (not of Swainson) Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 383—Pará (spec. examined); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 283, 1884—part, Cayenne; Salvin, Ibis, 1886, p. 501—Rio Carimang, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 170, 1888—Brazil [=Bahia], Demerara, Merumé Mts., Carimang River, Pará.

Rhynchocyclus klagesi Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 298, 1906—Maripa, Caura River; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 236, 1916—Maripa, Caura and foot of Mt. Duida, Orinoco; (?) Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 437, 1917—La Morelia, Florencia, southeastern Colombia.

Rhynchocyclus poliocephalus klagesi Cory, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 221, 1919—upper Orinoco River and southeastern Colombia.

Rhynchocyclus poliocephalus inquisitor Chubb, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 40, p. 108, 1920—Bartica Grove, British Guiana; idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 150, 1921—Supenaam, Bartica, Anarica River, Great Falls of Demerara.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Caura and Orinoco Valleys); (?) southeastern Colombia (Rio Caquetá); northern Brazil, west to the Rio Negro and Rio Madeira, along the coast south to Bahia.

2: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 2).

***Tolmomyias flaviventris flaviventris** (*Wied*). Yellow-vented Flat-bill.

Muscipeta flaviventris Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 929, 1831—Mucuri and Alcobaça, State of Espirito Santo, Brazil.

Muscicapa marginata (Temminck MS.) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 110, footnote 2, Sept. 1868—type from Bahia (ex coll. Kammerlacher) in Vienna Museum examined).

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 171, 1888—part, spec. a-e, Bahia, Brazil; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Nist., 2, p. 233, 1889 (note on types); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 265, 1907—Bahia and Santarem; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 503, 1908—Goyana and Ilha Campinho, Rio Tapajóz (spec. examined); idem, l.c., p. 527, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 74, 1910—Bahia, Parnaguá, Pedrinha, Buriti, Therezina, and above Pintados, Rio Parnahyba, Piauhy.

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris flaviventris Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 49, 1908—Rio Araguaya, Goyaz; idem, l.c., 17, p. 296, 1910—part, eastern Brazil, south of the Amazon; Cory, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 222, 1919—part, Brazil, south of the Amazon.

Rhynchocyclus flaviventer SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 395, 1914—part, Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua), Rio Tapajóz (Boim, Goyana, Campinho), Marajó (Santa Anna, São Natal).

Rhynchocyclus flavirostris flavirostris (lapsu) LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12 (2), p. 99, 1920—Bahia.

Range: Eastern Brazil, south of the Amazon, west to the Tapajóz, south to Goyaz, Bahia, and Espirito Santo[a].

18: Brazil, Maranhão (Barra do Corda 1, Codó, Cocos 1, São Bento 1, Tury-assú 3, Rosario 2); Piauhy (Ibiapaba 1); Ceará (Vargem Alegre 2, Juá, near Iguatú 4, Quixada 1); Goyaz (Philadelphia 1); Bahia (São Amaro 1).

***Tolmomyias flaviventris aurulentus** (*Todd*)[b]. NORTHERN YELLOW-VENTED FLAT-BILL.

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris aurulentus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 26, p. 171, 1913—Mamatoco, Santa Marta district; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 437, 1917—Varrud, lower Magdalena River; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 377, 1922—Bonda, Cacagualito, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Fundación, Tucurinca, Santa Marta, and Arroya de Arenas, Santa Marta region.

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris gloriosus CHUBB, Bull. B. O. C., 40, p. 108, 1920—Quonga, British Guiana; idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 151, 1921—Upper Takutu Mts., Abary River.

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris collingwoodi CHUBB, Bull. B. O. C., 40, p. 109, 1920—Macqueripe Valley, Trinidad.

Cyclorhynchus flaviventer CABANIS in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 700, 1848—British Guiana.

[a] Birds from Maranhão, Piauhy, and Ceará agree perfectly with others from Bahia. Two specimens from the Tapajóz (Goyana) and one from Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins closely approach *T. f. borbae*, from the Rio Madeira.

Material examined.—Bahia 5, Ceará 7, Piauhy 1, Maranhão 8, Goyaz 4; Arumatheua 1, Goyana 2.

[b] *Tolmomyias flaviventris aurulentus* (TODD): Very similar to *T. f. flaviventris*, but below paler and more uniform with less gamboge yellow shading on throat and breast, these parts being scarcely darker than the abdomen.

On comparing a large series from north of the Amazon with numerous specimens of typical *flaviventris* it cannot be denied that there is an average difference in the coloration of the under parts, although various examples from eastern Brazil are in no way distinguishable from the northern race. On the other hand, I am quite unable to perceive any geographic variation between birds from Santa Marta (*aurulentus*), Trinidad (*collingwoodi*), and British Guiana (*gloriosus*). Specimens from the Rio Branco and Rio Maecurú appear likewise to belong here and are noticeably paler below than those from eastern Brazil.

Material examined.—Brazil: Rio Maecurú 3, Rio Branco 8. British Guiana (Annai and Rio Rupununi) 4. Venezuela: Cumaná 1, Orinoco Valley 9, Caura River 2, Tocuyo, Lara 1, Rio Aurare, Zulia 2. Trinidad 17. Tobago 5. Colombia: El Guayabal, Santander 2; Santa Marta district 16.

Platyrhynchus flaviventris (not of Wied) Jardine, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **20**, p. 331, 1847—Tobago; Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 247, 1866—Trinidad.

Rhynchocyclus flaviventer var. Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 110, 1868—part, Forte do Rio Branco (spec. examined).

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1880, p. 124—Santa Marta and "Ariheuca"; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 171, 1888—part, spec. f-m, Guiana, Trinidad, Puerto Cabello, Bogotá, Arihuica, and Santa Marta; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **6**, p. 39, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **12**, p. 136, 1898—Santa Marta; Dalmas, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, **13**, p. 139, 1900—Tobago; Allen, Bull. Amer. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 146, 1900—Bonda and Cacagualito; idem, l.c., **21**, p. 284, 1905—Bonda (nest and eggs descr.).

Rhynchocyclus flaviventer Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 46, 1902—Altagracia, Caicara and Maipures, Rio Orinoco, Temblador and La Pricion, Caura, Venezuela (nest and eggs descr.); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 395, 1914—part, Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú (Ig. de Paituna), Obidos, Rio Jamundá (Faro).

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris flaviventris Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 23, 1906—Caparo, Valencia, and Seelet, Trinidad; idem, l.c., **17**, p. 296, 1910—part, Rio Branco, British Guiana, Venezuela, Trinidad, and Tobago; Beebe, Zoologica (N. Y.), **1**, p. 96, 1909—La Brea, Orinoco delta; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **1**, p. 361, 1908—Carenage, Trinidad; idem, l.c., **2**, p. 237, 1916—Orinoco-region (nest and eggs descr.); Cory, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **32**, p. 222, 1919—part, Colombia, Venezuela, British Guiana, Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, Brazil north of the Amazon.

Range: Northern Brazil, north of the Amazon (Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú, Obidos, Rio Jamundá, Rio Branco); British Guiana; northern Venezuela, south to the Orinoco-Caura basin; Trinidad; Tobago; northern Colombia (Santa Marta region, south to the lower Magdalena; Santander).

10: Colombia (El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, Santander 2); Venezuela (Rio Aurare, Zulia 2; Cumaná, Bermudez 1); Brazil (Boa Vista 1, Serra da Lua, near Boa Vista 3, Serra Grande, Rio Branco 1).

Tolmomyias flaviventris borbae (*Hellmayr*)[a]. Borba Flat-bill.

Rhynchocyclus flaviventer borbae Hellmayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **53**, p. 208, 1903—Borba, Rio Madeira; idem, Nov. Zool., **17**, p. 295, 296, 1910—Marmellos and Borba, Rio Madeira, and Monte Alegre, Rio Purús (crit.); Cory, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **32**, p. 223, 1919 (crit., range).

Rhynchocyclus flaviventer (not of Spix) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 110, 1868—Borba, Rio Madeira.

[a] *Tolmomyias flaviventris borbae* (Hellmayr): Very close to *T. f. flaviventris*, but upper parts less yellowish; only the greater wing-coverts with ill-defined, greenish

Rhynchocyclus viridiceps (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 12, 1908—Monte Verde, Rio Purús (spec. examined).

Rhynchocyclus flaviventer borbae SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 396, 1914—Monte Alegre, Rio Purús.

Range: Western Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the Rio Madeira to the Purús.

***Tolmomyias flaviventris viridiceps** (*Sclater* and *Salvin*)[a]. GREEN-HEADED FLAT-BILL.

Rhynchocyclus viridiceps SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 280—Pebas, Peru (type examined); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 282, 1884—Pebas; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 171, 1888—Pebas; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 365—La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru (spec. examined); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 436, 1917—Florencia, Colombia.

Rhynchocyclus flaviventris viridiceps HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **17**, p. 296, 1910—Peru (Pebas, La Merced) and eastern Ecuador (crit.); CORY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **32**, p. 222, 1919 (range, crit.).

Range: Eastern Peru (La Merced, Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin; Yurimaguas and Pebas, Rio Marañon, Dept. Loreto); eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo), and southeastern Colombia (Florencia, Rio Caquetá).

1: Peru (Yurimaguas 1).

Genus **RHYNCHOCYCLUS** Cabanis and Heine.

Cyclorhynchus (not *Cyclorrhynchus* KAUP 1829) SUNDEVALL, Vetensk. Ak. Handl. for 1835, p. 83, 1836—type *Platyrhynchos olivaceus* TEMMINCK.

Rhynchocyclus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 56, 1859—new name for *Cyclorhynchus* SUNDEVALL, preoccupied.

Craspedoprion HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 609, 1902—type by orig. desig. *Cyclorhynchus aequinoctialis* SCLATER.

yellow margins; loral streak narrower and dull olive yellow instead of orange, rarely tinged with rusty; under surface of body paler, olive yellow rather than gamboge yellow.

This is merely an intergrade between *flaviventris* and *viridiceps*, some specimens being nearer the former, while others closely approach the latter. Birds from the left bank of the Madeira (Marmellos) and from the Purús are very nearly as green above as *viridiceps*, of eastern Peru.

Material examined.—Monte Verde, Rio Purús 1; Borba 5, Marmellos, Rio Madeira 1.

[a] *Tolmomyias flaviventris viridiceps* (SCLATER and SALVIN): Nearest to *T. f. borbae*, but upper parts even purer green; yellowish loral streak less conspicuous; throat and chest decidedly washed with greenish. Wing (type, male, Pebas) 56, (Rio Napo) 58½; tail 45-47; bill 12.

The Napo bird is identical with the type. Two males from La Merced are larger (wing 60½, 63; tail 50-53).

Material examined.—Peru: Pebas (the type) 1, Yurimaguas 1, La Merced 2. Ecuador: Rio Napo 1.

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus olivaceus (*Temminck*). Olivaceous Flat-bill.

Platyrhynchos olivaceus Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. col., livr. 2, pl. 12, fig. 1, Sept. 1820—"Brésil"; Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 969, 1831—Itapemirim, Espirito Santo.

Todus olivaceus Lichtenstein, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 51, 1823—Bahia.

Platyrhynchus sulphurescens Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 10, pl. 12, fig. 2, 1825—part, descr. of "female" (spec. in Munich Museum examined).

Platyrynchos nuchalis Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 971, 1831—southeastern Brazil (=albinistic variety; see Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 233, 1889).

Cyclorhynchus olivaceus Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 503, 1856—Rio de Janeiro to Bahia.

Cyclorhynchus nuchalis Burmeister, l.c., p. 503, 1856 (ex Wied).

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 109, 1868—Registre do Sai, Rio de Janeiro (spec. examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 165, 1888—Bahia; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 233, 1889 (note on Wied's type); Euler, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 44, 1900 (nest and eggs descr.); Ihering, l.c., p. 233, 1900 (nest descr.); Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 643, 644, 1906 (note on Spix's specimen).

Craspedoprion olivaceus Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 265, 1907—Espirito Santo; Lima, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12 (2), p. 99, 1920—Ilhéos—Belmonte, southern Bahia.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo to Bahia[a].

***Rhynchocyclus olivaceus guianensis** *McConnell*[b]. Guianan Flat-bill.

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus guianensis McConnell, Bull. B. O. C., 27, p. 106, 1911—British Guiana.

Craspedoprion intermedius Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 207, 1912—Rio Yuruan, twelve miles from its mouth (type), and La Lajita, Rio Mato, Venezuela (type examined).

[a] Material examined.—Bahia 8, Rio de Janeiro 1, Registre do Sai, Rio 1, unspecified 2.

[b] *Rhynchocyclus olivaceus guianensis* McConnell: Exceedingly close to *R. o. olivaceus*, but on average smaller; edges to larger upper wing-coverts narrower and paler, varying from dark olive buff to warm buff; throat and chest as a rule duller, more of a grayish green.

This is a very unsatisfactory race, its alleged characters being far from constant; yet I would like to see a better series before definitely condemning it.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Caura River 2, Rio Yuruan 2. French Guiana: Saint Laurent du Maroni 1, Tamanoir, Mana River 1, Pied Saut, Oyapock 2. Brazil: Tury-assú, Maranhão 1; Igarapé-Assú 1, São Antonio do Prata 1, Peixe-Boi, Pará district 1; Rio Tapajóz (Villa Braga) 2; Marmellos, Rio Madeira 1. Peru: Puerto Bermudez 1.

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus (not of TEMMINCK) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, p. 293, 1905—Igarapé-Assú, Pará.

Craspedoprion olivaceus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 361, 1906—São Antonio do Prata, Pará; idem, l.c., 17, p. 295, 1910—Marmellos, Rio Madeira; idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 24, 89, 1912—Peixe-Boi and Pará localities; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 394, 1914—Pará, Mocajatuba, Providencia, Ananindeua, Santa Isabel, Ourèm (Rio Guamá), Rio Xingú (Victoria), Rio Iriri (Bocca do Curuá), Rio Tapajóz (Boim, Villa Braga, Pimental), Rio Jamauchim (Santa Helena), Rio Jary (São Antonio da Cachoeira).

Craspedoprion olivaceus guianensis CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 235, 1916—La Lajita, Rio Mato.

Craspedoprion guianensis CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 148, 1921—Ituribisi River, Kamakabra Creek, Makauria, Anarica, and Abary River.

Range: French and British Guiana; eastern Venezuela (Rio Yuruan; Caura River; La Lajita, Rio Mato); northern Brazil, from western Maranhão, Pará, and the Rio Jary west to the Madeira; eastern Peru (Puerto Bermudez, Rio Pichis, Dept. Junin).

2: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 1); Peru (Puerto Bermudez 1).

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus aequinoctialis (*Sclater*)[a]. EQUINOCTIAL FLAT-BILL.

Cyclorhynchus aequinoctialis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, p. 70, 1858—Rio Napo, Ecuador.

Rhynchocyclus aequinoctialis SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 220, 1862—Rio Napo; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 166, 1888—part, spec. e-h, Sarayacu and Rio Napo, Ecuador.

Craspedoprion aequinoctialis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 433, 1917—La Morelia and Florencia, Colombia.

Range: Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Andes in southeastern Colombia (Rio Caquetá) and eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu, Rio Suno).

***Rhynchocyclus olivaceus flavus** (*Chapman*)[b]. CARIBBEAN FLAT-BILL.

[a] *Rhynchocyclus olivaceus aequinoctialis* (SCLATER): Similar to *R. o. guianensis*, but markings on wing-coverts pale yellow (about Naples yellow) instead of buffy. Wing (females) 69-71; tail 58-59; bill 15-16.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Rio Napo 1, Rio Suno, above Avila 2.

[b] *Rhynchocyclus olivaceus flavus* (CHAPMAN): Agreeing with *R. o. aequinoctialis* in pale yellow wing markings, but slightly larger, with longer tail; upper parts fresher green (serpentine instead of yellowish olive); yellow of abdomen deeper and more extensive. Wing (male) 75-77, (female) 69; tail 67-68, (female) 62.

Material examined.—Colombia: Onaca 1, Mamatoco 1. Venezuela: Orope, Zulia 1; Puerto Cabello, Carabobo 1; Cariaquito, Bermudez 1.

Craspedoprion aequinoctialis flavus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33**, p. 175, 1914—Onaca, near coast in Santa Marta Mts. (type), and Cristobal Colon, Paria Peninsula, northeastern Venezuela; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 379, 1922—Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Las Vegas, Minca, Pueblo Viejo, and Don Diego, Santa Marta region.

Rhynchocyclus aequinoctialis (not of Sclater) Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 146, 1900—Onaca.

Craspedoprion olivaceus guianensis (not of McConnell) Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1913, p. 203—Cariaquito, Paria Peninsula (spec. examined).

Range: Caribbean coast region of Colombia (Santa Marta district) and Venezuela, east to the Paria Peninsula.

1: Venezuela (Orope, Zulia 1).

Rhynchocyclus olivaceus bardus (*Bangs* and *Barbour*)[a]. Panama Flat-bill.

Craspedoprion olivaceus bardus Bangs and Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 216, 1922—Mount Sapo, Darien.

Cyclorhynchus brevirostris (not of Cabanis) Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **7**, p. 329, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama.

Cyclorhynchus aequinoctialis (not of Sclater) Lawrence, l.c., **7**, p. 473, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama.

Rhynchocyclus aequinoctialis Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 359—Lion Hill, Panama; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 166, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Lion Hill Station, Panama, (?) d, Chepo, Veragua; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 9, 1888—part, Panama.

Craspedoprion aequinoctialis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 387, 1907—part, Panama references and localities only; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 263—Gatun, Panama.

Range: Eastern Panama, from the Canal Zone to Darien; (?) Veragua.

***Rhynchocyclus brevirostris pacificus** (*Chapman*)[b]. Pacific Flat-bill.

[a] *Rhynchocyclus olivaceus bardus* (Bangs and Barbour): Very near to, and agreeing with *R. o. flavus* in bright green upper parts, wing markings and size, but abdomen richer and deeper yellow (approaching lemon yellow), and throat and chest more yellowish, with the streaking less distinct and more greenish. Wing (male) 74-76, (female) 72; tail 62-66, (female) 60-61; bill 13-15.

Material examined.—Panama: Lion Hill 1, Jesusito 4, Esnápe 2, Chepignana 1, Tapalisa 1.

[b] *Rhynchocyclus brevirostris pacificus* (Chapman): Similar to *R. b. brevirostris*, but throat and breast more yellowish oil green, and edges to greater upper wing-coverts and inner secondaries clay color or pale ochraceous tawny. Wing (male) 78-81, (female) 75; tail 65-69, (female) 60; bill 14-16.

While perfectly distinct from *R. olivaceus bardus*, of eastern Panama, by much larger size, brighter (yellowish oil green) upper parts, nearly uniform (lighter) yellow-

Craspedoprion pacificus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33, p. 174, 1914—Juntas de Tamaná, Rio San Juan, Chocó, Colombia; idem, l.c., 36, p. 434, 1917—Alto Bonito, Juntas de Tamaná, Chocó, Nóvita, Barbacoas, Pacific Colombia.

Cyclorhynchus brevirostris (not of CABANIS) CASSIN, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 144—Rio Truando.

Rhynchocyclus aequinoctialis (not of SCLATER) HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 487, 1898—Cachavi, northwestern Ecuador (spec. examined).

Craspedoprion aequinoctialis HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1127—Nóvita and Noanama, Pacific Colombia.

Range: Pacific coast of northwestern Ecuador (Prov. Esmeraldas) and Colombia north to the Rio Truando and (?) eastern Panama (Mount Tacarcuna).

1: Ecuador (Lita, Prov. Esmeraldas 1).

***Rhynchocyclus brevirostris brevirostris** (*Cabanis*). SHORT-BILLED FLAT-BILL.

Cyclorhynchus brevirostris CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13 (1), p. 249, 1847—Jalapa, Mexico.

Rhynchocyclus mesorhynchus CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 13, p. 414, 1865—Guatemala.

Rhynchocyclus griseimentalis LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 112, 1869—Dota, Costa Rica.

Rhynchocyclus brevirostris SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 166, 1888—southern Mexico to Chiriqui; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 8, 1888 (monog.); BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool., 3, p. 35, 1902—Boquete and Volcan de Chiriqui.

Rhynchocyclus aequinoctialis (not of SCLATER) BANGS, Auk, 18, p. 363, 1901—Divala, Chiriqui (fide Bangs in litt.).

Craspedoprion brevirostris RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 388, 1907—Mexico to Veragua (monog., full bibliog. references); BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 300, 1907—Boruca and Paso del Rio Grande; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 726, 1910—Costa Rica (habits); PETERS, Auk, 30, p. 376, 1913—thirty miles north of Camp Mengel.

ish oil green throat and breast, much more restricted yellow abdominal area, greenish edges to median, and ochraceous tawny edges to greater wing-coverts, this bird agrees so closely with *R. brevirostris*, of Central America, that there can be little doubt as to its being a southern representative. Moreover, a specimen from the east slope of Mount Tacarcuna, in eastern Panama (American Museum Nat. Hist., No. 135910), resembles *brevirostris* even in yellowish green edges of secondaries and coloration of throat and breast; but whether it should be referred to the northern or southern race cannot be decided for certain, since the greater wing-coverts are lacking on both wings.

Material examined.—Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: Lita 1, Cachavi 1. Colombia: Nóvita 1, Noanama 1, Alto Bonito 1.

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan), south through Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to western Panama (Chiriqui, Veragua)[a].

7: Guatemala (Choctum 1, Alto Vera Paz 1); Nicaragua (San Raphael del Norte 1); Costa Rica (Boruca 1, Pozo Azul Pirris 1, El General 1, Siquirres 1).

***Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus** (*Sclater*). Fulvous-breasted Flat-bill.

Cyclorhynchus fulvipectus Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 92, 1860—Nanegal, Ecuador.

Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 220, 1862—Nanegal; Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 513—Frontino (Antioquia) and Bogotá (egg descr.); Taczanowski, l.c., 1874, p. 537—Ropaybamba; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 20—Huambo; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 279, 1884—Ropaybamba, Huambo; idem and Berlepsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 90—Mapoto and Machay, Ecuador; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 167, pl. 13, 1888—Nanegal, Sarayacu, Frontino, Bogotá; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, p. 113, 1906—Huaynapata, Marcapata.

Craspedoprion fulvipectus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 434, 1917—Ricaurte and Cerro Munchique (Western Andes), Andalucia and Aguadita (Eastern Andes), Colombia.

Range: Subtropical Zone of the Andes from Colombia (except Santa Marta range) to southeastern Peru (Marcapata, Dept. Cuzco)[b].

2: Peru (Uchco, forty miles east of Chachapoyas 1; Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco 1).

Genus **RAMPHOTRIGON** Gray.

Ramphotrigon Gray, Cat. Gen. and Subgen. Birds, p. 146, 1855—type by orig. desig. *Platyrhynchus ruficauda* Spix.

Ramphotrigon ruficauda (*Spix*). Rufous-tailed Flat-bill.

Platyrhynchus ruficauda Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 9, pl. 11, fig. 1, 1825—"in sylvis flum. Amazonum" (type in Munich Museum examined).

Rhynchocyclus ruficauda Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 221, 1862—Cayenne; Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 578—Pará; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 110, 1868—Villa Maria [=San Luis de Caceres] (Matto Grosso), Borba (Rio Madeira) and Marabitanas (Rio Negro); Sclater and Salvin,

[a] Nineteen specimens from Guatemala to Chiriqui examined.

[b] Birds from Bogotá, eastern Ecuador, and Peru seem to be alike, but in the absence of topotypical material I have no means of ascertaining if they are really quite identical with *fulvipectus* from the west side of the Andes.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 2. Ecuador: Mapoto 2, Machay 1. Peru: Uchco 1, Chinchao 1, Huaynapata (Marcapata) 2.

P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 280—Chamicuros, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 284, 1884—Chamicuros; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 296—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, and Merumé Mts., British Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 172, 1888—Chamicuros, Pará, Cayenne, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Carimang River, and Merumé Mts.; RIKER, Auk, 7, p. 270, 1890—Diamantina, near Santarem; GOELDI, Ibis, 1903, p. 499—Capim River.

Ramphotrigon ruficauda BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 47, 1902—Munduapo (Rio Orinoco), Suapure and La Pricion (Caura), Venezuela; BERLEPSCH, l.c., 15, p. 131, 1908—Cayenne; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 643, 1906 (note on type); idem, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 48, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimoēs; idem, l.c., p. 356, 1907—Humaytha, Rio Madeira; idem, l.c., 17, p. 295, 1910—Calama and Maroins, Rio Madeira; idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 89, 1912—Pará, Capim; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 396, 1914—Pará, Rio Capim, Rio Tapajóz (Santarem), Rio Maecurú, Obidos, Rio Jamundá (Faro); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 238, 1916—Munduapo, Rio Orinoco and La Union, Caura River; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 75, 1918—Lelydorp and Rijsdijkweg, Surinam; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 153, 1921—numerous localities.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Orinoco and Caura valleys); northern Brazil, east to Pará, south to western Matto Grosso (San Luis de Caceres); eastern Peru (Chamicuros)[a].

Ramphotrigon fuscicauda *Chapman*[b]. DUSKY-TAILED FLAT-BILL.

Ramphotrigon fuscicauda CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 187, p. 5, 1925—Rio Suno, eastern Ecuador.

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Rio Suno).

Subfamily EUSCARTHMINAE.

Genus **TODIROSTRUM** Lesson[c].

Todirostrum LESSON, Traité d'Orn., p. 384, 1831—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, 1840, p. 31) *Todus cinereus* LINNAEUS.

[a] Birds from the Caura Valley agree well with a series from the Brazilian Amazon. No material seen from the Guianas.

[b] *Ramphotrigon fuscicauda* CHAPMAN: "Resembling *R. fuscicauda*, but rump and upper tail-coverts olive green; wings and tail fuscous black, narrowly margined with buffy citrine; wing coverts tipped with cinnamon. Wing (female) 68; tail 63; bill 16". (Chapman, l.c.). We have not been able to examine a specimen of this newly described species.

[c] The genus, as circumscribed here, is rather heterogeneous and probably requires subdivision, its members being exceedingly variable in shape of bill and color pattern. I cannot make out *Todus griseus* DESMAREST (Hist. Nat. Tang. etc., livr. 10, p. 69, 1806), possibly a member of this genus. It was described from a single specimen of unknown origin which is no longer in the Paris Museum.

Triccus Cabanis in Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 164, 1846—new name for *Todirostrum* Lesson.

Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum chrysocrotaphum *Strickland.* Yellow-browed Tody-tyrant.

Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum Strickland, Contrib. Ornith., 1850, p. 48-6, pl. 49 (upper figure)—Peru; Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 187—Upper Ucayali; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 278—near Sarayacu, Ucayali (spec. examined); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 227, 1884—Sarayacu; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 71, 1888—Upper Ucayali; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 85, 1889—falls of the Madeira, Bolivia; Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 483, 1907—San Mateo, Bolivia; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 288, 1910—Marmellos, Rio Madeira; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 12, 1908—Monte Verde, Rio Purús; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 399, 1914—Monte Verde.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from eastern Peru (Ucayali) south to northern Bolivia (San Mateo; falls of the Madeira), east to the Rio Madeira (Marmellos) in northern Brazil[a].

***Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum illigeri** (*Cabanis* and *Heine*)[b]. Illiger's Tody-tyrant.

Triccus illigeri Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 49, 1859—Pará (type in Berlin Museum examined).

Todirostrum illigeri Hellmayr, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 89, 1912—Pará (crit.); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 399, 1914—Pará, Quati-purú, Rio Tocantins (Baião, Arumatheua).

Range: Northeastern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the Tocantins to western Maranhão (Tury-assú).

2: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 2).

***Todirostrum nigriceps** *Sclater.* Black-headed Tody-tyrant.

Todirostrum nigriceps Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 66, pl. 84, fig. 1, 1855—Santa Marta; Cassin, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 144—Turbo; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 330, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama; Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 358—Lion Hill; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 110, 1868—Angostura, Costa Rica; Sclater,

[a] All the specimens seen by me lack the white loral streak shown in Strickland's figure.

Material examined.—Peru: Ucayali 2. Bolivia: San Mateo 2. Brazil: Marmellos, Rio Madeira 1.

[b] *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum illigeri* (Cabanis and Heine): Differs from the typical race by darker green back, a distinct black malar streak, and by having the entire upper throat (instead of only the chin) white. Wing 42, (female) 39; tail 27-28; bill 12-13.

Material examined.—Pará (including the type) 3; Tury-assú, Maranhão 2.

Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 72, 1888—Panama, Santa Marta, "Rio Napo"; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 13, 1888—Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 135, 1898—Santa Marta; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 150, 1900—Bonda; idem, l.c., 21, p. 286, 1905—Bonda (nest and egg descr.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 366, 1907—Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, "Ecuador"; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 731, 1910—Cariblanco de Sarapiqui, Jimenez, Guapiles, and Guacimo, Costa Rica; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 438, 1917—Malena, near Puerto Berrio, lower Magdalena; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 382, 1922—Bonda, La Tigrera, Tierra Nueva, Don Diego, Fundación, and Loma Larga, Colombia; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 487, 1926—Naranjo, Ecuador.

Range: Costa Rica (Caribbean slope); Panama; northern Colombia (Turbo; Baranquilla; Santa Marta district; Malena, lower Magdalena; "Bogota"); and western Ecuador (Naranjo)[a].

2: Costa Rica (Siquirres 1); Colombia (Bogotá 1).

Todirostrum guttatum *Pelzeln*. PELZELN'S SPOTTED TODY-TYRANT.

Todirostrum guttatum PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 101, 172, 1868—Barcellos and Poiares, Rio Negro (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 73, 1888—"Bogotá" and Pebas, Peru (spec. examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 46, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimoës.

Range: Northwestern Brazil (Barcellos and Poiares, Rio Negro; Teffé, Rio Solimoës); northernPeru (Pebas); Colombia ("Bogotá")[b].

Todirostrum pictum *Salvin*[c]. PAINTED TODY-TYRANT.

Todirostrum pictum SALVIN, Bull. B. O. C., 7, p. XV, 1897—Annai, British Guiana (type in British Museum examined); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 116, 1904—Saint Jean du Maroni, French Guiana (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 315, 320, 1908—St. Jean du Maroni;

[a] The specimen in the British Museum, labelled "Rio Napo" has all the appearance of the so-called "Quito" skins.

Material examined.—Costa Rica: Siquirres 1. Colombia: Baranquilla 1, Mamatoco 1, Aracataca 3, "Bogotá 1." Ecuador: "Rio Napo" 1.

[b] A single Bogotá skin agrees well with two adult males from Barcellos, Rio Negro, while another male from Pebas (August 7, 1872, J. Hauxwell) differs by having the superciliary stripe, wing markings, and under parts duller, more of a greenish yellow. Females are less coarsely spotted on the chest.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 1. Peru: Pebas 1. Brazil: Teffé, Rio Solimoës 1; Rio Negro, Barcellos 2, Poiares 1.

[c] *Todirostrum pictum* SALVIN: Closely allied to, and probably conspecific with *T. guttatum*, but readily distinguished by lacking the yellow superciliary stripe; duller green back, and white (instead of yellow) cheeks, malar region, and throat. The black spotting on chest and malar region is the same as in its ally. Wing (male) 41-42, (female) 39; tail 29-32; bill 13-15.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Saint Jean du Maroni 2. Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo 6. British Guiana: Annai (the type) 1.

Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, **2**, p. 215, 1910—Surinam; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 399, 1914—Obidos; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62**, p. 75, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 156, 1921—Annai and Makauria River.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana, south to the north bank of the lower Amazon, Brazil (Obidos).

Todirostrum calopterum *Sclater*. Jardine's Tody-tyrant.

Todirostrum calopterum Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., **25**, p. 82, pl. 125, fig. 1, July 1857—Rio Napo, Ecuador (type now in British Museum ex Coll. Jardine examined); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 72, 1888—Sarayacu, Rio Napo.

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Sarayacu)[a].

Todirostrum pulchellum *Sclater*[b]. Black-backed Tody-tyrant.

Todirostrum pulchellum Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond. for Dec. 1873, p. 780, 781, 1874—Cosnipata, Dept. Cuzco (type examined); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 227, 1884—Cosnipata; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 72, 1888—Cosnipata; Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., **85**, A, Heft 10, p. 48, 1920—Yahuarmayo, Sierra of Carabaya (crit.).

Range: Southeastern Peru, in depts. Cuzco (Cosnipata) and Puno (Yahuarmayo, Sierra of Carabaya).

***Todirostrum poliocephalum** (*Wied*)[c]. Gray-headed Tody-tyrant.

Todus poliocephalus Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3** (2), p. 964, 1831—Rio de Janeiro (types now in American Museum of Natural History, New York).

Todirostrum flavifrons Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., **9**, p. 361, 1846—Brazil.

Triccus poliocephalus Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 496, 1856—Rio de Janeiro; Cabanis, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 87, 1874—Cantagallo.

[a] Material examined.—Rio Napo (the type) 1, Sarayacu 4.

[b] *Todirostrum pulchellum* Sclater: Nearly related to, and probably only a southern race of *T. calopterum*, but upper (and sometimes also the lower) back black instead of olive green; margins of secondaries about twice as wide and whitish, instead of olive yellow; lesser wing-coverts much deeper chestnut; loral spot rufous; narrower superciliaries white, fringed with blackish; throat more purely white and separated from the white malar stripe by a very distinct, black maxillary streak. Wing (two males) 48-48½, (one female) 47; tail 31½-33; bill 11.

Material examined.—Cosnipata (the type) 1, Yahuarmayo 2.

[c] *Todirostrum poliocephalum* (Wied) differs from *T. cinereum* in much shorter bill; much brighter, yellowish green back and upper tail coverts (the latter being blackish in its ally); wider, deeper yellow wing markings; bright yellow supraloral streak; olive green (instead of slaty black) cheeks and auriculars; and by having the rectrices grayish brown with very distinct yellowish green outer margins, but without white tips.

Material examined.—Espirito Santo: Engenheiro Reeve 1. Rio de Janeiro: Therezopolis 1, Rio 2, Sapitiba 1. São Paulo: Iguapé 1. Santa Catharina: Blumenau 1.

Todirostrum poliocephalum PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 100, 1868—Sapitiba and Rio de Janeiro (spec. examined); idem, Nunq. otios., 2, p. 291, 1874—Novo Friburgo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 71, 1888—São Paulo, Brazil; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 228, 1889 (note on types); IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 183, 1899—São Sebastião, São Amaro, Piquete (São Paulo); idem, l.c., 4, p. 154, 1900—Cantagallo and Novo Friburgo, Rio; EULER, l.c., p. 40, 1900 (nest and egg descr.); IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 266, 1907—São Sebastião, Piquete, Cachoeira, Alto da Serra and Ubatuba (São Paulo), Porto Cachoeiro (Espirito Santo).

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro south to Santa Catharina.

1: Brazil (Therezopolis, Rio 1).

***Todirostrum cinereum cinereum** (*Linnaeus*). GRAY-BACKED TODY-TYRANT.

Todus cinereus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 178, 1766—based on "The Grey and Yellow Flycatcher" Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 110, pl. 262 (lower figure), Surinam; DESMAREST, Hist. Nat. Tang., Manak. et Todiers, livr. 10, pl. 68, 1806—Cayenne and Surinam.

Muscicapa meloxantha SPARRMAN, Mus. Carlson., fasc. 3, pl. 97, 1788—no locality indicated.

Todus melanocephalus SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 8, pl. 9, fig. 2, 1825—banks of the Amazon (type in Munich Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 641, 1906 (crit.).

Todirostrum plumbeum (not *Todus plumbeus* GMELIN 1788) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 273, 1869—"Guasipati, Guyana, Venezuela" (alcoholic specimen).

Todirostrum cinereum LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 360, 1846—"Brésil, la Trinité"; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 148, 1855—Bogotá; idem, l.c., 25, p. 83, 1857—part; idem, l.c., 26, p.458, 1858—Zamora, Ecuador; CASSIN, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 144—Carthagena; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 100, 1868—part, Forte do Rio Branco (spec. examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168—Carupano, Venezuela; idem, l.c., 1876, p. 16—Maranura and Potrero, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 512—Medellin, Santa Elena, and Remedios, Colombia; WYATT, Ibis, 1871, p. 332—Cucuta Valley and San Nicolas, Colombia; TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 534—Monterico; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 202—Callacate; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 18—Huambo; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 225, 1884—Peruvian localities; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 298, 1884—Bucaramanga; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 292—Bartica Grove, Merumé Mts., Roraima; TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 89—Mapoto, Ecuador; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 69, 1888—part, spec. s-z, c'-h', Santa Marta, Medellin, Bogotá, Bucaramanga, San Esteban, "Trinidad," Bartica Grove, Roraima; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 301, 1889—Tarapoto, Peru; RIKER, Auk, 7, p. 269, 1890—Santarem; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 359—La Merced, La Gloria, and San Emilio, Peru; PHELPS, Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—Cumaná and Cumanacoa, Ber-

mudez, Venezuela; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 306—Bogotá; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 150, 1900—Cienaga; Robinson and Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, p. 174, 1901—La Guaira; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 37, 1902—Altagracia and Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco River; Ménégaux, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 116, 1904—Mahury, French Guiana; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 265, 1907—part, Santarem; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 131, 1908—Cayenne, Roche-Marie, Approuague, French Guiana; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1913, p. 204—Cariaquito, Pedernales, Buelta Triste and Jocopita, Manimo River, Venezuela; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 399, 1914—Marajó (Pindobal, Rio Arary, São Natal) and Monte Alegre; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 154, 1921—numerous localities.

Todirostrum cinereum cinereum Beebe, Zoologica (N. Y.), 1, p. 96, 1909—Guanoco, Orinoco delta; Hellmayr, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1128—Guineo, Rio Calima, Colombia; idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 130, 1912—Cachoeira, Marajó; idem and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 75, 1912—Las Quiguas, Venezuela; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 220, 1916—Orinoco region (nest and egg descr.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 437, 1917—Turbaco, Dabeiba, Alto Bonito, Peque, Bagado, Juntas de Tamaná, San José, Caldas, Las Lomitas, Puerto Valdivia, Cali, Rio Frio, below Miraflores, below Andalucia, Fusugasugá, Chicoral, Honda, Malena, Calamar, Villavicencio, Colombia; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 75, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam; Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 91, 1921—Santa Ana, Idma, Chauillay, San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba region; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 383, 1922—Fundación and Punto Caiman, Santa Marta region; Delacour, Ibis, 1923, p. 147—Guarico, Venezuela.

Triccus cinereus Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 702, 1848—British Guiana.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern Brazil (Rio Branco; Marajó; Monte Alegre; Santarem); Venezuela; Colombia; eastern Ecuador (Zamora, Mapoto); eastern Peru (south to the Urubamba Valley)[a].

54: Surinam (vicinity of Paramaribo 1); British Guiana (Georgetown 2); Brazil (Boavista, Rio Branco 1, Serra da Lua, near Boavista 1); Venezuela (Caracas 8, Macuto, Caracas 1; Maracay, Aragua 10; La Ceiba, Trujillo 1; Encontrados, Zulia 3, Catatumbo River, Zulia 3, Orope, Zulia 1); Colombia (Bogotá 4; El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, Santander 1; Puerto Valdivia, Cauca 1; Rio Frio, Cauca 1); Peru (Poco Tambo 1; Moyobamba 6; Vista Alegre, Dept. Huánuco 4, Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco 1; Puerto Bermudez, Rio Pichis 1, Rio Colorado, Chanchamayo 1, San Ramon, Dept. Junin 1).

[a] Birds from Marajó closely approach *T. c. cearae*, of northeastern Brazil (Bahia to Maranhão), while specimens from northern and western Colombia are sometimes barely distinguishable from *T. c. finitimum*, of Central America.

One hundred and seventeen specimens examined.

***Todirostrum cinereum cearae** *Cory*[a]. CEARÁ TODY-TYRANT.

Todirostrum cinereum cearae CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 342, 1916—Serra Baturité, Ceará.

Todirostrum cinereum (not of LINNAEUS) FORBES, Ibis, 1881, p. 341—from Recife and Parahyba to Garanhuns (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 69, 1888—part, spec. i'-l', Pernambuco, Bahia (spec. examined); NICOLL, Ibis, 1904, p. 40—Bahia; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 265, 1907—part, Bahia; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 72, 1910; l.c., p. 157, 1925—Pao d'Alho, near Recife (Pernambuco), Bahia (city) and Fogo, near Joazeiro, Bahia.

Range: Eastern Brazil, from southern Bahia (Caravellas) north to Maranhão.

10: Brazil, Ceará (Serra Baturité 1); Piauhy (Deserto 1, Ibiapaba 2); Maranhão (Tury-assú 1, São Bento 1, Rosario 3, Codó, Cocos 1).

***Todirostrum cinereum coloreum** *Ridgway*[b]. RIDGWAY'S TODY-TYRANT.

Todirostrum cinereum coloreum RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 115, 1906—Corumbá, Matto Grosso; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 41, 1908—Goyaz (crit.); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 9, p. 57, 1917—Caceres, Matto Grosso; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 25, 1925—Mojos, Bolivia (crit.).

Todirostrum cinereum (not of LINNAEUS) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 46, 1837—Mojos, Bolivia (spec. in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 315, 1839—Concepcion, Mojos; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 100, 1868—part, Rio Paraná (São Paulo), Cuyabá, Caicara, and São Vicente, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 332, 1892—Chapada and Corumbá, Matto Grosso; GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 115—Rabicho, Matto Grosso, and Cabo Emma, Rio Paraguay, Bolivia.

Range: Interior of Brazil, in states of Minas Geraës (Agua Suja, near Bagagem), northern São Paulo (Rio Paraná), Goyaz, and Matto Grosso; eastern Bolivia (Mojos; Cabo Emma, Rio Paraguay).

1: Brazil (Descalvados, Matto Grosso.

[a] *Todirostrum cinereum cearae* CORY: Similar to *T. c. cinereum* in slaty upper parts, but back lighter gray; edges to wing-coverts and secondaries less yellowish, frequently pure white; yellowish white tip to external rectrices wider; size on average smaller. Wing 40-42, once 44; tail 31-33.

This appears to be a fairly separable race, smaller and paler above than typical *cinereum*, and approaching *coloreum* in the extent of the white apical spot to the outer rectrices. The wing markings are even more whitish than in the Matto Grosso form.

In addition to the specimens listed above, I have examined three from Bahia and two from Pernambuco.

[b] *Todirostrum cinereum coloreum* RIDGWAY: Nearest to *T. c. cearae*, but back decidedly greenish, more or less contrasting with slate gray of hind neck; wing markings more yellowish; size larger. Wing 43-47; tail 35-40.

Material examined.—Brazil, Matto Grosso: Descalvados 1, Corumbá 2, Cuyabá 3, Caicara 2, São Vicente 1; Rio Paraná, São Paulo 1; Goyaz 1; Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraës 4. Bolivia: Mojos 1.

***Todirostrum cinereum finitimum** *Bangs.* Northern Tody-tyrant.

Todirostrum cinereum finitimum Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 17, p. 114, 1904—San Juan Bautista, Tabasco, Mexico; Thayer and Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 217, 1906—Savanna of Panama; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 364, 1907—southern Mexico to Panama (monog., full bibliographic references); Bangs, Auk, 14, p. 300, 1907—Pozo del Rio Grande, Costa Rica; Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 102, 1907—Los Amates and San José, Guatemala; Ferry, l.c., p. 267, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 732, 1910—Costa Rica (habits, nest and egg descr.); Peters, Auk, 30, p. 376, 1913—Xcopen and Camp Mengel, Terre Quintana Roo; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 264—Gatun, Panama; Hallinan, Auk, 41, p. 316, 1924—Sosa Hill, Panama.

Todirostrum cinereum (not of Linnaeus) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 69, 1888—part, spec. a-r, Guatemala, Yucatan, Honduras, Costa Rica, Chiriqui, Veragua, Panama; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 12, 1888—part, Central American references and localities.

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan) south through Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to the Isthmus of Panama.

26: Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabel 2; San José, Esquintla 4; unspecified 1); Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 1, San Geronimo, Chinandega 1); Costa Rica (Guayabo 6, Bolson 1, Limon 4, Siquirres 1, Juan Viñas 1); Panama (Balboa 1, Colon 3).

***Todirostrum cinereum sclateri** (*Cabanis* and *Heine*)[a]. White-chinned Tody-tyrant.

Triccus sclateri Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 50, 1859—Peru (type in Heine Collection examined).

Todirostrum cinereum (not of Linnaeus) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 283, 1860—Babahoyo; Taczanowski, l.c., 1877, p. 325—Tumbez; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 69, 1888—part, spec. a, b, Intac.

Todirostrum sclateri Berlepsch and Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 553—Guayaquil and Chimbo; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 88—Yaguachi; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 226, 1884—Tumbez; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 71, 1888 (ex Berlepsch and Taczanowski); Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 486, 1898—Chimbo and Paramba; idem, l.c., 9, p. 607, 1902—Lita and San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 5, 1899—La Concepcion, Intac, Guayaquil, Vinces, and Balzar; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 702—Intac, Santo Domingo, San Nicolas; Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B51,

[a] *Todirostrum cinereum sclateri* (Cabanis and Heine): Differs from *T. c. cinereum* by having the upper throat and malar region white.

Material examined.—Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: San Javier 6, Lita 2, Carondelet 1; Yaguachi 1, Chimbo 3, Guayaquil 4.

1911—Gualca and Santo Domingo; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 438, 1917—Tumaco, Barbacoas, and Buenavista (Nariño), southwestern Colombia; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 72, 1922—Ecuador.

Range: Pacific slope of the Andes from southwestern Colombia (State of Nariño) through western Ecuador to northwestern Peru (Tumbez).

2: Ecuador (San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas 1; Chimbo 1).

***Todirostrum viridanum** sp. nov.[a] MARACAIBO TODY-TYRANT.

Range: Arid littoral of northwestern Venezuela, State of Zulia (Maracaibo; Rio Aurare, twelve miles southeast of Altagracia, eastern shore of Lake Maracaibo).

3: Venezuela (Maracaibo 1; Rio Aurare 2).

***Todirostrum maculatum maculatum** (*Desmarest*). SPOTTED TODY-TYRANT.

Todus maculatus DESMAREST, Hist. nat. Tang., Manak. et Todiers, livr. 10, pl. 70, 1806—French Guiana (type in Paris Museum examined).

Todus cinereus (not of LINNAEUS) SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 8, pl. 10, fig. 1 ("mas"), 1825—part, descr. of male, no locality given (spec. in Munich Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 641, 1906 (crit.).

Todirostrum surinamense PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 214, 1910—Surinam.

[a] *Todirostrum viridanum* sp. nov.

Type from Rio Aurare, twelve miles southeast of Altagracia, eastern shore of Lake Maracaibo, Zulia, Venezuela, in Field Museum of Natural History, No. 43456. Adult male. January 19, 1911. W. H. Osgood and S. J. Jewett.

Adult (sexes alike).—Nearest to *T. c. cinereum*, but with much shorter tail and larger bill; crown neutral gray, passing into dull blackish only on anterior portion; some of the feathers on the anterior crown spotted with creamy white; back bright green (varying from serpentine to warbler green) instead of slate olive; edges to larger wing-coverts and inner secondaries cream buff instead of olive yellow; frontal edge and supraloral streak, reaching to posterior edge of the eye buffy white; only a small anteocular spot blackish; cheeks and auriculars buffy olive (instead of blackish slate); under parts deeper yellow, strongly tinged with buff along sides, and gradually shading into paler yellow on throat. Wing (male) 44-45, (female) 42½; tail 28-29, (female) 26; bill 16-17.

The neutral gray (instead of blackish) crown, the bright green back, and the absence of black on sides of head, together with the conspicuous buffy supraloral streak and the strong buffy tinge on the lateral under parts serve to distinguish this species at first sight from the *T. cinereus* group. Besides, the proportions are different, the tail being shorter, and the bill, while essentially of the same shape, much longer. The mandible is almost entirely brownish white in the three specimens, but this sometimes occurs in the allied *T. cinereum* with which the new bird agrees in shape and markings of the rectrices. The coloration of the upper parts—except for the buffy edges on wing-coverts and secondaries—is exactly the same as in *T. maculatum signatum*.

Todirostrum maculatum Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 360, 1846—Cayenne; Bonaparte, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 35, 1857—Cayenne; Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 381—Pará; Salvin, Cat. Strickland Coll., p. 302, 1882—Mexiana Isl.; idem, Ibis, 1885, p. 292—Bartica Grove; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 73, 1888—part, spec. a-c, e, f, Bartica Grove, Cayenne, Mexiana, Pará; Goeldi, Ibis, 1897, p. 161—Amapá; idem, l.c., p. 368—Pará (nest descr.); idem, l.c., 1903, p. 499—Capim River; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 131, 318, 1908—Cayenne, Roche-Marie, Isle le Père, Saint Georges d'Oyapock, French Guiana; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 525, 1908—Arumatheua, and Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins; Beebe, Zoologica (N. Y.), 1, p. 96, 1909—Caño San Juan, Orinoco delta; Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 214, 1910—Surinam; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1913, p. 205—Pedernales, Orinoco delta; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 400, 1914—Pará, Sta. Isabel, Rio Mojú, Rio Tocantins, Marajó (Pacoval, Rio Arary, São Natal), Maraca, Amapá; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 221, 1916—Orinoco delta; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 157, 1921—Bartica, Bonasika River, Abary and Anarica River.

Todirostrum signatum (not of Sclater and Salvin) Ménégaux, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 117, 1904—Saint Georges d'Oyapock (spec. examined).

Todirostrum maculatum maculatum Hellmayr, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 89, 1912—Pará, Capim River; idem, l.c., p. 106, 1912—Faz. Nazareth, Mexiana Isl. (crit.); Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 76, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo.

Range: Northeastern Venezuela (Orinoco delta); British, Dutch, and French Guiana; northeastern Brazil (Amapá, Maraca, southern Guiana; Marajó; Mexiana; Pará district, west to the Tocantins, east to Maranhão)[a].

3: Brazil, Pará (Utinga 1); Maranhão (São Luiz 1, Tury-assú 1).

***Todirostrum maculatum signatum** *Sclater* and *Salvin*[b]. Amazonian Tody-tyrant.

Todirostrum signatum Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, (4) 5, p. 267, 1881—Nauta, Pebas, and Iquitos, Rio Marañon, Peru; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 228, 1884—same localities; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 74, 1888—Pebas, Iquitos.

[a] Birds from Pará, Mexiana, and Maranhão appear to be inseparable from a Guianan series.

[b] *Todirostrum maculatum signatum* Sclater and Salvin: Very similar to *T. m. maculatum*, but crown much paler, neutral gray, spotted with black only on anterior portion instead of being mostly black.

Birds from Teffé (Rio Solimoës), Rio Juruá, and Rio Madeira agree with others from Peru and Ecuador (Rio Napo). Specimens from the Rio Negro, Rio Branco, Itacoatiará, and the Tapajóz form the transition to *maculatum*, though taken as a whole, they are nearer to *signatum*.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Rio Napo 4. Peru: Nauta 4, Iquitos 1. Brazil: Teffé, Rio Solimoës 1, Rio Juruá 1; Rio Negro, Barcellos 3, Carvoeiro 3; Rio Branco 2; Itacoatiará 2; Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz 1, Santarem 1.

Todirostrum maculatum (not of DESMAREST) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 187—Nauta and Upper Ucayali; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 978—Pebas; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 278—Nauta, Pebas, Ucayali; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 101, 1868—Barcellos and Carvoeiro, Rio Negro, and Forte do Rio Branco (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 73, 1888—part, spec. d, Barcellos; RIKER, Auk, 7, p. 269, 1890—Santarem; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 433, 1905—Rio Juruá (spec. examined); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 266, 1907—Santarem (spec. examined); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 501, 1908—Goyana and Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz.

Todirostrum maculatum signatum IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 267, 1907—Rio Juruá; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 11, 1907—Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., p. 46, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimoës; idem, l.c., 17, p. 288, 1910—Calama and Marmellos, Rio Madeira; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 12, 1908—Monte Verde, Rio Purús; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 400, 1914—Rio Xingú (Forte Ambé), Rio Tapajóz (Itaituba, Goyana), Rio Jamauchim (Conceição, Tucunaré), Rio Purús (Monte Verde), Arumanduba, Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú, Rio Jamundá (Faro).

Range: Amazonia, from the eastern slope of the Andes in Ecuador and Peru throughout the greater part of northern Brazil, east to the Jary and Xingú (fide Snethlage)[a].

3: (Itacoatiará 2, lower Rio Branco 1).

***Todirostrum fumifrons fumifrons** *Hartlaub*[b]. SMOKY-FRONTED TODY-TYRANT.

Todirostrum fumifrons HARTLAUB, Journ. Orn., 1, p. 35, 1853—Brazil (we suggest Bahia).

Triccus crinitus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 497, 1856—Brazil (type in Halle Museum examined).

Euscarthmus fumifrons CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 51, 1859—Brazil; SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 209, 1862—Brazil; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 79, 1888—part, spec. c, "Guiana" = Bahia skin; HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, p. 205, 1903 (crit.).

Range: Eastern Brazil, in states of Bahia and Maranhão.

[a] *Todirostrum gracilipes* SCLATER (P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 149, 1855—Bogotá) is possibly related to this group. It is described as allied to *T. maculatum* and *T.* (= *Euscarthmornis*) *striaticolle* and having the throat and breast striated with black, but would appear to differ by its yellow (instead of white) throat, dusky crown ("pileo fuscescente") and flesh color tarsi. The bill is stated to be similar to that of *T. maculatum*, though rather shorter and narrower. I do not know of any species answering to this description. It is not even mentioned in the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum and the type, formerly in that institution, has obviously disappeared.

[b] This scarce species is nearly related to, and agrees in form with, the better known *T. latirostre*, but differs by the larger upper wing-coverts being broadly tipped with pinard yellow (instead of exteriorly edged with yellow-ocher); pinard yellow (instead of white) under parts, without any gray on chest, and with the throat more purely white; much brighter yellowish green upper parts; pinkish buff instead of cinnamon buff lores and orbital region, etc. Wing 42-46; tail 31-35; bill 12.

Material examined.—Bahia 5, Maranhão 5, "Brazil" 2.

5: Brazil, Maranhão (Grajahú 1, Barra do Corda 2, Tranqueira 1, Alto Parnahyba 1).

Todirostrum fumifrons penardi *Hellmayr*[a]. Penard's Tody-tyrant.

Todirostrum fumifrons penardi Hellmayr, Bull. B. O. C., **15**, p. 90, 1905—near Paramaribo, Surinam; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 132, 1908—Saint Georges d'Oyapock, French Guiana.

Euscarthmus fumifrons (not of Hartlaub) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 79, 1888—part, spec. a, St. Georges d'Oyapock (spec. examined); Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, **2**, p. 216, 1910—Surinam (nest and eggs descr.).

Range: French and Dutch Guiana.

***Todirostrum latirostre latirostre** (*Pelzeln*). Rusty-faced Tody-tyrant.

Euscarthmus latirostris Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 101, 173, 1868—Borba, Rio Madeira (type in Vienna Museum examined); Berlepsch and Leverkühn, Ornis, **6**, p. 11, 1890—Cuyabá; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., **6**, p. 349, 1905—Avanhandava, São Paulo (spec. examined) and Santarem.

Euscarthmus ochropterus Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 143, 1889—Chapada, Matto Grosso (five topotypes examined); idem, l.c., **4**, p. 333, 1892—Chapada.

Todirostrum gulare (not *Muscicapa gularis* Temminck) Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., **1**, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 46, 1837—part, descr. of "female" from Chiquitos (spec. in Paris Museum examined); D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 315, 1839—part, female, Santo Corazón de Chiquitos, Bolivia.

Todirostrum latirostre Hellmayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **53**, p. 205, 1903 (crit.); idem, Nov. Zool., **14**, p. 47, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimoës; idem, l.c., **17**, p. 289, 1910—Borba, Rio Madeira; Berlepsch, Ornis, **14**, p. 483, 1907 (crit.); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 266, 1907—Avanhandava (São Paulo) and Santarem; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 25, 1925—Chiquitos, Bolivia.

Euscarthmus latirostris latirostris Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., **118**, p. 7, 1924—Matto Grosso, Bolivia (Rio Chaparé) and southeastern Peru (Candamo, Astillero).

Range: Interior of Brazil, from the Tapajóz (Santarem) and Solimoës (Teffé) south through Matto Grosso to northern São Paulo (Avanhandava, Tieté region); eastern Bolivia; southeastern Peru (Marcapata district)[b].

[a] *Todirostrum fumifrons penardi* Hellmayr: Very similar to *T. f. fumifrons*, but upper parts conspicuously darker (less yellowish) green; wing bands narrower and paler, yellowish white; cheeks and auriculars more grayish. Wing 41-44; tail 30½-33½; bill 12.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Saint Georges d'Oyapock 1. Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo 2.

[b] Some of the originals of *E. ochropterus* were directly compared and found identical with the type of *E. latirostris*. Two specimens from Teffé are difficult to allocate,

2: Bolivia (Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé 2).

***Todirostrum latirostre caniceps** (*Chapman*)[a]. GRAY-CROWNED TODY-TYRANT.

Euscarthmus latirostris caniceps CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 118, p. 7, 1924—Florencia, Rio Caquetá, Colombia.

Euscarthmus latirostris (not of PELZELN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 81, 1888—Chamicuros (Peru), Rio Napo, (?) Nauta; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 360—La Merced, Chanchamayo (spec. examined); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 5, 1899—Rio Zamora, Ecuador.

Todirostrum latirostre CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 439, 1917—Florencia, Colombia.

Range: Southeastern Colombia (Rio Caquetá), south through eastern Ecuador to central Peru (La Merced, Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin).

4: Peru (Vista Alegre, Dept. Huánuco 4).

Todirostrum mirandae *Snethlage*[b]. MIRANDA'S TODY-TYRANT.

Todirostrum mirandae SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 73, p. 266, 1925—São Paulo, Serra de Ibiapaba, Ceará (type in Berlin Museum examined).

being intermediate between *latirostre* and *caniceps*. Above they are almost as dark as the latter, while in coloration of under parts they are nearer the typical race. More material from the Solimoës is required to decide their proper pertinance.

Material examined.—Brazil: Borba (the type) 1; Teffé, Rio Solimoës 2; Matto Grosso, Chapada 4, Abrilongo 1; São Jeronymo, Tieté, Avanhandava, São Paulo 1. Bolivia: Santo Corazón, Chiquitos 1, Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé 2, Santa Cruz 1.

[a] *Todirostrum latirostre caniceps* (CHAPMAN): Similar to *T. l. latirostre*, but crown much darker and more slaty, dark grayish olive rather than light brownish olive; back likewise darker, somewhat lighter than olive green (instead of between citrine and warbler green); chest more strongly tinged with grayish. Wing (male) 51-52; tail 33-37; bill 12.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Rio Zamora 1, Rio Napo 1. Peru: Vista Alegre, Huánuco 4; La Merced, Chanchamayo 1.

[b] *Todirostrum mirandae* SNETHLAGE: Upper parts between serpentine green and yellowish citrine, somewhat duller (about buffy citrine) on hind neck and crown, and passing into light buffy brown on the forehead; smaller wing-coverts like the back, the greater series dusky, edged with buffy citrine along the outer web; alula and primary coverts plain dusky; remiges likewise dusky, exteriorly margined with yellowish citrine, these edges becoming wider and brighter (buffy yellow) on the tertials; tail dusky, with narrow greenish edges; sides of head, throat and chest warm buff, darkest on the auriculars, and passing into light buff along the middle of the abdomen; sides and under tail-coverts washed with light yellowish; edge of wing and under wing-coverts buffy yellow; bill blackish, lower mandible brownish white, spotted with dusky; legs and feet flesh color. Wing (unsexed adult) 48; tail 41; bill 12.

A very distinct species of peculiar coloration. From *T. fumifrons* it differs by lacking the two pale yellow wing bands, warm buff throat and chest, and buffy yellow (instead of clear lemon yellow) edge of wing and under wing-coverts. Besides, the bill is narrower and apically more attenuated, thus forming the passage to *Euscarthmornis*.

(?) *Euscarthmus gularis* (not *Muscicapa gularis* TEMMINCK) FORBES, Ibis, 1881, p. 341—Garanhuns, Pernambuco.

Range: Northeastern Brazil, in State of Ceará (Serra de Ibiapaba).

***Todirostrum sylvia schistaceiceps** *Sclater*[a]. SLATY-HEADED TODY-TYRANT.

Todirostrum schistaceiceps SCLATER, Ibis, 1, p. 444, 1859—Oaxaca, Mexico; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 208, pl. 18, fig. 2, 1862—Oaxaca; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 74, 1888—part, spec. a-i, Oaxaca, Choctum and Vera Paz (Guatemala), Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 13, 1888—part, Central American references; BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 20, 1900—Loma del Leon, Panama; THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 217, 1906—Savanna of Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 367, 1907—part, excl. South American references and localities; BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 300, 1907—Boruca, Paso Real, and Pozo del Rio Grande, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 731, 1910—Costa Rica (habits); STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 264—Pedro Miguel and Gatun, Panama; HALLINAN, Auk, 41, p. 316, 1924—Balboa.

Todirostrum sylvia schistaceiceps HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 89, footnote 3, 1912 (crit.).

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, and Tabasco), southward through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to Panama (Canal Zone).

7: Guatemala (unspecified 1); Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 2, San Geronimo, Chinandega 1); Costa Rica (El General 1, Buenos Aires 2).

Todirostrum sylvia superciliare *Lawrence*[b]. LAWRENCE'S TODY-TYRANT.

Todirostrum superciliaris LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 10, p. 9, 1871—"Venezuela?" = Carthagena, Colombia.

Todirostrum schistaceiceps (not of SCLATER 1859) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 74, 1888—part, spec. j-m, Bogotá; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 135, 1898—Santa Marta; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 150, 1900—Bonda, Santa Marta region.

Todirostrum schistaceiceps superciliare CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 438, 1914—Los Cisneros, La Manuelita, Rio Frio, Puerto Berrio, Honda, Chicoral, Villavicencio, Colombia.

[a] *Todirostrum sylvia schistaceiceps* SCLATER may be distinguished from the South American races by having the sides, flanks, and under tail-coverts much more strongly tinged with greenish yellow.

[b] *Todirostrum sylvia superciliare* LAWRENCE: Similar to *T. s. schistaceiceps*, but paler, more whitish below, with less grayish suffusion on throat and chest, and the greenish yellow tinge of the flanks paler as well as more restricted.

Material examined.—Bonda 3, Bogotá 4.

Todirostrum sylvia superciliare TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 381, 1922—Bonda, Fundación, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Tucurinca, and Valencia, Santa Marta region.

Range: Tropical Zone of Colombia (Carthagena; Santa Marta district; Los Cisneros (=Juntas), Rio Dagua; Cauca and Magdalena valleys; Villavicencio; "Bogotá").

***Todirostrum sylvia griseolum** *Todd*[a]. GRAYISH TODY-TYRANT.

Todirostrum schistaceiceps griseolum TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 26, p. 170, 1913—El Hacha, Bolivar Railroad, Lara, northwestern Venezuela.

Todirostrum schistaceiceps (not of SCLATER) BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 37, 1902—Maipures, Caicara, El Traile, Orinoco River, and Suapure, Caura (spec. examined); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 221, 1916—Orinoco Valley, from Caicara upward.

Range: Northern Venezuela, in states of Zulia (Encontrados, Rio Catatumbo), Lara (El Hacha, Bolivar Railroad), Carabobo (Puerto Cabello), and Aragua (Maracay), south to the Orinoco and its tributary, the Caura.

6: Venezuela (Encontrados, Zulia 1, Orope, Zulia 1; Maracay, Aragua 4).

***Todirostrum sylvia sylvia** (*Desmarest*)[b]. DESMAREST'S TODY-TYRANT.

Todus sylvia DESMAREST, Hist. Nat. Tang., Manak. et Todiers, livr. 10, pl. 71, 1806—locality unknown, probably French Guiana (type in Paris Museum examined).

Todirostrum beckeri CORY, Auk, 37, p. 108, 1920—base of Serra da Lua, near Boavista, Rio Branco, Brazil.

[a] *Todirostrum sylvia griseolum* TODD: Very close to *T. s. superciliare*, but gray of chest deeper and more extensive, encroaching on the throat in form of slight striations, and yellowish green of flanks slightly duller. The differences, though not very pronounced, are quite noticeable when series are compared. On the other hand, the distinctness of this race from typical *T. s. sylvia* is rather questionable.

Material examined.—Encontrados, Zulia 2; Puerto Cabello, Carabobo 2; Maracay, Aragua 4; Caicara, Orinoco 5; Suapure, Caura 1.

[b] *Todirostrum sylvia sylvia* (DESMAREST): Very close to *T. s. griseolum*, but gray cap more restricted, not reaching beyond hind-crown; orbital ring and supraloral streak buff instead of white; under parts whiter, only the chest being flammulated with pale gray. Wing (unsexed type) 44, (male, Rio Branco) 45, (female, Annai) 46; tail 32-33; bill 12-13.

While the types of both *T. sylvia* and *T. beckeri* have the orbital ring and supraloral streak decidedly buffy, this is less conspicuous in the Annai specimen. The Rio Branco bird differs from the two others by olive ocher (instead of bright olive yellow) wing-bands. Additional material is required to determine if this form is really separable from *griseolum*.

Material examined.—Brazil: near Boavista, Rio Branco 1. British Guiana: Annai (♀ ad., March 10, 1891. H. Whitely, jr., Coll. Boucard, in Paris Museum). French Guiana (?) 1.

Todirostrum sylvia sylvia Hellmayr, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 89, footnote 3, 1912—Annai, Brit. Guiana (crit.).

Range: French and British Guiana (Annai), and adjacent districts of northern Brazil (near Boavista, upper Rio Branco).

1: Brazil (base of Serra da Lua, near Boavista, Rio Branco 1).

***Todirostrum sylvia schulzi** *Berlepsch*[a]. Schulz's Tody-tyrant.

Todirostrum schulzi Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 355, 1907—Ourèm, Rio Guamá (type in Berlepsch Collection examined); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 400, 1914—Santa Isabel and São Antonio do Prata, Pará.

Todirostrum schistaceiceps schulzi Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 72, 1910; l.c., p. 157, 1925—Riacho da Raiz, below União, Rio Parnahyba, Piauhy (spec. examined).

Todirostrum sylvia schulzi Hellmayr, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 89, 1912—Ourèm (crit.).

Range: Northeastern Brazil, from Pará east to the Rio Parnahyba, Piauhy.

5: Brazil, Maranhão (Rosario, Primavera 2, São Luiz 1, São Bento 2).

Todirostrum hypospodium *Berlepsch*[b]. Berlepsch's Tody-tyrant.

Todirostrum hypospodium Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 354, 1907—Bogotá (type in Berlepsch Collection examined).

Range: Colombia (native Bogotá-collections).

Todirostrum senex (*Pelzeln*)[c]. Plumbeous-crowned Tody-tyrant.

[a] *Todirostrum sylvia schulzi* Berlepsch: Differs from all the other races by much darker (deep neutral gray instead of neutral gray) pileum and sides of head; decidedly duller, less yellowish green (between serpentine and olive green instead of warbler green) back; narrower and paler yellow wing-bands; much darker and more extensively gray under parts, with distinct dark gray streaks on the throat, and by lacking the yellowish green color on the sides, only the innermost flanks being faintly shaded with dull greenish. Wing (male) 47-49; tail 33-35; bill 12-13.

Material examined.—Pará: Ourèm, Rio Guamá (the type) 1. Maranhão (as specified above) 5. Piauhy: Riacho da Raiz, Rio Parnahyba 1.

[b] *Todirostrum hypospodium* Berlepsch: Similar in form to *T. s. superciliare*, but pileum much darker, almost blackish; back darker green; apical edges to upper wing-coverts more greenish yellow; under parts nearly uniform dark gray (about the same shade as in *T. s. schulzi*), with hardly any white in the middle of the abdomen; under wing-coverts olivaceous instead of yellow. Wing (the type) 51; tail 35; bill 12.

I am not sure that the type, an unsexed Bogotá skin, is anything more than an individual variant of *T. s. superciliare*.

[c] *Todriostrum senex* (Pelzeln): A very distinct species, perhaps more nearly related to *T. sylvia* than to any other, but bill much shorter; slate gray cap restricted to forehead and anterior crown and spotted with black; back much darker (less yellowish) green; wing-markings much paler, yellowish white; sides of head light

Euscarthmus senex PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 101, 173, 1868—Borba, Rio Madeira (type in Vienna Museum examined).

Todirostrum senex HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **17**, p. 289, 1910—Borba (crit.).

Range: Northern Brazil (Borba, Rio Madeira).

Todirostrum capitale *Sclater*[a]. SCLATER'S TODY-TYRANT.

Todirostrum capitale SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **25**, p. 83, pl. 125, fig. 2, 1857—Rio Napo (type now in British Museum ex Jardine Collection examined; =female); idem, l.c., **26**, p. 70, 1858—Rio Napo; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 208, 1862—Rio Napo; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 75, 1888—Rio Napo, Sarayacu; HELLMAYR, Bull. B. O. C., **21**, p. 28, 1907—eastern Ecuador (crit.).

Todirostrum picatum SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, p. 70, 1858—Rio Napo (type in British Museum examined; =male); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 208, 1862—Rio Napo; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 74, 1888—Rio Napo, Sarayacu.

Range: Eastern Ecuador.

Genus **CERATOTRICCUS** Cabanis[b].

Ceratotriccus CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 87, 1874—type by orig. desig. *Todirostrum furcatum* LAFRESNAYE.

Ceratotriccus furcatus (*Lafresnaye*). FORK-TAILED PYGMY TYRANT.

Todirostrum furcatum LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., **9**, p. 362, 1846—Brazil.

Euscarthmus apicalis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1887, p. 47, pl. 9, fig. 1—Brazil = Rio de Janeiro (type in Paris Museum examined).

Euscarthmus furcatus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 102, 1868—Mattodentro, São Paulo (spec. examined).

Ceratotriccus furcatus CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 87, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 85, 1888—Brazil; IHERING, Rev. Mus., Paul., **4**, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 269, 1907—Ubatuba, São Paulo (spec. examined).

pinkish cinnamon (instead of slate gray); throat white, narrowly streaked with pale brown; foreneck also white, obsoletely flammulated with pale brownish, etc. Wing (adult male) 48; tail 34; bill 12.

In shape of bill, this peculiar species of which the type appears to be unique, comes close to *T. capitale*, but differs widely in coloration.

[a] This species is remarkable for its sexual dimorphism, the upper parts and sides of chest being black in the male (*T. picatum*), while the female (*T. capitale*) has the crown rufous, the back olive green, and the patch on sides of chest dark gray (see Bull. B. O. C., **21**, p. 28, 1907).

Material examined.—Ecuador: Rio Napo 8, Sarayacu 4.

[b] This genus, though nearly related to *Euscarthmornis*, is immediately distinguished by the peculiar tail in which the three lateral rectrices are rather widened subapically, while the inner ones are distinctly shortened so as to produce a slight furca.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, in states of Rio de Janeiro (Cantagallo, Novo Friburgo) and São Paulo (Mattodentro, Ubatuba)[a].

Genus **ONCOSTOMA** Sclater.

Oncostoma Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 208, 1862—type by monotypy *Todirostrum cinereigulare* Sclater.

*Oncostoma cinereigulare cinereigulare (*Sclater*). Bent-billed Tyrant.

Todirostrum cinereigulare Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 24, "1856", p. 295, Jan. 1857 Cordova, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Oncostoma cinereigulare Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 208, pl. 18, fig. 1, 1862—Oaxaca, Mexico; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 77, 1888—southern Mexico to Chiriqui; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 2, p. 14, 1888—Mexico to Chiriqui; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 358, 1907—southern Mexico to Panama (full bibliog., monog.); Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 102, 1907—near Patulul, Guatemala; Bangs, Auk, 24, p. 300, 1907—Boruca and Pozo del Rio Grande, Costa Rica; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 733, 1910—Caribbean and Pacific lowlands of Costa Rica (nest descr.).

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Yucatan, and Chiapas) through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to western Panama (Chiriqui)[b].

9: Mexico (Santa Efigenia, Tehuantepec 1); Guatemala (near Patulul, Solola 1); Nicaragua (San Geronimo, Chinandega 1); Costa Rica (Pozo Azul 1, El General 1, Boruca 1, Buenos Aires 2); Panama (Bogaba, Chiriqui 1).

Oncostoma cinereigulare olivaceum (*Lawrence*)[c]. Lawrence's Bent-billed Tyrant.

Todirostrum olivaceum Lawrence, Ibis, 4, p. 12, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama Railroad.

[a] Material examined.—Brazil: Rio de Janeiro 2, Novo Friburgo 1, Mattodentro 1, Ubatuba 1, unspecified 1.

[b] Ridgway's extension of the range to "Lion Hill and Panama" appears to be due to a pen slip, the northern race having never been recorded from any locality east of Chiriqui.

[c] *Oncostoma cinereigulare olivaceum* (Lawrence): Differs from *O. c. cinereigulare* by lacking the slate gray edges to the crown feathers and by the throat and chest being pale olive yellow, obsoletely streaked with grayish (instead of uniform pale gray;) bill much larger.

Specimens from Colombia appear to be identical with others from Panama.

Material examined.—Panama: Lion Hill 2. Colombia: Bucaramanga 1, Aracataca (Hungarian National Museum, Budapest) 2, Bogotá 2.

Oncostoma olivacea LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 473, 1862—Lion Hill; BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 20, 1900—Loma del Leon, Panama.

Oncostoma olivaceum SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 358—Lion Hill; BERLEPSCH, Ibis, 1886, p. 57—Bucaramanga, Colombia (crit.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 77, 1888—Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 15, 1888—Lion Hill, Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 360, 1907—Panama and Colombia; BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 484, 1907—Bogotá; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 264—Gatun, Panama; BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 216, 1922—Rio Esnápe and Jesusito, Darien; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 384, 1922—Don Diego, Santa Marta district; HALLINAN, Auk, 41, p. 316, 1924—Valley of the Rio Velazquez, Panama.

Range: Eastern Panama (Panama Railroad; Darien) and northern Colombia (Don Diego and Aracataca, Santa Marta district; Bogotá; Bucaramanga, Prov. Santander).

Genus **EUSCARTHMORNIS** Oberholser.

Euscarthmornis OBERHOLSER, Auk, 40, p. 327, 1923—type by orig. desig. *Euscarthmus nidipendulus* WIED.

Euscarthmornis nidipendulus nidipendulus (*Wied*). HANG-NEST TODY-TYRANT.

Euscarthmus nidipendulus WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 950, 1831—Rio Mucuri and interior of Bahia, Prov. Bahia; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 78, 1888—part, spec. a-d, Bahia; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 229, 1889—note on Wied's types; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 267, 1907—range part, Bahia.

Range: Eastern Brazil (State of Bahia)[a].

Euscarthmornis nidipendulus paulistus (*Hellmayr*)[b]. SAN PAULO TODY-TYRANT.

Euscarthmus nidipendulus paulistus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 170, 1914—Ypanema, São Paulo.

Euscarthmus nidipendulus (not of WIED) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 102, 1868—Ypanema (spec. examined); IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 183, 1899—Ypiranga and Santo Amaro; idem, l.c., 4, p. 227, 1900 (nest descr.); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 267, 1907—Ypiranga, Jaboticabal, Iguapé, Itatiba, Barretos, and Ubatuba.

Range: Southeastern Brazil (in State of São Paulo).

[a] Nine specimens from Bahia examined.

[b] *Euscarthmornis nidipendulus paulistus* (HELLMAYR): Similar in coloration to the typical race, but larger, particularly the tail much longer. Wing 45-48 (against 42-44); tail 36-39 (against 30-32).

Material examined.—São Paulo: Ypanema 7, Ypiranga 1, Victoria 3, Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema 1.

Euscarthmornis spodiops (*Berlepsch*)[a]. Gray-faced Tody-tyrant.

Euscarthmus spodiops Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 49, p. 87, 1901—Songo, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia (type examined).

Range: Western Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz).

***Euscarthmornis orbitatus** (*Wied*)[b]. Olivaceous Tody-tyrant.

Euscarthmus orbitatus Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 958, 1831—southeastern Brazil; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 102, 1868—Rio de Janeiro, Sapitiba, and Ypanema; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 79, 1888—Ypanema; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 229, 1889—note on Wied's types; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 267, 1907—Alto da Serra, Ypiranga, Jundiahy, Campinas, Jaboticabal, Rio Feio, Baurú, Itapura, and Ubatuba (São Paulo), and Espirito Santo.

Todirostrum palpebrosum Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 362, 1846—"Colombie?"

Euscarthmus limbatus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 51, 1859—Brazil (type examined); Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 88, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil (in states of Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo).

1: Brazil (Fazenda Cayoá, Rio Grande do Rio Paranapanema, São Paulo 1).

***Euscarthmornis striaticollis striaticollis** (*Lafresnaye*). Striped-necked Tody-tyrant.

Todirostrum striaticolle Lafresnaye, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 5, p. 58, 1853—Bahia.

Triccus orbitatus (not of Wied) Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 497, 1856—Bahia.

Euscarthmus striaticollis Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 101, 1868—Rio Araguay, Villa Maria [=San Luis de Caceres], [Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso (spec. examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 83, 1888—Villa Maria and

[a] *Euscarthmornis spodiops* (Berlepsch): Allied to *E. nidipendulus* with which it agrees in absence of wing-bands and coloration of abdomen, but upper parts and sides of head much darker, more tawny green; supraloral streak buff instead of yellowish; ground color of throat and chest dingy grayish brown instead of white; wing rather longer; bill slightly wider. Wing (unsexed adult) 51½; tail 37; bill 10½.

This bird of which the type appears to be the only known specimen is evidently a good species. Its crown-feathers are much less elongated than in either *nidipendulus* or *striaticollis*, but bill and tarsi are colored as in the former.

[b] *Euscarthmornis orbitatus* (Wied) may be immediately recognized from *E. nidipendulus paulistus* by larger size, flesh-color tarsi, pale brown bill with whitish mandible, and quite different coloration; the wide whitish orbital ring, the dusky anteocular spot, and the yellowish under parts, faintly flammulated with buffy on the chest being its most conspicuous features. Wing 50-55; tail 45-50.

Material examined.—Rio de Janeiro: Sapitiba 1, Rio 2. São Paulo: Ypanema 3, Alto da Serra 1, Jundiahy 1, Victoria 6, São Sebastião 4, Fazenda Cayoá, Rio Paranapanema 8. "Brazil" (type of *E. limbatus*) 1.

Bahia; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 333, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 269, 1907—Bahia; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 42, 1908—Rio Araguaya, Goyaz; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 158, 1925—Bahia and Piauhy.

Euscarthmus striaticollis striaticollis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 290, 1910—part, Bahia, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso.

Euscarthmus stricticollis REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 72, 1910—Lagoa da Estrema, Rio Grande, and Porto da Pedra, Rio Preto, (Bahia), Parnaguá, below Nova York and above Pintados, Rio Parnahyba (Piauhy).

Range: Eastern and central Brazil, in states of Maranhão, Piauhy, Bahia, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso[a].

18: Brazil, Bahia (São Amaro 1, São Marcello, Rio Preto 1); Maranhão (Rosario 4, São Bento 7, Barra do Corda 2, Codó, Cocos 1, Alto Parnahyba 1); Goyaz (Philadelphia 1).

Euscarthmornis striaticollis griseiceps (*Todd*)[b]. TODD'S STRIPED-NECKED TODY-TYRANT.

Euscarthmus striaticollis griseiceps TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, p. 93, 1925—Santarem, Rio Tapajóz (type examined).

Euscarthmus striaticollis (not of LAFRESNAYE) RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 7, p. 270, 1890—Santarem; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 403, 1914—Cussary and Rio Tapajóz (Santarem, Baião).

Euscarthmus striaticollis striaticollis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 289, 290, 1910—part, São Isabel, Rio Preto, and Santarem.

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the Tapajóz to the Rio Madeira (São Isabel, Rio Preto).

Euscarthmornis striaticollis iohannis (*Snethlage*)[c]. JOHANNES'S TODY-TYRANT.

[a] Specimens from Goyaz and Matto Grosso have the crown light brownish olive like those from eastern Brazil, but sometimes approach *griseiceps* by their duller, less yellowish green back.

Material examined.—Bahia: São Amaro 1, São Marcello, Rio Preto 1, trade skins 9. Maranhão (as specified above) 15. Goyaz: Rio Araguaya 2, Philadelphia 1. Matto Grosso: Villa Bella 1, San Luis de Caceres 1.

[b] *Euscarthmornis striaticollis griseiceps* (TODD): Similar to the typical race, but pileum decidedly grayish (somewhat grayer than "hair brown") instead of light brownish olive; back duller, less yellowish green; yellow of under parts on average paler, with less greenish suffusion on chest. Wing (male) 49-52, (female) 46-49; tail 40-43, (female) 35-38.

The specimens from the Rio Madeira (São Isabel), on recent reexamination, were found to agree in every particular with skins from Santarem.

Material examined.—Santarem 7, "lower Amazon" 1, São Isabel, Rio Preto, Rio Madeira 2.

[c] *Euscarthmornis striaticollis iohannis* (SNETHLAGE): Readily distinguished from *E. s. griseiceps* by the pileum being green, but slightly darker than the back; dis-

Euscarthmus iohannis Snethlage, Orn. Monatsber., **15**, p. 193, 1907—Monte Verde, Rio Purús (type examined); idem, Bol. Mus. Goedli, **8**, p. 402, 1914—Monte Verde.

Euscarthmus zosterops (not of Pelzeln) Snethlage, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 12, 1908—Monte Verde, Rio Purús.

Euscarthmus striaticollis iohannis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **17**, p. 290, 1910—Rio Purús (crit.).

Range: Western Brazil, in State of Amazonas from the Rio Purús north to the Rio Solimoës (São Paulo de Olivença).

***Euscarthmornis striaticollis amazonicus** (*Hellmayr*)[a]. Castelnau's Tody-tyrant.

Euscarthmus striaticollis amazonicus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **21**, p. 168, 1914—Pebas, Peru (type in Paris Museum).

Euscarthmus zosterops (not of Pelzeln) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 138—Moyobamba.

Range: Northern Peru, in Dept. Loreto (Pebas, Moyobamba).

3: Peru (Moyobamba 3).

Euscarthmornis striaticollis zosterops (*Pelzeln*)[b]. White-eyed Tody-tyrant.

Euscarthmus zosterops Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 102, 173, 1868—part, Marabitanas (type) and San Carlos, upper Rio Negro (spec. in Vienna Museum

tinctly more yellowish margins to the greater wing-coverts; much smaller and obsolete, dingy yellowish or buffish (instead of white) loral spot; dull olivaceous (instead of hair brown) sides of the head; paler yellow under parts, with the dusky streaking much less conspicuous; throat strongly tinged with yellowish instead of pure white; chest more olivaceous. Wing (male) 51-55, (female) 48-49; tail 39-43, (female) 37; bill 12.

Material examined.—Rio Purús: Monte Verde (the type) 1, Hyutanahan 3; São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimoës 2.

[a] *Euscarthmornis striaticollis amazonicus* (Hellmayr): Nearest to *E. s. striaticollis*, but much more deeply colored above, the crown being dark brownish olive (instead of light brownish olive) and the back much darker and less yellowish green. Wing (male) 52-54, (female) 51; tail 40-44; bill 12.

Comparison of fresh material shows this form, originally based on three old skins in the Paris Museum, to be very different from *E. s. iohannis*. In fact, it exhibits a decided reversion to the characters of the East Brazilian *striaticollis* which it resembles in wing markings and coloration of under parts. The lack of the dusky cap in the typical examples is probably due to fading.

Material examined.—Peru: Pebas 3, Moyobamba 3.

[b] *Euscarthmornis striaticollis zosterops* (Pelzeln): This is the palest among the races of this group, differing from *E. s. iohannis* by much duller green upper parts with an ashy tinge on the forehead; two conspicuous pale yellow wing-bands, formed by the tips to the median and greater wing-coverts; very pale (primrose yellow) under parts, passing into whitish on chin, faintly streaked with pale grayish on throat and chest. Wing (three males) 50-52; tail 48; bill 12.

Material examined.—Brazil: Marabitanas (the type) 1. Venezuela: San Carlos 1. Ecuador: Rio Santiago 1.

examined); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 5, 1899—Rio Santiago, Ecuador (spec. examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 168, 1914 (crit.).

Euscarthmus striaticollis zosterops HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 290, 1910—Rio Negro and eastern Ecuador (crit.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 440, 1917—Florencia, Colombia.

Range: Northwestern Brazil (Marabitanas, Rio Negro) and adjoining portion of southern Venezuela (below San Carlos, Rio Guainia); eastern Ecuador (Rio Santiago); southeastern Colombia (Florencia, Rio Caquetá).

Euscarthmornis griseipectus (*Snethlage*)[a]. WHITE-BELLIED TODY-TYRANT.

Euscarthmus griseipectus SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 15, p. 194, 1907—Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins (type examined); idem, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 525, 1908—Alcobaça; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 402, 1914—Alcobaça and Cametá.

Euscarthmus leucogaster HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 169, 1914—Yahuarmayo, Sierra of Carabaya, Dept. Puno, Peru; idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 49, 1920—Yahuarmayo; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 91, 1921—Rio Comberciato, Urubamba region, Peru.

Range: Southeastern Peru, in depts. of Cuzco (Rio Comberciato, Urubamba region) and Puno (Yahuarmayo, Sierra of Carabaya); and northern Brazil, in State of Pará (Rio Tocantins).

Euscarthmornis nattereri (*Hellmayr*)[b]. NATTERER'S TODY-TYRANT.

[a] *Euscarthmornis griseipectus* (SNETHLAGE): Nearly related to *E. s. zosterops*, but differs principally by lacking the whitish orbital ring; by more heavily streaked throat; pale ashy gray foreneck and chest, flammulated with whitish; pure white (instead of primrose yellow) belly, faintly tinged with light greenish on the inner flanks only, etc. Wing (male) 52-55, (female) 47; tail 48-50, (female) 41; bill 12.

On direct comparison, the types of *E. griseipectus* and *E. leucogaster* prove to be identical in spite of their widely separated ranges. The Brazilian bird is slightly larger (wing 55, against 52; tail 50, against 48) and a trifle brighter green above, but the variation is insignificant.

Material examined.—Brazil: Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins (male) 1. Peru: Yahuarmayo (male and female) 2.

[b] *Euscarthmornis nattereri* (HELLMAYR): In form nearly agreeing with *E. p. plumbeiceps*, but crown brownish instead of plumbeous; rufous on sides of head much paler (cinnamon buff) and restricted to loral and orbital region; lesser wing-coverts yellow ocher instead of greenish like the back; throat whitish, not rufous, etc. Wing 46-51; tail 35-41.

In coloration, this species is almost an exact duplicate of *Todirostrum latirostre* (PELZELN) and merely differs by somewhat paler, more brownish pileum, brighter rufescent loral region and orbital ring, more yellowish back, and by the chest lacking the grayish tinge and being washed with yellowish like the flanks. The bill, however, is very differently shaped, being much narrower with more elevated as well as more convex culmen, and places the species in the genus *Euscarthmornis*.

Material examined.—Rio Paraná, São Paulo (the type) 1. Matto Grosso: Cuyabá 1, Engenho do Gama 1.

Euscarthmus nattereri Hellmayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, p. 204, 1903—Rio Paraná, northern São Paulo; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 268, 1907—São Paulo and Matto Grosso.

Euscarthmus fumifrons (not *Todirostrum fumifrons* Hartlaub) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 101, 1868—Rio Paraná (São Paulo), Cuyabá and Engenho do Gama (Matto Grosso); Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 184, 1899 (ex Pelzeln).

Range: Interior of Brazil, in states of São Paulo (Rio Paraná) and Matto Grosso (Cuyabá, Engenho do Gama).

***Euscarthmornis plumbeiceps plumbeiceps** (*Lafresnaye*). Lead-crowned Tody-tyrant.

Muscicapa gularis (not of Stephens 1817[a]) Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. col., livr. 28, pl. 167, fig. 1, 1822—"Brésil," coll. Natterer; =Prov. São Paulo.

Todirostrum plumbeiceps Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 361, 1846—based on Azara, No. 169, Paraguay, and *Muscicapa gularis* Temminck.

Todirostrum rufilatum Hartlaub, Journ. Orn., 3, p. 98, 1855—Brazil.

Euscarthmus gularis Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 102, 1868—Taipa and Ypanema, São Paulo (spec. examined); idem, Nunq. otios., 2, p. 292, 1874—Novo Friburgo, Rio; White, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 605—part, Santo Tomé, Corrientes; Berlepsch and Ihering, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, p. 129, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 136, 1888—part, Corrientes and Misiones; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 81, 1888—part, spec. a-h, Pelotas, Brazil; Ihering, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 125, 1899—Mundo Novo; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 184, 1899—Ypiranga, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 155, 1900—Novo Friburgo; idem, l.c., p. 228, 1900 (nest and egg descr.); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 268, 1907—Ypiranga, Alto da Serra, Jundiahy, and Itararé, São Paulo; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 578—Sapucay, Paraguay; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 325, 1910—Corrientes; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Alto Paraná; Dabbene, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 339, 1914—Bonpland, Misiones (spec. examined).

Euscarthmus gularis gularis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 26, 1925 (range).

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil (from Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul) and adjacent districts of Paraguay and Argentina (Misiones and Corrientes)[b].

4: Argentina, Misiones (Puerto Segundo 2, Eldorado 1, unspecified 1).

Euscarthmornis plumbeiceps viridiceps (*Salvadori*)[c]. Salvadori's Tody-tyrant.

[a] *Muscicapa gularis* Stephens in Shaw, Gen. Zool., 10 (2), p. 392, 1817.

[b] Specimens from Paraguay, Misiones, and Brazil agree well together. Material examined.—Paraguay: Sapucay 3. Argentina: Misiones 5. Brazil: Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul 3; Desterro, Santa Catharina 1; São Paulo, Taipa 1, Ypanema 2, Victoria 3; Novo Friburgo, Rio 1; Engenheiro Reeve, Espirito Santo 1.

[c] *Euscarthmornis plumbeiceps viridiceps* (Salvadori): Exceedingly close to, but distinguishable from, typical *plumbeiceps* by deeper rufous sides of head, broader

Euscarthmus viridiceps SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **12**, No. 292, p. 12, 1897—San Lorenzo, Jujuy (type examined; = juv.); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 325, 1910—Oran and San Lorenzo.

Todirostrum gulare (not of TEMMINCK) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 46, 1837—part, Yungas; D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 315, 1839—part, descr. "male" from Circuata, Prov. Yungas (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Euscarthmus gularis SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 612—Simacu, Bolivia; WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 605—part, Oran, Salta; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 136, 1888—part, Oran; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 81, 1888—part, spec. i, j, Simacu, Bolivia.

Euscarthmus gularis viridiceps HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 195, 1909—Ledesma, Jujuy (spec. examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 25, 1925—Yungas, Chulumani, Coroico (Bolivia), Jujuy (crit., range).

Range: Subtropical Zone of northwestern Argentina (Prov. Jujuy and Dept. Oran) and Bolivia (Yungas).

Euscarthmornis russatus (*Salvin* and *Godman*)[a]. RUDDY TODY-TYRANT.

Euscarthmus russatus SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, (5) **2**, p. 445, 1884—Roraima, Brit. Guiana; SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 292—Roraima; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 82, pl. 9, fig. 1, 1888—Roraima; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 158, 1921—Roraima.

Range: British Guiana (Roraima Mts.).

Euscarthmornis rufigularis (*Cabanis*)[b]. RUFOUS-THROATED TODY-TYRANT.

Euscarthmus rufigularis CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **21**, p. 67, 1873—Monterico, Dept. Ayacucho, Peru (types in Warsaw Museum examined); TACZANOWSKI,

wing-bands, more grayish chest, and slightly more yellowish flanks, while the dusky auricular spot is smaller or even absent. Wing 42-45; tail 34-39.

The type is an immature bird with dull greenish crown.

Material examined.—Argentina, Prov. Jujuy: San Lorenzo (the type) 1, Ledesma 5. Bolivia: Circuata 2, Chulumani 1, Coroico 1, Songo 1.

[a] *Euscarthmornis russatus* (SALVIN and GODMAN): Nearly allied to, and in wing-markings agreeing with *E. plumbeiceps*, but crown much darker, blackish plumbeous, and rufous on forehead, sides of head, etc. much deeper and carried down to the chest. Wing (three males) 49-51½, (one female) 50; tail 34-37.

This strongly marked form is probably conspecific with *E. plumbeiceps*.

Material examined.—Roraima 4.

[b] *Euscarthmornis rufigularis* (CABANIS): Nearest to *E. plumbeiceps*, but much larger in all proportions; mandible whitish instead of black; crown dingy grayish brown; back much duller green; no trace of yellow ocher wing-bands, the wing-coverts being edged with the color of the back; lores buffy white; orbital ring, throat, and foreneck only cinnamon-buff (about the same shade as in *Atalotriccus pilaris*, hence considerably paler than in *E. plumbeiceps*); cheeks and auriculars dull smoke brown, etc. Wing (male) 56½, (female) 51; tail 54, (female) 45; bill 12½-13.

The (two) types from Monterico are the only specimens I have seen of this well-marked species.

P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 534—Monterico; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 231, 1884—Monterico; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 82, 1888 (ex Cabanis).

Range: Central Peru, in Dept. Ayacucho (Monterico, east of Huanta).

***Euscarthmornis granadensis granadensis** (*Hartlaub*)[a]. Black-throated Tody-tyrant.

Todirostrum granadense Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 289, 1843—"Nouvelle Grenade" = Bogotá; Strickland, Contrib. Ornith., 1852, p. 41, pl. 85, fig. 1—Bogotá; Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, p. 84, 1857—Bogotá.

Todirhamphus pectoralis Kaup, P. Z. S. Lond., 19, "1851," p. 52, Oct. 1852—Mexico (?), errore, = Bogotá.

Todirostrum grenadense Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 148, 1855—Bogotá.

Euscarthmus granadensis Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 512—Retiro, Envigado, and Santa Elena, Antioquia; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 299, 1884—Bucaramanga; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 82, 1888—Bogotá, Antioquia, Santa Elena, Medellin; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 5, 1899—Pun, Ecuador; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, p. 96, 1899—La Concepcion, Santa Marta Mts.; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 150, 1900—El Libano; Chapman, l.c., 36, p. 440, 1917—Salencio, west of Popayan, Cocal, Almaguer, Laguneta, and Santa Elena, Colombia; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 384, 1922—El Libano, Las Taguas, San Lorenzo, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, San Miguel, and Heights of Chirua, Santa Marta district.

Range: Subtropical and lower Temperate Zone of Colombia and northeastern Ecuador (Pun).

4: Colombia (Cocal, west of Popayan 1, Bogotá 2, Paramo de Tama 1).

Euscarthmornis granadensis pyrrhops (*Cabanis*)[b]. Red-faced Tody-tyrant.

Euscarthmus pyrrhops Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 98, 1874—central Peru, locality not specified (the original examples are from Maraynioc and Tambopata); Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 535—Maraynioc, Tambopata; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 18—Tamiapampa (spec. examined); idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 232, 1884—Tambopata, Tamiapampa; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 83, 1888—Tamiapampa, San Lucas, and "Puna Island"; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 360—Maraynioc (Culumachay); Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 91, 1921—Idma, above Santa Ana, Urubamba region.

[a] In style of coloration, this species presents striking analogy to *Hemitriccus diops*.

[b] *Euscarthmornis granadensis pyrrhops* (Cabanis): Precisely similar to *E. g. granadensis* except for the deep cinnamon instead of whitish or buffy anteocular spot. Wing 45-47; tail 41-42.

Material examined.—Peru: Maraynioc (Culumachay) 1, Tamiapampa 2.

Euscarthmus ocularis SALVIN, Ibis (3) **6**, p. 493, 1876—"Puna Island" and San Lucas, Ecuador[a].

Range: Subtropical Zone of Peru (south to the Urubamba Valley, Dept. Cuzco) and adjacent section of Ecuador.

***Euscarthmornis margaritaceiventer margaritaceiventer** (*Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny*). PEARLY-VENTED TODY-TYRANT.

Todirostrum margaritaceiventer LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 46, 1837—Chiquitos, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 316, pl. 33, fig. 3, 1839—Santo Corazón de Chiquitos (Bolivia) and Corrientes.

Fluvicola margaritacea THIENEMANN, Einhundert Taf. col. Abb. Vogeleiern, Part 7, p. 311, pl. 29, fig. 1 (egg), 1851—new name for *Todirostrum margaritaceiventer* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY.

Euscarthmus rufipes TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., **10** (1), p. 273, 1844—Peru (type in Neuchâtel Museum examined); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 233, 1884 (descr. of type).

Euscarthmus pelzelni SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, (4) **5**, p. 268, 1881—Cuyabá, Matto Grosso (type examined; = juv.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 80, 1888—Cuyabá; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 333, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso.

Orchilus rufipes TSCHUDI, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 165, 1846—Peru.

Triccus nidipendulus (not of WIED) BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., **8**, p. 246, 1860—Paraná (spec. in Halle Museum examined).

Triccus margaritiventris (lapsu) BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 456, 1861—Paraná; DOERING, Period. Zool. Arg., **1**, p. 252, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes.

Euscarthmus margaritaceiventer (*ris*) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 101, 1868—Rio das Pedras (São Paulo), Porto do Rio Araguay (Goyaz), Cuyabá, Barra do Jaurú, and Cidade de Matto Grosso (spec. examined); SALVIN, Ibis, 1880, p. 357—Tucumán; WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 605—Oran, Salta; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **35**, p. 12, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 136, 1888—Argentina; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 80, 1888—part, spec. a, c, d, Tucumán, Maranura (Peru); STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba; KERR, Ibis, 1892, p. 130—Fortin Nueve, lower Pilcomayo; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **12**, No. 292, p. 13, 1897—San Francisco and Caiza, Bolivian Chaco; idem, l.c., **15**, No. 378, p. 6, 1900—Urucúm and Corumbá, Matto Grosso; KERR, Ibis, 1901, p. 225—Paraguayan Chaco; OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 139, 1902—Sapucay, Paraguay; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 184, 1902—Tucumán; BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, **11**, p. 255, 1904—Oran, Salta; LILLO, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 48, 1905—Tucumán; BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Orn., **53**, p. 9, 10, 1905 (crit.,

[a] The locality "Puna Island" is evidently erroneous. San Lucas is supposed to be in the Prov. of Loja, though its exact location and altitude are unknown.

range, variation); Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 388, 1905—Avanhandava, São Paulo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 268, 1907—Avanhandava and Baurú, São Paulo (spec. examined); Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 578—Sapucay; Grant, l.c., 1911, p. 115—Puerto Pinasco, Puerto Maria, Villa Franca and Cabo Emma (Paraguay), Pan de Azucar (Matto Grosso); Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Mondaih, Paraguay.

Euscarthmus wuchereri (not of Sclater and Salvin 1873) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 16—Maranura, Urubamba Valley, Peru; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 233, 1884—Maranura.

Euscarthmus margaritaceiventer (subsp.?) Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 360—La Merced, Chanchamayo (spec. examined).

Euscarthmus margaritaceiventer margaritaceiventer Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 42, 1908—Rio Thesouras, Goyaz; Hartert and Venturi, l.c., 16, p. 195, 1909—San Vicente, Ocampo, and Mocovi (Santa Fé), and Tucumán; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 325, 1910—Cordoba, Tucumán, Mocovi, Ocampo, Oran (Salta); Ménégaux, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 9, p. 57, 1917—Caceres, Matto Grosso; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 26, 1925—Chiquitos (note on type).

Euscarthmus margaritaceiventer rufipes Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 91, 1921—Santa Ana, Urubamba, Peru.

Range: Northern Argentina (from Cordoba, Santa Fé, and Entrerios northward); Paraguay; southwestern Brazil (in State of Matto Grosso, east to Goyaz, south to the Paraná-Tieté region in northern São Paulo); eastern Bolivia; southern Peru (Urubamba Valley, Dept. Cuzco; Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin)[a].

20: Argentina (Ocampo, Prov. Santa Fé 1; Concepcion, Prov. Tucumán 11; Ledesma, Prov. Jujuy 1); Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz 2); Brazil, Matto Grosso (Urucúm de Corumba 3, Piraputanga 1); Peru (San Ramon, Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin 1).

*Euscarthmornis margaritaceiventer wuchereri (*Sclater* and *Salvin*)[b].

Wucherer's Tody-tyrant.

[a] Birds from Brazil and Argentina are identical with a topotypical series from Bolivia. *E. pelzelni* was based on an immature specimen with brownish crown. Five specimens from Peru have the back somewhat brighter green and the abdomen tinged with yellowish, and if separable, would have to stand as *E. m. rufipes*.

Material examined.—Peru: Maranura 1, San Ramon 1, La Merced 2, unspecified (type of *E. rufipes*) 1. Bolivia: Chiquitos (the type) 1, Buenavista 2, Samaipata 2, Omeja 1, Caiza 1. Argentina: Tucumán 3, Ledesma, Jujuy 1, Ocampo, Santa Fé 3, Paraná 1, Corrientes 2. Paraguay: Sapucay 1. Brazil, Matto Grosso: Barra do Jaurú 1, Cuyabá (including type of *E. pelzelni*) 5, Urucúm 3, Piraputanga 1; São Paulo, Rio das Pedras 3, São Jeronymo, Avanhandava, Rio Tieté 1; Rio Thesouras, Goyaz 3.

[b] *Euscarthmornis margaritaceiventer wuchereri* (Sclater and Salvin): Very similar to *E. m. margaritaceiventer*, but back much less greenish; throat more distinctly streaked; flanks without any yellowish tinge.

Material examined.—Bahia (including the type) 3; Ceará 3; Piauhy 6; Maranhão 7.

Euscarthmus wuchereri SCLATER and SALVIN, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., p. 158, 1873—Bahia (type examined).

Euscarthmus margaritaceiventer (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 80, 1888—part, spec. b, Bahia.

Euscarthmus margaritaceiventer wuchereri BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Orn., **53**, p. 11, 1905—Bahia (crit.); REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 157, 1925 (range).

Euscarthmus margaritaceiventer wucheri (sic) REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 72, 1910—Pao d'Alho, near Recife (Pernambuco), Pao de Canoa, Rio Preto (Bahia), Parnaguá and below Nova York, Rio Parnahyba (Piauhy).

Euscarthmus impiger cearae CORY, Auk, **37**, p. 109, 1920—Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará.

Range: Northeastern Brazil, in states of Bahia, Pernambuco, Ceará, Piauhy, and Maranhão.

16: Brazil, Ceará (Juá, near Iguatú 3); Piauhy (Ibiapaba 2, Deserto 1, Arára 3); Maranhão (Grajahú 2, Barra do Corda 3, Alto Parnahyba 2).

***Euscarthmornis impiger** (*Sclater* and *Salvin*)[a]. ACTIVE TODY-TYRANT.

Euscarthmus impiger SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 171, pl. 13, fig. 1—Caracas; idem, l.c., 1869, p. 252, 253—Guacara, Lake of Valencia; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **32**, p. 299, 1884—Bucaramanga; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 84, 1888—Caracas, Bogotá; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **12**, p. 136, 1898—Santa Marta; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 150, 1900—Bonda, Cacagualito; idem, l.c., **21**, p. 286, 1905—Bonda (nest and eggs descr.); CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 246, 1909—Margarita Island.

Euscarthmus impiger impiger TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 385, 1922—Bonda, La Tigrera, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, Rio Hacha, and Fonseca.

Range: Tropical littoral of northern Venezuela (from the Paria peninsula and Margarita Island west to Puerto Cabello and Lake of Valencia) and northern Colombia (La Goajira; Santa Marta region; Bucaramanga; "Bogotá")[b].

[a] Probably conspecific with *E. margaritaceiventer* which it resembles in color pattern, reddish legs and bill.

[b] Two adults from the type locality (Macuto, near Caracas) are more deeply colored above than any other example we have seen, but this is not likely to be of importance since specimens from Margarita Isl. and Lake of Valencia fully agree with a series from Santa Marta and "Bogota."

Material examined.—Venezuela: Margarita Isl. 4; Cariaco, Gulf of Paria, Bermudez (Jan. 31, 1896, R. de Dalmas, Tring Museum) 1; Macuto, Caracas 2; Maracay, Aragua 2; Puerto Cabello, Carabobo 2. Colombia: Bonda 2, Mamatoco 3, Rio Hacha, La Goajira 2; Bucaramanga 1; "Bogota" 8.

9: Venezuela (Margarita Isl. 4; Macuto, Caracas 2; Maracay, Aragua 2; Puerto Cabello, Carabobo 1).

Euscarthmornis septentrionalis (*Chapman*)[a]. MAGDALENA TODY-TYRANT.

Euscarthmus septentrionalis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33**, p. 176, 1914—Honda, Magdalena Valley, Colombia (type) and Anzoategui, Lara, Venezuela (spec. examined); idem, l.c., **36**, p. 440, 1917—Honda.

Range: Tropical Zone of Colombia (Honda and Maraquita, Magdalena Valley, State of Tolima) and western Venezuela (Anzoategui, State of Lara).

Euscarthmornis inornatus (*Pelzeln*)[b]. PELZELN'S TODY-TYRANT.

Euscarthmus inornatus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 102, 174, 1868—Rio Içanna, northwestern Brazil (type in Vienna Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 84, 1888—Rio Negro district.

Range: Northwestern Brazil (Rio Içanna, a tributary of the upper Rio Negro).

Genus **MICROCOCHLEARIUS** Chubb[c].

Microcochlearius CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **39**, p. 98, 1919—type by orig. desig. *Euscarthmus josephinae* CHUBB.

Microcochlearius josephinae (*Chubb*)[d]. JOSEPHINE'S TODY-TYRANT.

[a] *Euscarthmornis septentrionalis* (CHAPMAN): Very similar to *E. impiger*, but back grayish olive, passing into light grayish olive on crown; bill slightly slenderer and darker, blackish rather than reddish brown. Wing (three adults) 51-53; tail 41-44; bill 12-13.

I am very doubtful if this is anything more than an individual variant of *E. impiger*. Certain specimens from Santa Marta approach it very closely in coloration, and an adult male from Bonda (Carnegie Museum, No. 8942) resembles it also in blackish brown maxilla. The fact that Bogotá specimens prove to be identical with topotypes of *E. impiger* from Caracas, and the reappearance, at Anzoategui in Venezuela, of the gray-backed form cast considerable doubt on the specific significance of the characters of *E. septentrionalis*.

Material examined.—Colombia, Tolima: Honda 2, Maraquita 1. Venezuela: Anzoategui, Lara 1.

[b] *Euscarthmornis inornatus* (PELZELN): Nearly allied to *E. impiger*, but much smaller; bill differently shaped, more like *E. striaticollis*, with blackish maxilla; upper parts even more grayish than in *E. septentrionalis*, crown with large dusky central spots; wings blacker, the two cross-bands narrower and nearly pure white; chest and abdomen faintly flammulated with pale yellowish. Wing (one adult male, the type) 45; tail 34; bill 10.

[c] Genus *Microcochlearius* CHUBB.

Very closely allied to *Euscarthmornis*, but bill much wider, about two-thirds the length of the exposed culmen, and tail more strongly rounded, the outermost rectrix being five millimeters shorter than the median (longest) tail feather. In other structural characters it agrees with the members of the *E. striaticollis* group.

[d] *Microcochlearius josephinae* (CHUBB): Nearest to, and agreeing, with *Euscarthmornis striaticollis zosterops* (PELZELN) in general coloration, particularly in pale

Euscarthmus josephinae CHUBB, Bull. B. O. C., 33, p. 132, 1914—Supenaam, west bank of Essequibo River, British Guiana (type in British Museum examined).

Microcochlearius josephinae CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 160, pl. 4, fig. 2, 1921—Supenaam.

Range: British Guiana (Supenaam, Essequibo River).

Genus **SNETHLAGEA** Berlepsch[a].

Snethlagea BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 57, p. 104, 1909—type by orig. desig. *Euscarthmus zosterops minor* SNETHLAGE.

Snethlagea minor (*Snethlage*)[b]. LESSER TODY-TYRANT.

Euscarthmus zosterops minor SNETHLAGE, Orn. Monatsber., 15, p. 193, 1907—part, type from Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins examined in Museu Goeldi, Pará; idem, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 525, 1908—part, male only, Arumatheua.

Euscarthmus zosterops (not of PELZELN) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 102, 1868—part, Borba (spec. taken Febr. 12, 1830, now in British Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 79, 1888—Borba; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 355, 1907—part, adult males from Borba in Brit. Museum and No. 1459 in Tring Museum; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 501, 1908—Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz (spec. examined).

Snethlagea minor HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool, 17, p. 291, 1910—part, spec. from Calama, Maroins, Borba (No. 1459), and Arumatheua (No. 5401) (crit.); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 401, 1914—part, Rio Tocantins and Rio Tapajóz.

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the Tocantins to the Rio Madeira (Borba, Calama), south to the Machados (Maroins).

yellow abdomen, grayish forehead, grayish brown auriculars etc.; but without trace of the pale yellow wing bands and edges to inner secondaries; whitish supraloral streak much less distinct; throat much more heavily streaked with darker gray; foreneck and chest mainly dull greenish (instead of pale primrose yellow, obsoletely flammulated with grayish); under tail-coverts decidedly buffy (though by no means cinnamomeous, as shown on the plate); lower mandible entirely pale (yellowish). Wing 53½; tail 46; bill 13, width at base 7½.

While quite distinct specifically, I am a little doubtful about the propriety of separating this bird generically from *Euscarthmornis*.

Material examined.—Supenaam, British Guiana (the type) 1.

[a] Genus *Snethlagea* BERLEPSCH.

Superficially resembling *Euscarthmornis*, but immediately distinguished by the peculiar shape of the nostrils which are very large, nearly circular, and quite exposed. Besides, the bill is shorter, relatively wider at the base and more abruptly attenuated terminally; the tail strongly rounded; the feathers of the pileum more lengthened, so as to form sort of a crest, recalling *Lophotriccus*.

[b] *Snethlagea minor* (SNETHLAGE): In coloration strikingly similar to *Euscarthmornis zosterops*, but without any gray on the forehead, and yellowish edges to larger upper wing-coverts much less conspicuous. Wing 47-52; tail 38-43; bill 10-11.

Material examined.—Rio Tocantins, Arumatheua (the type) 1, Cametá 1; Rio Tapajóz, Villa Braga 1, Itaituba 2, Apaçy 2, Boim 1; Rio Madeira, Borba 2, Calama 2, Maroins, Rio Machados 1.

Snethlagea minima minima *Todd*[a]. Dwarf Tody-tyrant.

Snethlagea minima Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **38**, p. 94, 1925—Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz (type examined).

Euscarthmus zosterops minor (not of Snethlage) Snethlage, Orn. Monatsber., **15**, p. 193, 1907—part, female (spec. examined); idem, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 525, 1908—part, female, Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins.

Euscarthmus zosterops (not of Pelzeln) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 102, 1868—part, Borba (spec. taken on June 23, 1830, examined in Vienna Museum); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **14**, p. 355, 1907—part, No. 17740, Vienna Museum, and No. 1334, Tring Museum, Borba).

Snethlagea minor (not of Snethlage) Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **17**, p. 291, 1910—part, spec. No. 761, Allianca; No. 1334 and 17740, Borba; No. 5400, Arumatheua; Snethlage, Bol. Mus., Goeldi, **8**, p. 401, 1914—part, Rio Tocantins and Rio Tapajóz.

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the Tocantins to the Rio Madeira (Borba, Allianca).

Snethlagea minima pallens *Todd*[b]. Pale Tody-tyrant.

Snethlagea minima pallens Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **38**, p. 94, 1925—Nova Olinda, Rio Purús (type examined).

Range: Western Brazil, from the Purús north to Manacapurú, Rio Solimoës.

[a] *Snethlagea minima minima* Todd: Similar to *S. minor*, but considerably smaller, tail much shorter; median and greater wing-coverts more conspicuously tipped with yellow, forming two prominent bands; under parts much brighter yellow, varying from naphthalene to barium yellow (instead of sulphur yellow, washed with olivaceous, and medially suffused with white); back brighter olive green. Wing 43-45; tail 31-35; bill 10-11.

The female from Arumatheua (wing 43; tail 32), referred by Miss Snethlage in the original description to *E. zosterops minor*, one of Natterer's specimens from Borba, another unsexed example from the same place and an adult from Allianca secured by W. Hoffmanns belong likewise to this species. I had regarded them as the immature stage of *S. minor*, but I now fully agree with Mr. Todd that, in spite of its close resemblance, it is specifically different from *S. minor*, the range of the two species occupying practically the same area.

Material examined.—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins 1; Rio Tapajóz, Itaituba 3, Villa Braga 2; Rio Madeira, Borba 2, Allianca 1.

[b] *Snethlagea minima pallens* Todd: Agreeing in proportions and wing markings with *S. m. minima*, but under parts much paler, more whitish, and wing-bands even broader and more prominent. Wing 43-45; tail 30-33; bill 10-11.

The type and a second specimen from the Purús (Hyutanahan), in coloration of lower surface, agree with *S. minor* while the back is of the same bright olive green as in *S. m. minima*. Two birds from Manacapurú are whiter beneath, only the flanks and under tail-coverts being washed with pale yellow, and differ, furthermore, by duller greenish back and by having the crown decidedly dusky (instead of green like the back).

Material examined.—Rio Purús, Nova Olinda (the type) 1, Hyutanahan 1; Manacapurú, Rio Solimoës 2.

Genus **POECILOTRICCUS** Berlepsch[a].

Poecilotriccus BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **32**, p. 298, 1884—type by monotypy *Todirostrum lenzi* BERLEPSCH = *Todirhamphus ruficeps* KAUP.

***Poecilotriccus ruficeps melanomystax** subsp. nov.[b] BLACK-WHISKERED TODY-TYRANT.

Todirostrum ruficeps (not *Todirhamphus ruficeps* KAUP) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **23**, p. 148, 1855—Bogotá; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 207, 1862—Bogotá (spec. examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 512—Frontino, Antioquia; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 75, 1888—part, spec. a-c, h, i, Bogotá, Frontino, and Medellin.

Poecilotriccus ruficeps ruficeps CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 439, 1917—Salento, Santa Elena, Rio Toché, El Eden, Central Andes of Colombia; idem, Amer. Mus. Novit., **118**, p. 5, 1924—same localities, above Ibaguë and Bogotá.

Range: Subtropical Zone of the Central Andes of Colombia.

1: Colombia (Quindio Andes, above Salento, Cauca 1).

***Poecilotriccus ruficeps ruficeps** (*Kaup*)[c]. RUFOUS-CROWNED TODY-TYRANT.

[a] The genus *Poecilotriccus* BERLEPSCH is easily separable from *Todirostrum* on account of its bushy crest, much smaller, narrower, more tapering bill, and much shorter outer primaries, as pointed out by R. Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 362, 1907).

[b] *Poecilotriccus ruficeps melanomystax* subsp. nov.

Type from above Salento, alt. 9000 ft., West Quindio Andes, Colombia, in Field Museum of Natural History, No. 50779. Adult female. November 4, 1911. A. A. Allen and L. E. Miller.

Adult (sexes alike).—Nearly allied to *P. r. ruficeps*, from the Eastern Andes of Colombia and Ecuador, but with a distinct black spot in front of the eye, surmounted by a conspicuous buffy white supraloral streak; rufous pileum bordered laterally by a continuous black superciliary stripe, widening posteriorly and confluent with gray nuchal collar; forehead with a black spot in the middle; auriculars much paler, light buff instead of tawny; malar region extensively black, forming a large patch; throat and foreneck creamy white, without any tawny; abdomen decidedly paler, lemon yellow rather than lemon chrome. Wing 45-47; tail 36-38; bill 11-12.

Material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá" 3, above Salento 1, El Eden 1, Santa Elena 1, Frontino 1, Medellin 1, Jerico 1.

[c] The type of *T. ruficeps* KAUP in the Liverpool Museum, labelled "No. 1888. De Lattre, per Leadbeater, Dec. 1846," proves to be identical with the type of *T. lenzi* and other examples from the East Colombian Andes. *T. multicolor*, based on a single Bogotá skin in the Strickland Collection, now in the University Museum at Cambridge (Eng.) is likewise referable to this form, as I am informed by Dr. Hans Gadow who very kindly compared it with specimens from the Central and East Colombian Andes forwarded to him for that purpose. Accordingly, it becomes necessary to transfer the name *ruficeps* to the eastern form, which is characterized by lacking the black superciliaries and malar patch, and by having the sides of the head as well as the median portion of the throat bright tawny, while the posterior under parts are of a richer, deeper yellow. Certain specimens have a few blackish

Todirhamphus ruficeps Kaup, P. Z. S. Lond., 19, "1851" p. 52, Oct. 1852—"Mexico?" (the type examined in Liverpool Museum looks like a Bogotá skin).

Todirostrum multicolor Strickland, Contrib. Ornith., 1852, p. 42, pl. 85, fig. 2—Bogotá.

Todirostrum lenzi Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 249, 1884—Bucaramanga (type in Berlepsch Collection examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 76, 1888 (ex Berlepsch).

Todirostrum ruficeps Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 67, 1855—Bogotá (crit.); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 75, 1888—part, spec. d-g, Bogotá.

Poecilotriccus lenzi Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 298, pl. 1, fig. 1, 2, 1884—Bucaramanga.

Poecilotriccus ruficeps Taczanowski and Berlepsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 89—Baños, Ecuador.

Poecilotriccus ruficeps rufigene Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 439, 1917—part, La Palma, upper Magdalena Valley.

Todirostrum rufigene (not of Sclater and Salvin) Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 702—Baeza.

Poecilotriccus ruficeps lenzi Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., 118, p. 5, 1924—Bogotá, La Palma (Colombia), Baeza and below Oyacachi, Ecuador.

Range: Eastern Andes of Ecuador (Baeza, below Oyacachi, Baños) and Colombia (La Palma, upper Magdalena Valley; Bogotá; Bucaramanga, Santander) to the Venezuelan border line (Paramo de Tama).

3: Colombia (Bogotá 1; Paramo de Tama 1); Venezuela (Paramo de Tama 1).

Poecilotriccus ruficeps rufigenis (*Sclater* and *Salvin*)[a]. Rufous-cheeked Tody-tyrant.

Todirostrum rufigene Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1877, p. 522—Monji, Ecuador; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 76, 1888—Pallatanga, Cayandeled, Monji, Intac.

Todirostrum ruficeps (not of Kaup) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, p. 144, 1859—Pallatanga.

Poecilotriccus rufigenis Berlepsch and Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1884, p. 295—Cayandeled.

spots in the malar region and a suggestion of a dusky postocular stripe, but these markings are far less pronounced than in *P. r. melanomystax*. Specimens from eastern Ecuador do not appreciably differ from those of Colombia.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bucaramanga (type of *T. lenzi*) 1, Bogotá 5, unspecified (type of *T. ruficeps*) 1, Paramo de Tama 2. Ecuador: Baños 1, below Oyacachi 1, Baeza 3.

[a] *Poecilotriccus ruficeps rufigenis* (Sclater and Salvin): Very nearly related to *P. r. ruficeps*, but pileum darker rufous, Sanford's brown rather than cinnamon rufous, and tawny area on throat more extensive; size smaller (wing 42-43, against 45-47).

Material examined.—Ecuador: Cayandeled 2, Pallatanga 1.

Poecilotriccus ruficeps rufigene CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 439, 1917—part, Cerro Munchique, west of Popayan, Colombia; idem, Amer. Mus. Novit., 118, p. 5, 1924—Pallatanga and Cerro Munchique.

Range: Western Ecuador (Pallatanga, Cayandeled) and Western Andes of Colombia (Cerro Munchique, west of Popayan).

Poecilotriccus ruficeps peruvianus *Chapman*[a]. PERUVIAN TODY-TYRANT.

Poecilotriccus ruficeps peruvianus CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 118, p. 5, 1924—Chaupe, northeast of Huancabamba, Dept. Piura, Peru.

Range: Northwestern Peru, in Dept. Piura (Chaupe, northeast of Huancabamba).

Genus **TAENIOTRICCUS** Berlepsch and Hartert[b].

Taeniotriccus BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 38, 1902—type by orig. desig. *Taeniotriccus andrei* BERLEPSCH and HARTERT.

Taeniotriccus andrei *Berlepsch* and *Hartert*[c]. ANDRÉ'S CRESTED TYRANT.

Taeniotriccus andrei BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 38, 1902—La Pricion, Caura River, Venezuela (type examined); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 223, 1916—La Pricion.

[a] *Poecilotriccus ruficeps peruvianus* CHAPMAN: "Similar to *P. r. melanomystax*, of the Central Andes of Colombia, but supraloral streak but little paler than crown instead of white; forehead with less black; auricular region deeper, more nearly like the crown; lateral black border to posterior half of the crown much narrower." (Chapman, l.c.).

We are not acquainted with this obviously well-characterized race.

[b] Genus *Taeniotriccus* BERLEPSCH and HARTERT.

Nearest to *Poecilotriccus* BERLEPSCH, but maxilla much more swollen, tumid and strongly curved on apical portion; rictal bristles much more numerous, less rigid and longer, reaching to about the middle of the bill; tarsi much shorter; acrotarsium divided into several distinct scutes; pileum with a long crest of broadly rounded feathers.

[c] *Taeniotriccus andrei* BERLEPSCH and HARTERT: Pileum Kaiser brown, with the median crest dull black; back dark medal bronze, intermixed with a number of newly growing black feathers in scapular region and on sides of rump; upper wing-coverts and remiges brownish black, along the outer web edged with the color of the back; base of outer webs of remiges creamy yellow, forming a well-defined oblique bar across the wing; innermost secondaries (tertials) also creamy yellow on the outer webs; rectrices blackish brown, narrowly edged with dull olive brown; sides of the head tawny (paler than the crown), orbital ring and tips of loral feathers black; throat still paler (between ochraceous buff and ochraceous tawny); breast lighter medal bronze than the back, with a number of coal black feathers interspersed; abdomen very pale yellowish, washed with olivaceous on sides; under wing-coverts and inner margin of remiges pale yellow. Bill black. Wing (one immature male) 56; tail 43; tars. 15; bill 11½.

The type is an immature bird in change of plumage. The adult male is likely to have the back and breast black, as is indicated by a number of newly growing feathers.

Range: Venezuela (La Pricion, in the valley of the Caura River).

Taeniotriccus klagesi *Todd*[a]. Klages's Crested Tyrant.

Taeniotriccus klagesi Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, p. 94, 1925—Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil (type examined).

Range: Northern Brazil (Itaituba, left bank of the Rio Tapajóz)

Genus **IDIOPTILON** Berlepsch[b].

Idioptilon Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 356, 1907—type by monotypy *Idioptilon rothschildi* Berlepsch.

Idioptilon rothschildi *Berlepsch*[c]. Rothschild's Pygmy Tyrant.

Idioptilon rothschildi Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 356, 1907—Ipousin, Rio Approuague, French Guiana (type in Tring Museum examined); idem, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 132, 1908—Ipousin.

Range: French Guiana.

Genus **LOPHOTRICCUS** Berlepsch.

Orchilus (not of Morris 1837) Cabanis in Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 24, 164, 1845—type by subs. desig. (Gray, 1855) *Euscarthmus pileatus* Tschudi.

Lophotriccus Berlepsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 533—type by subs. desig. (Sharpe, Zool. Record for 1883, Aves, p. 34, 1884) *Todirostrum squamaecrista* Lafresnaye[d].

[a] *Taeniotriccus klagesi* Todd: Similar to *T. andrei* on the upper parts (save for the absence of black feathers), but breast olive gray, passing into whitish on the abdomen. Wing (adult female) 57; tail 43; bill 11½.

I have hardly any doubt that this will prove to be the female of the preceding species. In *Todirostrum capitale* Sclater the sexes differ about the same way in the coloration of the back and breast, as do the two only known specimens of the present genus.

[b] Genus *Idioptilon* Berlepsch.

Nearly allied to *Lophotriccus*, but without a distinct crest; bill slenderer and more elongated; tail nearly even instead of strongly rounded; wing quite differently shaped, with the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth quill (counting from without) equal to the longest (third, fourth and fifth) primaries, and the ninth, tenth and eleventh quill much abbreviated.

[c] *Idioptilon rothschildi* Berlepsch, in coloration, bears a remarkable likeness to *Lophotriccus vitiosus* which it notably resembles in the double-banded wing; it may, however, readily be distinguished by the much shorter feathers of the pileum being green, centered with dusky (instead of black, edged with slate gray). Besides, the chest is rather more strongly tinged with olivaceous, the belly brighter as well as more uniform yellow, and the back of a fresher green, while the tail is much longer. Wing (one adult, the type) 51; tail 45; bill 11½.

In addition to the type I have seen several other specimens of this curious bird in the collection of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.

[d] See Bangs and Penard, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 78, 1921.

Cometornis BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 373, 1921—type by orig. desig. *Todirostrum squamaecrista* LAFRESNAYE.

***Lophotriccus pileatus luteiventris** *Taczanowski.* ZELEDON'S HELMETED TYRANT.

[*Lophotriccus squamicristatus*] subsp. *luteiventris* TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 231, in text, 1884—Chiriqui (type in Coll. Berlepsch examined).

Lophotriccus squamicristatus minor CHERRIE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 14, p. 337, Sept. 1891—Grecia, Costa Rica; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 371, 1907—Costa Rica and Panama; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 730, 1910—Costa Rica; FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 267, 1910—Guayabo.

Lophotriccus zeledoni CHERRIE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 14, p. 337, Sept. 1891—Dota, Costa Rica (=adult female).

Lophotriccus squamicristatus (not of LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 87, 1888—part, spec. a-i, Costa Rica, Chitra and Calovevora (Veragua), Chiriqui; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 16, 1888—part, Costa Rica, Chiriqui, Veragua.

Lophotriccus minor BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 35, 1902—Boquete, Chiriqui.

Lophotriccus squamaecrista luteiventris HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 14, p. 283, 1920 (crit.).

Cometornis squamaecrista minor BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 374, 1921—Costa Rica.

Range: Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriqui and Veragua)[a].

5: Costa Rica (San Marcos 1, Guayabo 1, Juan Viñas 2, unspecified 1).

***Lophotriccus pileatus squamaecrista** (*Lafresnaye*). LAFRESNAYE'S HELMETED TYRANT.

F [lege *T*] [*odirostrum*] *squamaecrista* LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 363, 1846—Bogotá.

Todirostrum squamicristatum SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 148, 1855—Bogotá; idem, l.c., 25, p. 84, 1857—Bogotá; idem, l.c., 27, p. 144, 1859—Pallatanga; idem, l.c., 28, p. 283, 1860—Babahoyo; idem, l.c., p. 295, 1860—Esmeraldas.

(?) *Euscarthmus squamicristatus* SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 628—Cumbre de Valencia, Venezuela; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 703—San Nicolas, Santo Domingo, and Guanacillo, Ecuador.

Orchilus pileatus (not of TSCHUDI) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1877, p. 332—Palmal, Prov. Guayas, Ecuador.

[a] Nine specimens from Costa Rica compared with two, including the type, from Chiriqui.

Lophotriccus squamicristatus Berlepsch and Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 553—Chimbo (descr. juv.); idem, l.c., 1884, p. 296—Pedregal and Surupata; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 87, 1888—part, (?) Cumbre de Valencia, Bogotá, Intac, Balzar, Nanegal, Babahoyo, Pallatanga; Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 486, 1898—Chimbo; idem, l.c., 9, p. 607, 1902—Pambilár; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 6, 1899—Vinces, Balzar, and Rio Peripa.

Lophotriccus squamaecristatus Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B52, 1911—Mindo and Gualea.

Lophotriccus squamaecristatus squamaecristatus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 442, 1917—La Frijolera, Salencio, Las Lomitas, San Antonio, Miraflores, La Candela, near San Agustin, Fusugasugá, and Buena Vista, Colombia.

Lophotriccus squamaecristatus minor (not of Cherrie) Chapman, l.c., p. 443, 1917—Ricaurte and Barbacoas, southwestern Colombia.

Lophotriccus squamaecrista Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 72, 1922—Ecuador, below 4500 feet.

Cometornis squamaecrista squamaecrista Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 373, 1921—Bogotá.

Range: Tropical and Subtropical Zone of Colombia (except Santa Marta region) and western Ecuador[a]; (?) Venezuela (Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo).

7: Colombia (Las Lomitas, Cauca 1, near San Agustin, Huila 1, Bogotá 2); Ecuador (Chimbo 3).

*Lophotriccus pileatus pileatus (*Tschudi*)[b]. Helmeted Tyrant.

Euscarthmus pileatus Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), Heft 3, p. 273, May 1844—Peru, we suggest Valley of Vitoc, Dept. Junin[c].

Orchilus pileatus Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 164, pl. 9, fig. 1, 1846—wooded region of Peru; Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 535—Ropaybamba; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 18—Huambo.

Todirostrum squamicristatum (not of Lafresnaye) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, p. 70, 1858—Rio Napo.

[a] Birds from western Ecuador appear to be inseparable from those of Colombia. Some individuals from the Western Andes of Colombia closely approach *L. p. luteiventris* in small size as well as in coloration of under parts.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 10, Las Lomitas 3, San Antonio 1, near San Agustin 1. Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: San Javier 3, Paramba 4; Chimbo, Prov. Guayas 4.

[b] *Lophotriccus p. pileatus* seems to be separable from *L. p. squamaecrista* by less conspicuous, more greenish edges to the upper wing-coverts, broader as well as darker streaking on throat and chest, and decidedly paler yellowish flanks.

Material examined.—Peru: Garita del Sol, Vitoc 1, Chinchao 4, Huachipa 1, Huambo 1. Ecuador: Rio Napo 1, Machay 2.

[c] Tschudi's type should be reexamined. It was obviously a bird in juvenile plumage like one from Chinchao in the collection of Field Museum.

Lophotriccus squamicristatus TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 230, 1884—Ropaybamba and Huambo; idem and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 89—Machay and Mapoto, Ecuador; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, l.c., 1896, p. 361—Garita del Sol, Vitoc, Peru.

Cometornis squamaecrista pileatus BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 373, 1921—Peru.

Range: Tropical and Subtropical Zone of Peru (from Dept. Junin northward) and eastern Ecuador.

5: Peru, Dept. Huánuco (Chinchao 4, Huachipa 1).

Lophotriccus pileatus hypochlorus *Berlepsch* and *Stolzmann*[a]. URUBAMBA HELMETED TYRANT.

Lophotriccus squamaecristatus hypochlorus BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, 13, p. 85, Sept. 1906—Idma, above Santa Ana, Prov. Convencion, Dept. Cuzco (two cotypes examined); idem, l.c., p. 112, 1906—Huaynapata, Marcapata; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 91, 1921—Idma and Rio San Miguel, Urubamba region.

Lophotriccus squamaecristatus pileatus (not of TSCHUDI) RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 371, 1907—Inca Mine [=Santo Domingo], Peru (crit.).

Cometornis squamaecrista hypochlorus BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 374, 1921—Santa Ana, Peru.

Range: Tropical and Subtropical Zone of southeastern Peru, in depts. Cuzco (Urubamba and Marcapata valleys) and Puno (San Gaban, Carabaya).

Lophotriccus congener *Todd*[b]. ALLIED HELMETED TYRANT.

Lophotriccus congener TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, p. 92, 1925—São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimoës, Brazil (type in Carnegie Museum examined).

Range: Northwestern Brazil, State of Amazonas (São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimoës).

[a] *Lophotriccus pileatus hypochlorus* BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN: Differs from *L. p. pileatus* by much yellower under parts, the lateral edges to the feathers of the throat being olive yellow instead of whitish, the chest tinged with greenish, and the abdomen bright yellow, more greenish on flanks.

Material examined.—Idma, above Santa Ana 2, Santo Domingo 2, San Gaban 2.

[b] *Lophotriccus congener* TODD: Closely allied to, and perhaps conspecific, with *L. pileatus*, but edges to crest feathers decidedly yellow, between mustard and naples yellow (instead of tawny or ochraceous tawny), passing into yellowish citrine on anterior crown and forehead; cheeks and auriculars light olive greenish (grayish, shading into light tawny olive on auriculars in *L. pileatus*); orbital ring much paler, chamois rather than cinnamon; throat slightly tinged with yellowish and streaking beneath somewhat narrower; crest of male on average longer. Wing (three males) 51-52, (one female) 46; tail 38-42, (female) 33; bill 9-10.

Material examined.—São Paulo de Olivença 4.

***Lophotriccus vitiosus vitiosus** (*Bangs* and *Penard*)[a]. Double-banded Helmeted Tyrant.

Cometornis vitiosus Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 373, 1921—Peru (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology examined).

Todirostrum spiciferum (not of Lafresnaye) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 67, pl. 84, fig. 2, 1855—Chamicuros, Peru.

Euscarthmus spicifer Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 187—lower Ucayali; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 751—Xeberos and Chyavetas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 278—lower Ucayali, Xeberos, Chyavetas, Chamicuros.

Colopterus galeatus (not *Motacilla galeata* Boddaert) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 102, 1868—part, Marabitanas, Rio Negro (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 18—Yurimaguas (spec. examined).

Lophotriccus spicifer Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 229, 1884—Yurimaguas (Peru) and Cayenne (crit.); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 87, 1888—Chyavetas, Ucayali, Iquitos, Chamicuros, Peru and Sarayacu, Ecuador; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 301, 1889—Yurimaguas; idem, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 132, 1908—Ipousin and Saint Laurent, French Guiana (spec. examined); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 403, 1914—Rio Jary (São Antonio da Cachoeira), Obidos, Rio Jamundá (Faro); Chapman, Bull. Amer Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 442, 1917—La Morelia, Rio Caquetá, Colombia.

Range: French and Dutch Guiana; northern Brazil (Rio Jary, Obidos, Rio Jamundá, north bank of lower Amazon; Marabitanas, Rio Negro); southeastern Colombia (La Murelia, Rio Caquetá); eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu) and eastern Peru (south to Puerto Bermudez, Dept. Junin)[b].

1: Peru (Puerto Bermudez, Rio Pichis, Dept. Junin 1).

Lophotriccus vitiosus eulophotes *Todd*[c]. Todd's Helmeted Tyrant.

[a] *Lophotriccus vitiosus vitiosus* (Bangs and Penard), in coloration, bears a striking resemblance to *Colopteryx galeatus*, but may be distinguished by the conspicuous yellow apical margins to the median and greater wing-coverts forming two clearly defined cross bands, and by the distinct yellow edges to the innermost secondaries (tertials). Besides, the outer primaries, in the male sex, are by no means modified, while the edges to the feathers of the crown are of a purer slate gray.

[b] Birds from the Guianas and north of the Amazon may be separable subspecifically on account of their smaller size and more yellowish under parts. It also appears that the males never acquire such a long full crest as those from Peru and Ecuador, some of which are not distinguishable, on this score, from *eulophotes*. Certain specimens from Peru also approach it in size and coloration of under parts. The type, though slightly faded, is certainly the same as our specimen from Puerto Bermudez, both having the under parts but faintly tinged with yellowish. Another male from Peru (Yurimaguas) and one from Marabitanas, however, agree in dimensions, short crest, and yellowish lower surface with Guianan examples.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Ipousin, Rio Approuague 2, Saint Laurent 1, Tamanoir, Mana River 3, Pied Saut, Oyapock 1. Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo 1. Brazil: Marabitanas 1. Ecuador: Sarayacu 3. Peru: Yurimaguas 2, Rio Tigre 2, Chyavetas 1, lower Ucayali 1, Puerto Bermudez 1, unspecified 1.

[c] *Lophotriccus vitiosus eulophotes* Todd: Differs from *L. v. vitiosus* in unbanded wings (the coverts as well as the remiges being edged with the color of the back),

Lophotriccus eulophotes TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, p. 93, 1925—Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, Brazil (type examined).

Range: Western Brazil (upper Rio Purús).

Genus COLOPTERYX Ridgway.

Colopterus (not of ERICHSON 1842) CABANIS, Ber. and Verh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin 1845, p. 216—type *Motacilla cristata* GMELIN = *Motacilla galeata* BODDAERT.

Colopteryx RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 519, 1888—new name for *Colopterus* CABANIS, preoccupied.

*Colopteryx galeatus (*Boddaert*). HELMETED PYGMY TYRANT.

Motacilla galeata BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. enl., p. 24, 1783—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 391, fig. 1, Cayenne.

Motacilla cristata GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1 (2), p. 972, 1789—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 391, fig. 1, Cayenne.

Todirostrum spiciferum LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 363, 1846—Brazil (type now in Mus. Comp. Zool. Cambridge examined); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 371, 1921 (crit.).

Colopteryx inornatus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 519, Aug. 1888—Diamantina, near Santarem, Brazil (type examined; = female).

Lophotriccus subcristatus ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 53, 1892—El Pilar, Bermudez, Venezuela (type examined; = female).

Lophotriccus macconnelli CHUBB, Bull. B. O. C., 39, p. 90, 1919—Ituribisci River, British Guiana (type now in British Museum examined).

Colopterus cristatus CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13 (1), p. 253, pl. 5, fig. 2, 3, 1847—British Guiana (descr.); idem in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 702, 1848—coast of British Guiana.

Colopterus galeatus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 577—Capim River; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 102, 1868—part, Barra do Rio Negro [= Manáos] (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 382—Pará; SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 293—Camacusa, Bartica Grove (spec. examined);

slightly darker olive green back, and white under parts, with only a pale yellowish tinge on the flanks. Crest of males long as in the type and other Upper Amazonian specimens of *vitiosus*, but orbital ring more decidedly buffy. The female is hardly distinguishable from that of *Colopteryx galeatus* and renders the propriety of separating the genus *Lophotriccus* rather questionable.

Material examined.—Brazil: Hyutanahan, Rio Purús 4.

MEASUREMENTS OF ADULT MALES

	WING	TAIL
Two from Sarayacu, Ecuador	51,51	39,40
"Peru" (type of *L. vitiosus*)	50½	40
One from Rio Tigre, Peru	51½	38
Two from Yurimaguas	47,52	34,39
One from Marabitanas, Rio Negro	48½	37
Four from French Guiana	47-48	33-39
Three from the Rio Purús (*L. eulophotes*)	49-51½	40-42

Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 91, 1888—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Cayenne, Pará, Capim; Ménégaux, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris, 10, p. 117, 1904—Saint Jean du Maroni, French Guiana.

Colopteryx ornatus (lapsu) Chapman and Riker, Auk, 7, p. 270, 1890—Diamantina, near Santarem.

Colopteryx galeatus Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 39, 1902—Altagracia, Maipures and Munduapo, Rio Orinoco, and Suapure, Caura, Venezuela (spec. examined); Hellmayr, l.c., 13, p. 360, 1906—São Antonio do Prata, Pará; Berlepsch, l.c., 15, p. 132, 1908—Cayenne and Roche-Marie, French Guiana; Beebe, Zoologica (N. Y.), 1, p. 96, 1909—Guanoco, Orinoco delta; Hellmayr, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 21, 89, 1912—Peixe-Boi and Ipitinga (Pará localities; crit.); Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1913, p. 205—Jocopita, Manimo River, and Cariaquito, Venezuela; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 404, 1914—Pará, Ananindeua, Santa Isabel, Peixe-Boi, Quati-purú, São Antonio do Prata, Rio Guamá, Rio Tocantins (Baião), Rio Xingú (Victoria), Rio Curuá, Rio Tapajóz (Santarem, Pimental), Maracá, Amapá, Arumanduba, Rio Maecurú, Obidos, Rio Jamundá (Faro); Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 223, 1916—Orinoco River from Ciudad Bolivar to beyond the falls of Maipures; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 76, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.

Colopteryx galeatus macconnelli Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 163, 1921—Ituribisci River and Arwye Creek, British Guiana.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela (El Pilar and Cariaquito, Bermudez; Orinoco Valley from the delta up to beyond the falls of Maipures, and Caura Valley); northern Brazil (north of the Amazon west to Manáos, south of the river from northern Maranhão west to the right bank of the Tapajóz)[a].

4: Brazil (São Luiz, Maranhão 2; Santarem 1); British Guiana (Rio Carimang 1).

[a] I cannot make out any geographic variation. Birds from British Guiana, including the type of *L. macconnelli* are absolutely identical with a series from Cayenne, being neither larger nor more brightly colored. The type of *L. subcristatus* is an adult female, agreeing with others from Altagracia (Orinoco). Specimens from the lower Amazon (*inornatus*) do not appear to be separable either, though in the few I have seen the streaking on throat and chest is perhaps slightly narrower. Ridgway's type is a female, badly damaged by the shot, causing the loss of most of the crown feathers.

Females of this species may be recognized by the different proportions of the three outer primaries, shorter wings and tail as well as by much shorter crest feathers with the black mesial streaks much narrower and the wider edges decidedly olive green instead of grayish.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 4, Roche-Marie 3. Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo 3. British Guiana: Ituribisci River 1, Bartica Grove 2, Camacusa 3, Rio Carimang 1. Venezuela: El Pilar 1; Rio Orinoco, Altagracia 3, Maipures 6, Munduapo 1; Caura, Suapure 1, Guayapo 1. Brazil: Pará 1, São Antonio 2, Peixe-Boi 2, Ipitinga 1, Diamantina 1, Santarem 1, Manáos 1; São Luiz, Maranhão 2.

Genus ATALOTRICCUS Ridgway.

Atalotriccus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 208, 1905—type by orig. desig. *Colopterus pilaris* CABANIS.

Atalotriccus pilaris wilcoxi *Griscom*[a]. WILCOX'S PYGMY TYRANT.

Atalotriccus pilaris wilcoxi GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., 141, p. 5, 1924—La Colorada, Santiago, Prov. Veraguas.

Todirostrum megacephalum (not *Todus megacephalus* SWAINSON) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 330, 1862—Panama Railroad.

Colopterus pilaris (not of CABANIS) SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 147—Santa Fé, Veragua; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 90, 1888—part, spec. a, b, Santa Fé; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 18, 1888—part, Panama and Veragua; BANGS, Auk, 18, p. 361, 1901—David, Chiriqui.

Colopteryx pilaris THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 217, 1906—Savannah of Panama.

Atalotriccus pilaris pilaris RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 374, 1907—part, Panama; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 264—Pedro Miguel, Panama; HALLINAN, Auk, 41, p. 316, 1924—Farfan, Panama.

Range: Panama, from the Canal Zone west to Chiriqui.

*Atalotriccus pilaris pilaris (*Cabanis*). PYGMY TYRANT.

Colopterus pilaris CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13 (1), p. 253, pl. 5, fig. 4, 1847—Carthagena, Colombia; SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1880, p. 124—Minca, Santa Marta district; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 90, 1888—part, spec. c-l, Santa Marta, Bogotá; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 136, 1898—Santa Marta; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 150, 1900—Bonda, Minca, Cacagualito.

Todirostrum exile SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, p. 83, pl. 125, fig. 3, 1857—Nova Granada; CASSIN, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 144—Carthagena.

Atalotriccus pilaris pilaris RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 374, 1907—part, Colombia; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 444, 1917—La Playa, Honda, Chicoral, Colombia; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 381, 1922—Bonda, La Tigrera, Mamotoco, Minca, and Fundación, Santa Marta region.

Range: Northern and eastern Colombia (Carthagena; Santa Marta region; lower Magdalena Valley; El Guayabal, State of Santander; Bogotá)[b].

[a] *Atalotriccus pilaris wilcoxi* GRISCOM: Exceedingly close to *A. p. pilaris*, but upper parts slightly duller green, with the wing markings less distinct; flanks and under tail-coverts rather paler yellow.

Material examined.—Panama: Railroad line 5, Chiriqui 1.

[b] Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 10, Carthagena 1, Aracataca 2, El Guayabal 3.

4: Colombia (Bogotá 1; El Guayabal, ten miles north of Cucuta, Santander 3).

***Atalotriccus pilaris venezuelensis** *Ridgway*[a]. Venezuelan Pygmy Tyrant.

Atalotriccus pilaris venezuelensis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **19**, p. 115, 1906—San Antonio, Bermudez, Venezuela; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 374, 1907—part, excl. Orinoco Valley.

Colopterus pilaris (not of Cabanis) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 252—north shore of Lake Valencia; Phelps, Auk, **14**, p. 365, 1897—Cumanacoa and San Antonio.

Colopteryx pilaris venezuelensis Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 75, 1912—San Esteban (crit.).

Range: North coast of Venezuela, from Bermudez to Carabobo (San Esteban, Lake Valencia).

4: Venezuela (Macuto, Caracas 1, Lake Valencia 3).

Atalotriccus pilaris griseiceps (*Hellmayr*)[b]. Gray-headed Pygmy Tyrant.

Colopteryx pilaris griseiceps Hellmayr, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., **3**, No. 22, p. 24, 1911—Altagracia, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela.

Atalotriccus griseiceps whitelyanus Chubb, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) **4**, p. 301, 1919—Quonga, British Guiana (type examined); idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 162, 1921—Quonga.

Colopteryx pilaris (not of Cabanis) Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 39, 1902—Maipures, Ciudad Bolivar, Altagracia, Caicara, Quiribana de Caicara, Orinoco (spec. examined).

[a] *Atalotriccus pilaris venezuelensis* Ridgway: Barely distinguishable from *A. p. pilaris* by having the back of a slightly fresher green, and the flanks on average slightly paler. The supposed differences in size and color of crown do not exist. This form hardly deserves recognition, but I should like to see a larger series before condemning it.

Seven adult males measure as follows: wing 42½-45 (in *pilaris* 42-44½); tail 39-43 (in *pilaris* 38-44).

Material examined.—Venezuela, Bermudez: San Antonio 1, hills of Quebrada Secca 3, Santa Ana Valley 3; Macuto, Caracas 1; Carabobo, San Esteban 1, Lake Valencia 3.

[b] *Atalotriccus pilaris griseiceps* (Hellmayr): Immediately distinguished from the other races by the smoke gray pileum, strongly contrasted with the green back, the latter being slightly duller than in *venezuelensis*. Moreover, the sides of the head, particularly the orbital region, are more tinged with cinnamon buff, and there is also a more or less distinct buffy suffusion on the forehead.

Three specimens from Quonga (*A. g. whitelyanus*) prove to be absolutely identical with a series from Altagracia, all having "the back uniform green." Two skins (from Altagracia, resp. Ciudad Bolivar) show a faint olivaceous tinge on the crown, while one of our females from Lake Valencia agrees with *griseiceps* in possessing a wide cinnamon buff orbital ring and narrow buff frontal edge.

Material examined.—Venezuela, Rio Orinoco: Ciudad Bolivar 1, Altagracia 6, Caicara 2, Quiribana de Caicara 1; El Llagual, Caura 1. British Guiana: Quonga 3.

Atalotriccus pilaris venezuelensis (not of RIDGWAY) CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 223, 1916—from Ciudad Bolivar to above the falls of Maipures.

Range: Southern Venezuela, in the valleys of the Caura and Orinoco (from Ciudad Bolivar up to beyond the falls of Maipures) and adjacent districts of British Guiana (Quonga).

Genus **MYIORNIS** Bertoni.

Myiornis BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 129, 1901—type by monotypy *Euscarthmus minutus* BERTONI = *Platyrhynchos auricularis* VIEILLOT; idem, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., **17**, p. 222, 1913 (crit.).

Notorchilus OBERHOLSER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **31**, p. 204, 1918—type by orig. desig. *Platyrhynchos auricularis* VIEILLOT.

*Myiornis auricularis (*Vieillot*). EARED PYGMY TYRANT.

Platyrhynchos auricularis VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **27**, p. 16, 1818—"Brésil," coll. Delalande (type from Rio de Janeiro in Paris Museum examined).

Euscarthmus cinereicollis WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3** (2), p. 955, 1831—southeastern Brazil.

Todus megacephalus SWAINSON, Natur. Libr., Orn., **10** (Flycatchers), p. 177, pl. 19, 1838—no locality given.

Euscarthmus minutus BERTONI[a], Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 129, 1901—Alto Paraná, Paraguay.

Todirostrum auriculare LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., **9**, p. 364, 1846 (crit.).

Triccus auricularis BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 499, 1856—Brazil.

Orchilus auricularis PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 102, 1868—Rio de Janeiro and Sapitiba (Rio de Janeiro), Ypanema, São Paulo (spec. examined); HAMILTON, Ibis, 1871, p. 304—São Paulo; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 88, 1874—Cantagallo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 88, 1888—Paraná and Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 229, 1889—note on Wied's types, erroneously stated to be from "Campos Geraës"; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 126, 1899—Mundo Novo; EULER, Rev. Mus. Paul., **4**, p. 40, 1900 (nest and eggs descr.); IHERING, l.c., p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo; idem, l.c., **5**, p. 297, 1902—Baurú (nest and eggs descr.); OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 138, 1902—Sapucay, Paraguay; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 269, 1907—Bahia; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 578—Sapucay.

Orchilus auricularis pyrrhotis BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., **2**, p. 130, 1885—Linha Piraja, Rio Grande do Sul (type) and Santa Catharina (type examined); IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 269, 1907—Alto da Serra, Rincão, Ubatuba, Rio Feio, Baurú, Itararé (São Paulo), Ourinho (Paraná), Porto

[a] Although the description is faulty in several respects, the species was later identified by the author with *P. auricularis* and, besides, I have seen an authentic example from Puerto Bertoni, belonging to the Museu Paulista.

Cachoeiro (Espirito Santo), Puerto Bertoni (Paraguay); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 325, 1910—Alto Paraná.

Orchilus pyrrhotis Dabbene, Boll. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 339, 1914—Misiones (crit.).

Myiornis auricularis Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Alto Paraná.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul, adjacent districts of Argentina (Misiones), and Paraguay[a].

9: Brazil (Therezopolis, Rio 1; Ypiranga, São Paulo 2); Argentina (Puerto Segundo, Misiones 6).

Myiornis albiventris (*Berlepsch* and *Stolzmann*)[b]. White-bellied Pygmy Tyrant.

Orchilus albiventris Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ibis, (6) 6, p. 389, 1894—La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 361—La Merced.

Range: Tropical Zone of central Peru, in depts. Junin (La Merced, Chanchamayo) and Huánuco (Pozuzo).

Genus **PERISSOTRICCUS** Oberholser[c].

Perissotriccus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, p. 64, 1902—type by orig. desig. *Todirostrum ecaudatum* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny.

Perissotriccus ecaudatus (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). Short-tailed Pygmy Tyrant.

Todirostrum ecaudatum Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 47, 1837—Yuracares, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined); D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 316, pl. 33, fig. 1, 1839—Yuracares; Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 361, 1846—Yuracares.

[a] The type of *P. auricularis* and other specimens from Rio de Janeiro prove to be identical with a series from São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul (type of *O. a. pyrrhotis*), all having the orbital ring and auriculars decidedly rufescent. Two out of three Bahia skins have these parts paler, more buffy whitish, and if there are two races, it is the Bahia form which has to be separated. There is, however, much variation.

Material examined.—Bahia 3. Rio de Janeiro: Colonia Alpina, Serra dos Orgãos 1, Therezopolis 1, Sapitiba 1, Rio 2. Espirito Santo: Porto Cachoeiro 1. São Paulo: Ypanema 2, Ypiranga 2, Victoria 3, Fazenda Cayoá, Rio Paranapanema 1. Santa Catharina: Blumenau 1. Rio Grande do Sul: Linha Piraja 1. Paraguay: Sapucay 2, Puerto Bertoni 1. Argentina: Puerto Segundo, Misiones 6.

[b] *Myiornis albiventris* (Berlepsch and Stolzmann): Similar in form to *M. auricularis*, but tail somewhat shorter; breast and abdomen white instead of bright yellow, only the flanks and under tail-coverts faintly tinged with yellowish; pileum darker olive green; grayish nuchal band wider; blackish auricular patch less pronounced. Wing (male) 39; tail 23; bill 9.

Material.—One adult male, collected by W. Hoffmanns, in January 1904, at Pozuzo, alt. 800 metr., Dept. Huánuco, Peru (Tring Museum).

[c] This genus is very nearly allied to *Myiornis*, but may be separated by its very much shorter tail which is hardly longer than the tarsus.

Orchilus ecaudatus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 102, 1868—Engenho do Cap. Gama, Matto Grosso and Salto do Girao, Rio Madeira (spec. examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 628, 631—San Esteban, Venezuela; idem, l.c., 1878, p. 138—Rioja, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 234, 1884—Bolivia; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 89, 1888—Bolivia, San Esteban; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 39, 1902—Munduapo, Orinoco and Suapure, Caura, Venezuela (spec. examined); HELLMAYR, l.c., 13, p. 22, 1906—Savannah Grande, Trinidad; idem, l.c., 14, p. 11, 1907—Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., p. 47, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimoës; idem, l.c., 17, p. 292, 1910—Calama and S. Isabel (Rio Preto), Rio Madeira; idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., math. phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 21, 1912—Peixe-Boi, Pará; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 501, 1908—Ilha do Papageio and Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 270, 1907—Rio Juruá; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 92, 1921—Rio Cosireni, Urubamba region; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 27, 1925—Bolivia (type).

Perissotriccus ecaudatus IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 433, 1905—Rio Juruá; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 404, 1914—Santa Isabel and São Antonio do Prata (Pará district), Rio Tocantins (Cametá), Rio Tapajóz (Boim, Villa Braga, Ilha do Papagaio), Rio Jamauchim (Santa Helena, Maloquinha), Rio Jary (São Antonio da Cachoeira), and Rio Jamundá (Faro); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 223, 1916—Munduapo and Suapure; HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 50, 1920—Yahuarmayo, Sierra of Carabaya, Peru.

Perissotriccus ecaudatus miserabilis CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 4, p. 301, 1919—Bonasika River, British Guiana; idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 161, 1921—Bonasika River.

Range: Trinidad; Venezuela (San Esteban, north coast; Orinoco region); British Guiana; Amazonia, from Pará west to eastern Peru, south to northern Bolivia and western Matto Grosso (Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé)[a].

***Perissotriccus atricapillus** (*Lawrence*)[b]. BLACK-CAPPED PYGMY TYRANT.

Orchilus atricapillus LAWRENCE, Ibis, (3) 5, p. 385, 1875—Angostura and "Volcan de Irazú" = Talamanca, Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 89,

[a] This species does not exhibit any geographic variation, as far as I can see, unless it be that specimens from Trinidad and Venezuela are, on average, very slightly brighter, more yellowish green above. When separating *miserabilis*, Chubb had only one old, faded Bolivian skin for comparison.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Savannah Grande 2, Caparo 15. Venezuela: Munduapo 1, Suapure 1. British Guiana: Bonasika River 1. Brazil: São Antonio do Prata 2, Peixe-Boi 2, Calama, Rio Madeira 3, Salto do Girao 1, S. Isabel, Rio Preto 1, Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso 2, Rio Juruá 1. Bolivia: Yuracares 1, Rio San Mateo 2. Peru: Juanfué, Rio Huallaga 1, Yahuarmayo 2.

[b] *Perissotriccus atricapillus* differs from *P. ecaudatus* by flesh color instead of blackish brown legs, brighter yellow edges to remiges, larger as well as more purely white supraloral spot, and especially by black instead of light gray crown. Wing 36; tail 15, 18; bill 11. Probably a race of *P. ecaudatus*.

Material examined.—Costa Rica: Jimenez 1. Ecuador: San Javier 1.

1888—Costa Rica; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 17, 1888—Angostura and Talamanca; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 607, 1902—San Javier, Ecuador (spec. examined); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 444, 1917—Alto Bonito, Nóvita, San José, and Barbacoas, Pacific Colombia.

Todirostrum ecaudatum (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **9**, p. 110, 1868—Angostura.

Perissotriccus atricapillus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 377, 1907—eastern Costa Rica and Ecuador; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 729, 1910—Jimenez and El Hogar, Costa Rica.

Range: Eastern Costa Rica and along the Pacific coast of Colombia south to northwestern Ecuador (San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas).

1: Costa Rica (Jimenez 1).

Genus **PSEUDOTRICCUS** Taczanowski and Berlepsch[a].

Pseudotriccus TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 88—type by monotypy *Pseudotriccus pelzelni* TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH.

Pseudomyiobius SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 12, 1899—type by monotypy *Pseudomyiobius connectens* SALVADORI and FESTA.

Pseudotriccus pelzelni pelzelni *Taczanowski* and *Berlepsch*[b]. PELZELN'S PYGMY TYRANT.

Pseudotriccus pelzelni TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 88—Machay and Mapoto, Ecuador (two cotypes examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 85, 1888—part, spec. a, Machay (spec. examined).

Pseudotriccus pelzelni pelzelni CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 441, 1917—Buenavista, above Villavicencio, Colombia.

Range: Eastern slope of the Andes of Colombia (Buenavista) and Ecuador (Machay, Mapoto, below Sumaco).

Pseudotriccus pelzelni berlepschi *Nelson*[c]. BERLEPSCH'S PYGMY TYRANT.

[a] The smooth, slender tarsus serves to distinguish this genus from its allies.

[b] *Pseudotriccus pelzelni pelzelni* TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH has the back decidedly greenish (slightly darker than Ridgway's dark citrine) with the lower rump and upper tail-coverts more brownish; feathers of pileum dusky in the middle, edged with dark citrine; edges of greater wing-coverts slightly more brownish olive than the back, those of remiges and rectrices raw umber; sides of head dark citrine; middle of breast and abdomen nearest to Strontian yellow, tinged with citrine on throat and chest, and more strongly so on sides; under tail-coverts washed with buffy. Wing (three males) 57-58; tail 44-47; tarsus 19-20; bill 11.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Machay 2, below Sumaco 1.

[c] *Pseudotriccus pelzelni berlepschi* NELSON: Differs from *P. p. pelzelni* by rather darker (more brownish olive) back; more blackish pileum; conspicuous rufous brown

Pseudotriccus pelzelni berlepschi NELSON, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 60, No. 21, p. 1, 1913—Mount Pirri, Panama (two cotypes examined).

Range: Eastern Panama (Mount Pirri).

Pseudotriccus pelzelni connectens (*Salvadori* and *Festa*)[a]. SALVADORI'S PYGMY TYRANT.

Pseudomyiobius connectens SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 12, 1899—Gualea, Ecuador (type examined; = juv.).

Pseudotriccus pelzelni (not of TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 85, 1888—part, spec. b, Ecuador (spec. examined); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 703—Milligalli and Gualea (spec. examined).

Pseudotriccus connectens CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 441, 1917—Cerro Munchique and Cocal, Western Andes, Colombia (spec. examined).

Range: Western Andes of Colombia and western slope of Ecuador.

Pseudotriccus simplex (*Berlepsch*)[b]. BOLIVIAN PYGMY TYRANT.

(between Brussels brown and Antique brown) edges to larger wing-coverts, quills and rectrices; paler (about straw yellow) under parts, less strongly tinged with citrine on chest and hardly so on throat; finally much larger bill. Wing (two adults) 56-57; tail 44-45; bill 12.

This form resembles *P. p. connectens* in large bill and distinct rufous brown edges on wings and tail, but is considerably darker above, with the cap more blackish, while the under surface is paler yellow and washed with greenish (citrine) instead of old gold on chest and sides. Two specimens from Mount Pirri examined.

[a] *Pseudotriccus pelzelni connectens* (SALVADORI and FESTA): Bill large, and larger wing-coverts, remiges, and tail feathers edged with antique brown as in *P. p. berlepschi*; but back medal bronze instead of dark citrine; pileum of a lighter greenish, with less distinct dusky disks; auriculars and sides of neck more brownish (orange citrine rather than dark citrine as in *P. p. pelzelni*, while *P. p. berlepschi* is somewhat intermediate); yellow of under parts much brighter (amber yellow) than in either; chest and sides strongly washed with old gold instead of citrine; size slightly larger. Wing (five adults) 56-60; tail 44-48; tarsus 20; bill 12-13.

The type is a young bird in fluffy plumage with undeveloped crest. Two specimens from Cocal agree with others from Ecuador. There can be no question that *P. connectens* is but a race of *P. pelzelni*. In structural details they are identical and, as far as coloration is concerned, the Mount Pirri form is just intermediate.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Gualea 2, Milligalli 1, unspecified 2. Colombia: Cocal, west of Popayan 2.

[b] *Pseudotriccus simplex* (BERLEPSCH): Nearly allied to *P. p. pelzelni*, but forehead, lores and orbital region Sudan brown, this color passing on crown and auriculars into the dark citrine of the back, which is somewhat deeper than in its ally; under parts much duller and more olivaceous, less greenish on throat, chest and sides which are nearest to "olive lake", while the middle of the abdomen is even paler yellowish than in *P. p. berlepschi*. Wing 53-55; tail 40-43½; bill 11.

In shape of bill this bird closely agrees with *P. p. pelzelni*, although the maxilla is apparently slightly more depressed and not quite so strongly curved in its apical portion. *Caenotriccus* to which it had originally been referred has a slenderer bill with less bulging outline and pale colored lower mandible.

The type of *O. keaysi* differs from two Bolivian examples by more brownish back (near medal bronze), more rufous (argus or Brussels brown) edges to wings and tail, more olivaceous (less greenish) under parts, and more brownish flanks.

The three known specimens of this species are undoubtedly adult and, while superficially resembling the juvenile plumage of *Caenotriccus ruficeps* in coloration,

Caenotriccus simplex BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 49, p. 88, Jan. 1901—Sandillani (type) and San Jacinto, Bolivia (spec. examined).

Ochthoeca keaysi CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 14, p. 227, Sept. 1901—Inca Mine [=Santo Domingo], Peru (type examined); BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 470, 1907 (crit.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 20, p. 241, 1913 (crit.).

Range: Andes of Bolivia, in depts. La Paz (Sandillani) and Cochabamba (San Jacinto), and southeastern Peru (Santo Domingo).

Genus CAENOTRICCUS Sclater[a].

Caenotriccus SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 86, 1888—type by orig. desig. *Muscicapa ruficeps* LAFRESNAYE.

*Caenotriccus ruficeps (*Lafresnaye*). RUFOUS-HEADED PYGMY TYRANT.

Muscicapa (*Todirostrum*?) *ruficeps* LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 291, 1843—"Colombie" = Bogotá; idem, l.c., 7, p. 80, 1844 (crit.).

Conopophaga ruficeps LAFRESNAYE, Mag. Zool., (2) 6, Ois., pl. 51, 1844—Colombia.

Tyrannula ruficeps SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 149, 1855—Bogotá.

Serphophaga ruficeps SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 212, 1862—Bogotá; TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 535—Pumamarca, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 237, 1884—Pumamarca; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 703—Mindo.

Caenotriccus ruficeps SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 86, 1888—Bogotá and "Sarayacu, Ecuador"; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 360—Sarnapaycha (Maraynioc), Peru (spec. examined); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 6, 1899—Pun and Gualea, Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 91, 1921—Cedrobamba, Urubamba Valley, Peru; LÖNNBERG and RENDALL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 72, 1922—road to Gualea, Ecuador.

Caenotriccus ruficeps haplopteryx BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 361, in text—Maraynioc, Peru.

Caenotriccus ruficeps ruficeps CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 442, 1917—Cocal and Andes west of Popayan, Almaguer, Salento, Santa Isabel, Colombia.

Range: Andes of Colombia (except Santa Marta district), Ecuador, Peru, and western Bolivia (Sandillani, Yungas of La Paz)[b].

1: Colombia (Coast Range west of Popayan 1).

as stated by Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 442, 1917), they appear to constitute a different species which, for the present, I am inclined to assign to *Pseudotriccus*.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Sandillani, Yungas of La Paz (the type) 1, San Jacinto, Yungas of Cochabamba 1. Peru: Santo Domingo 1.

[a] I am very doubtful about the propriety of separating this genus from *Pseudotriccus*. The only divergency of importance that I can discover is the decidedly slenderer bill with less bulging edges and pale colored lower mandible.

[b] It appears to me impossible to maintain the form *haplopteryx*, tentatively proposed by Berlepsch and Stolzmann. While the type (from Maraynioc) is dis-

Genus **HEMITRICCUS** Cabanis and Heine[a].

Hemitriccus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Heine., 2, p. 52, 1859—type by monotypy *Muscicapa diops* TEMMINCK.

Hemitriccus diops diops (*Temminck*). TEMMINCK'S PYGMY TYRANT.

Muscicapa diops TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. col., livr. 24, pl. 144, fig. 1, July 1822—"Brésil" = Ypanema, Prov. São Paulo, coll. Natterer[b].

Euscarthmus vilis BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 490, 1856—"In der Provinz Rio de Janeiro and südwärts bis nach Montevideo" (type from "Montevideo"[c] in Berlin Museum examined).

Hemitriscus (sic) *Salvadorianus* BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 123, 1901—Alto Paraná, 26° lat. south, Paraguay[d].

Hemitriccus diops PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 103, 1868—Ypanema, São Paulo, and Curytiba, Paraná (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 91, 1888—Brazil; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 270, 1907—Ypiranga[e], Alto da Serra[e], Iguapé, Itararé[e], Est. São Paulo, and Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 326, 1910—Alto Paraná (ex BERTONI); HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 133, 1915—Braço do Sul, near Victoria, Espirito Santo (range, excl. Itatiaya; crit.).

Hemitriccus vilis IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 5, p. 270, 1902—part, Ypiranga (spec. examined); idem, l.c., 6, p. 324, 1905—Paraguay.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Espirito Santo

tinctly larger and of somewhat duller coloration, an adult bird from Sandillani (Bolivia) hardly differs from Bogotá skins by slightly paler rufous head.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 5, Cocal 2, west of Popayan 1. Ecuador: Mindo 1, Gualea 1. Peru: Maraynioc 1. Bolivia: Sandillani 1.

[a] This genus comes very close to *Euscarthmornis*, but may be distinguished by its proportionately longer tail, the feathers of which are somewhat broader and slightly pointed at the tip, and by the fourth primary (from without), in the adult male, being distinctly shortened, so as to fall between the third and fifth quill.

[b] Temminck's description was based, as results from the records of the Vienna Museum, upon examples obtained by Natterer. Of the eight original skins, seven are still extant, five from Ypanema and two from Curytiba, and one of the former has a label bearing in Temminck's own handwriting "*Muscicapa diops* TEMMINCK, Pl. col. 144, fig. 1." It is no doubt one of those forwarded to Temminck and possibly the actual type. All of Natterer's specimens are referable to the same species as the type of *E. vilis* BURMEISTER, with which they were directly compared, and totally different from *Guracava difficilis* IHERING and IHERING. Temminck's figure is rather poor, the back being much too green and the buffy orbital ring demeasurably exaggerated.

[c] The type, said to have been obtained at "Montevideo" by the traveller Sellow, agrees with Natterer's specimens from Ypanema. The locality is unquestionably erroneous.

[d] "An authentic specimen received from A. Bertoni and forwarded to my inspection by H. von Ihering is essentially like an example from Ypanema, coll. Natterer" (Count Berlepsch in litt.).

[e] Specimens in Museu Paulista examined.

and Rio de Janeiro (Serra dos Orgãos) to Paraná, and adjacent portion of Paraguay (Alto Paraná)[a].

Hemitriccus diops obsoletus (*Miranda*)[b]. Itatiaya Pygmy Tyrant.

Musciphaga obsoleta Miranda Ribeiro, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, **13**, p. 21, 1906—Caminho de Couto, Itatiaya, Brazil[c]; Hellmayr, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **19**, p. 76, 1907 (crit.; = *Hemitriccus diops*).

Hemitriccus diops (not of Temminck) Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., **15**, p. 133, 1915—part, Itatiaya.

Hemitriccus obsoletus Miranda Ribeiro, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, **24**, p. 251, 254, 1923—Itatiaya.

Range: Southeastern Brazil, Province of Rio de Janeiro (Serra do Itatiaya).

***Hemitriccus diops flammulatus** *Berlepsch*[d]. Flammulated Pygmy Tyrant.

[a] Two males from near Victoria (Espirito Santo), seven skins from Colonia Alpina, Serra dos Orgãos secured by E. A. Goeldi, and a series from various places in State of São Paulo, including five from Ypanema (coll. Natterer) and one female from Ypiranga (Coll. Berlepsch ex Museu Paulista, No. 428. May 31, 1899. J. Lima) agree very well together, having the upper parts of a dull greenish olive, the throat as well as the chest (separated from each other, in the middle, by a whitish jugular patch) grayish brown, with a slight vinaceous tinge, and the median portion of the abdomen distinctly whitish. A second specimen from Ypiranga (Museu Paulista, No. 146, ♀, July 27, 1898. Pinder), mentioned by Ihering s.n. *H. vilis* (l.c.), is more brownish throughout and closely approaches the Itatiaya form *obsoletus*. Two skins from Curytiba, Paraná are very similar, though not quite so brownish above, but differ from all the others by lacking the whitish zone in the middle of the abdomen. The sexes of this species do not differ in coloration.

Material examined.—Espirito Santo: Braço do Sul, near Victoria 2. Rio de Janeiro: Petropolis 1, Therezopolis 1, Colonia Alpina, Serra dos Orgãos 7. São Paulo: Ypanema 5, Victoria 3, Alambary 1, Ypiranga 2, Alto da Serra 2, Itararé 1. Paraná: Curytiba 2. "Montevideo" (type of *E. vilis* Burmeister) 1.

[b] *Hemitriccus diops obsoletus* (Miranda): Similar to *H. d. diops*, but upper parts brownish (instead of greenish) olive; loral spot tawny buff instead of pale yellowish or buffy; cheeks and auriculars much more brownish; throat and chest wood brown instead of grayish brown; jugular patch and middle of belly decidedly buffy; flanks and under tail-coverts more buffy yellow. Wing (male) 57-59, (female) 53-55; tail 52-54, (female) 44-47.

Five specimens from the Itatiaya show this form to be separable after all, though the differences are bridged over by individual variation in the typical race, as pointed out in the preceding footnote. It is obviously a local form restricted to the Serra of Itatiaya.

[c] A colored sketch of the type for which I am indebted to Dr. H. von Ihering agrees perfectly with specimens collected by H. Lüderwaldt and Ernst G. Holt.

[d] *Hemitriccus diops flammulatus* Berlepsch: Nearly allied to *H. diops diops*, but bill much wider; upper parts somewhat duller green; throat white, with grayish brown streaks; breast flammulated with grayish brown and whitish; axillars, under wing-coverts, and edge of wing brighter lemon yellow. Wing (male) 55-58, (female) 51; tail 46-49, (female) 42.

Material examined.—Bolivia: San Mateo 4, Rio Surutú 2, Buenavista 4.

Hemitriccus flammulatus BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 49, p. 87, 1901—San Mateo, Yungas of Cochabamba, Bolivia (type examined).

Euscarthmus viridescens TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, p. 169, 1915—Rio Surutú, Bolivia (type examined).

Range: Yungas of Bolivia, in depts. Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

4: Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz 4).

Genus **POGONOTRICCUS** Cabanis and Heine.

Pogonotriccus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 54, 1859—type by monotypy *Muscicapa eximia* TEMMINCK.

Eupsilostoma SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 69, 1860—type by orig. desig. *Muscicapa eximia* TEMMINCK.

*Pogonotriccus eximius (*Temminck*). NATTERER'S BRISTLE-TYRANT.

Muscicapa eximia TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 24, pl. 144, fig. 2, 1822—"Brésil," coll. Natterer = Ypanema, State of São Paulo.

Hapalocercus albifrons BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 121, 1901—Alto Paraná, Paraguay.

Euscarthmus eximius BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 429, 1856—Novo Friburgo, Rio (spec. in Halle Museum examined).

Pogonotriccus eximius PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 103, 1868—Ypanema, São Paulo (spec. examined); idem, Nunq. otios., 2, p. 292, 1874—Novo Friburgo; SCLATER Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 98, 1888—Ypanema; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 155, 1900—Novo Friburgo and Cantagallo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 274, 1907—Alto da Serra, Campinas, Rio Feio, Piquete, Avanhandava (São Paulo), Ourinho (Paraná), Puerto Bertoni (Paraguay); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 580—Sapucay, Paraguay; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 329, 1910—Alto Paraná; idem, l.c., 23, p. 336, 1912—Mburero and Paso Yuvay, Paraguay; idem, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 341, 1914—Bonpland, Misiones; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Puerto Bertoni and Iguazú, Paraguay.

Pogonotriccus albifrons BERTONI, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 17, p. 223, 1913—Paraguay (crit.).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro south to Paraná; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (Misiones)[a].

2: Argentina (Puerto Segundo, Misiones 2).

*Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus *Taczanowski*[b]. PERUVIAN BRISTLE-TYRANT.

[a] Careful comparison of seven Paraguayan skins (*albifrons*) with Natterer's original series from Ypanema demonstrated their absolute identity.

Material examined.—Brazil: Novo Friburgo 2, Ypanema, São Paulo 8. Paraguay: Sapucay 7, Puerto Bertoni 1. Argentina: Puerto Segundo, Misiones 2.

[b] *Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus* TACZANOWSKI: Differs from *P. eximius* by larger size; by lacking the yellowish green patch on the anterior crown; by having the

Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 135—Amable Maria, Dept. Junin, Peru; idem, l.c., p. 535—Amable Maria and Ropaybamba; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 19—Huambo (spec. examined); idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 250, 1884—Amable Maria, Ropaybamba, Huambo; idem and Berlepsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 89—Mapoto and Machay, Ecuador (spec. examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 98, 1888—Ropaybamba, Huambo, Machay; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 362—La Gloria, Vitoc, Peru; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 703—Pichincha and Corazón, Ecuador (spec. examined); Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 77, 1912—Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, Venezuela; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 446, 1917—Salencio, Salento, and Rio Toché (Central Andes), Las Lomitas, San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, and Gallera (Western Andes); Lönnberg and Rendahl, Arch. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 73, 1922—Niebli, Ecuador.

Leptopogon godmani Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1887, p. 48—Sarayacu, Ecuador (types in British Museum examined; = juv.); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 116, 1888—Sarayacu; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 322, 1906 (crit.).

Pogonotriccus alleni Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 65, 1902—Rio Cauca, Colombia (type in American Museum of Nat. History examined); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **20**, p. 243, 1913 (crit., var., meas., range).

Range: Andes of northwestern Venezuela (Cumbre de Valencia, in State of Carabobo), Colombia (except Santa Marta district), Ecuador, and Peru (south to Dept. Junin).

7: Peru (Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco 5); Colombia (Gallera 1, El Roble, Quindio Andes 1).

Pogonotriccus gualaquizae *Sclater*[a]. Gualaquiza Bristle-tyrant.

Pogonotriccus gualaquizae Taczanowski and Berlepsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885—Mapoto, Ecuador (nom. nudum); Sclater, l.c., 1887, p. 48—Gualaquiza,

median and greater upper wing-coverts conspicuously edged with olive yellow, the upper throat decidedly whitish, the back of a purer, less yellowish green, etc. Wing (male) 58-63, (female) 54-56; tail 52-57, (female) 48-50; bill 9-10.

Birds from Colombia and Venezuela average rather lighter, but the difference is too slight and variable to warrant the recognition of a northern race for which the name *alleni* would be available. Besides, specimens from Ecuador (*godmani*) are variously intermediate, some being much like the Peruvian, others almost indistinguishable from the Venezuelan bird. Topotypical skins from Junin, which we have not seen, are stated to be paler and less olivaceous below (Berlepsch in litt.).

Material examined.—Peru: Huachipa 2, Huambo 2. Ecuador: Sarayacu 2, Pichincha 2, Corazón 2, Mapoto 1, Machay 1. Colombia: "Bogotá" 1, Gallera 1, El Roble 1, Rio Cauca 1, Primavera, Cauca 1. Venezuela: Cumbre de Valencia 3.

[a] *Pogonotriccus gualaquizae* Sclater: Not unlike *P. opthalmicus*, but considerably smaller; bill shorter, with lower mandible dusky brown; crown mainly olivaceous, only on anterior portion tinged with dark slate gray; superciliaries pure white, not edged with black; no white mottling on sides of neck; back darker olive green; breast paler, more grayish olive, flammulated with yellow. Wing (one male) 54, (two females) 48, 49; tail 50, (female) 44, 47; bill 8-9.

Material examined.—Gualaquiza 2, Mapoto 1.

Ecuador (types in British Museum examined); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 99, 1888—Gualaquiza; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 494, 1926—Zamora.

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Gualaquiza, Mapoto, Zamora).

Pogonotriccus ottonis *Berlepsch*[a]. OTTO'S BRISTLE-TYRANT.

Pogonotriccus ottonis BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 49, p. 89, 1901—Songo, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia (type examined).

Range: Western Bolivia (Songo, Yungas of La Paz) and southeastern Peru (Marcapata, Dept. Cuzco).

***Pogonotriccus poecilotis** (*Sclater*)[b]. VARIEGATED BRISTLE-TYRANT.

Leptopogon poecilotis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1862, p. 111—Bogotá (type in British Museum examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 512—Concordia, Antioquia; TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, l.c., 1885, p. 89—Machay (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 116, 1888—Bogotá, Concordia; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 704—Pichincha, Ecuador (spec. examined).

Pogonotriccus poecilotis CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 446, 1917—San Antonio, Cerro Munchique (Western Andes), Miraflores, Salento, Rio Toché, La Candela (Central Andes), Aguadita, near Bogotá, Colombia.

Range: Subtropical Zone of the Andes of Colombia and Ecuador[c].

1: Colombia (Cerro Munchique, coast range west of Popayan 1).

Pogonotriccus orbitalis (*Cabanis*)[d]. SPECTACLED BRISTLE-TYRANT.

[a] *Pogonotriccus ottonis* BERLEPSCH: Nearly allied to *P. ophthalmicus*, but back of a much brighter, fresher green; median and greater upper wing-coverts largely tipped with pale yellow (like *P. venezuelanus*), forming two cross bars; under parts *grayish white*, only flanks and tail-coverts slightly tinged with pale yellowish. Wing (two males) 60, 62, (four females) 54-55; tail 54, 56, (female) 50-52; bill 9-10½.

Specimens from Marcapata have the belly more yellowish (with a slight olivaceous wash on the chest) than the type from Songo. This species which may be merely a race of *P. ophthalmicus* mimics in coloration *Leptopogon superciliaris albidiventer* to remarkable perfection. It is, however, easily distinguished by smaller size, much shorter, strongly ridged bill, and several other structural details.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Songo (the type) 1. Peru: Marcapata, alt. 1000 metr., Dept. Cuzco 5, all in the Berlepsch Collection.

[b] This and the three next species are very difficult to place, as pointed out elsewhere (Nov. Zool., 21, p. 174, 1914), and their present assignment must be regarded as provisional. They differ from the typical members of the genus by somewhat slenderer, less strongly ridged bill, decidedly weaker legs and feet, and narrower rectrices. In these points, they closely approach *Leptotriccus* which, however, has fewer rictal bristles, more elongated crown feathers, more roundish nostrils, etc.

[c] Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 6, Concordia 1. Ecuador: Machay 2, "Pichincha" 1.

[d] *Pogonotriccus orbitalis* (CABANIS): Nearest to, and agreeing, with *P. venezuelanus* in sulphur yellow wing bands, but readily distinguished by much darker

Capsiempis orbitalis Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 68, 1873—Monterico, Dept. Ayacucho (type in Warsaw Museum examined); Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 536—Monterico; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 250, 1884—Monterico and Amable Maria; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 121, 1888 (ex Cabanis).

Pogonotriccus orbitalis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 173, 1914—Monterico, and San Gaban, Sierra of Carabaya, Peru (crit.); idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 50, 1920—San Gaban; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 55, p. 493, 1926—Rio Suno and below San José, Ecuador.

Range: Tropical Zone of eastern Ecuador (Rio Suno, below San José) and Peru, in depts. Junin (Amable Maria), Ayacucho (Monterico), and Puno (San Gaban, Sierra of Carabaya).

Pogonotriccus venezuelanus *Berlepsch*[a]. Venezuelan Bristle-tyrant.

Pogonotriccus venezuelanus Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 357, 1907—"Puerto Cabello," Venezuela (type in Berlepsch Collection examined); Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 76, 1912—Cumbre de Valencia (crit.).

Leptopogon tristis (not of Sclater and Salvin) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 118, 1888—part, spec. a (examined).

Range: Subtropical Zone of northwestern Venezuela (Cumbre de Valencia, State of Carabobo).

Pogonotriccus flaviventris (*Hartert*)[b]. Yellow-bellied Bristle-tyrant.

(slate gray rather than cinereous) crown; deep olive green (instead of light grass green) back; deeper yellow under parts, washed with olivaceous on sides of throat, cheeks and chest; dusky brown instead of flesh color legs and feet; finally by lacking the large, semilunar, black patch on the auriculars, there being in its stead but a few small dusky olive apical spots. Wing (one male, the type) 55½, (female, San Gaban) 49; tail 46, (female) 41; bill 10.

The bill is slightly slenderer and shorter than in *P. venezuelanus*, agreeing in shape closely with that of *P. poecilotis;* the lower mandible is whitish as in the allied species. From *P. poecilotis* the present bird differs chiefly by narrower, pale yellow (instead of deep ochraceous) wing bands, pale yellow (instead of white) lores and cheeks, darker gray crown, yellow chin, and by lacking the semilunar auricular patch and the whitish suffusion in the postocular region.

[a] *Pogonotriccus venezuelanus* Berlepsch: Superficially resembling *P. ophthalmicus*, but much smaller in all dimensions, legs and toes much weaker and flesh color instead of blackish brown; under parts much paler yellow, without any white on chin or olivaceous on chest; lores, superciliaries, and subocular region more yellowish white; median and greater upper wing-coverts largely tipped with pale yellow, forming two well-defined cross bands, etc. Wing (male) 53-54, (female) 47-49; tail 49-51, (female) 42-46; bill 9½-10.

Material examined.—Cumbre de Valencia 7, "Puerto Cabello" (the type) 1, unspecified 1.

[b] *Pogonotriccus flaviventris* (Hartert): Similar to *P. venezuelanus* in structure, coloration of under parts, and wing markings; but upper parts much darker green, with the crown but slightly duller than the back, not slate gray; lores, orbital ring, and superciliaries (in anteocular portion) cinnamon rufous; cheeks black like the auriculars, the latter washed with cinnamon buff in the middle; feet blackish brown

Leptotriccus flaviventris HARTERT, Bull. B. O. C., 7, p. V, 1897—Mérida (type) and Ejido, Mérida, Venezuela (spec. examined).

Range: Northwestern Venezuela, in State of Mérida (Ejido, Mérida) and Dept. Federal Occidental (Loma Redonda, north coast mountains, near Caracas)[a].

Genus **LEPTOTRICCUS** Cabanis and Heine[b].

Leptotriccus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 54, 1859—type by orig. desig. *Leptotriccus sylviolus* CABANIS and HEINE.

Phyllooecia BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 120, 1901—type *Phyllooecia chloroleuca* BERTONI.

Leptotriccus sylviolus *Cabanis* and *Heine*. WOOD-TYRANT.

Leptotriccus sylviolus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 54, 1859—Brazil (type in Berlin Museum examined); IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 325, 1905—Paraguay; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 275, 1907—Brazil and Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 329, 1910—Alto Paraná.

Phyllooecia chloroleuca BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 120, 1901—Alto Paraná, lat. 25° 47′, Paraguay.

Leptotriccus sylviola SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 99, 1888—Brazil; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Paraguay.

Range: Southeastern Brazil (in State of Rio de Janeiro) and Paraguay (Puerto Bertoni, Alto Paraná)[c].

instead of flesh color. Wing 52-56, (female) 48-49; tail 50-55, (female) 46-47; bill 9½-10½.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Mérida (the type) 1, Ejido 1, Loma Redonda, Caracas region 8.

[a] An adult male of what will doubtless prove to be an undescribed form was obtained by Otto Garlepp at Marcapata, Peru, alt. 1000 metr., on November 3, 1899, and is preserved in the Berlepsch Collection (collector's No. 1398). It differs from *P. flaviventris* by more extensive and deeper rufous color about the head, slaty crown, nearly uniform cinnamon buff sides of the head, and blackish lower mandible.

[b] *Leptotriccus* is closely allied to *Phylloscartes*, but has a shorter, wider bill with fewer, softer rictal bristles, more lengthened crown feathers, a more rounded wing, and much slenderer, weaker legs and toes. It is also related to *Pogonotriccus*, but may be distinguished by narrower bill, much lesser development of rictal bristles, roundish (instead of slit-like) nostrils, etc.

[c] An authentic specimen of *P. chloroleuca* from Puerto Bertoni in the Museu Paulista (No. 3199), communicated by Dr. H. von Ihering, agrees well with birds from Rio.

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL
Four (unsexed) adults from Rio de Janeiro	46½,48,48,52½	44,45,46,51
One (unsexed) adult from Puerto Bertoni	51½	52

Genus **PHYLLOSCARTES** Cabanis and Heine.

Phylloscartes Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 52, 1859—type by monotypy *Muscicapa ventralis* Temminck.

Guracava Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 271, 1907—type by monotypy *Guracava difficilis* Ihering and Ihering.

*Phylloscartes ventralis ventralis (*Temminck*). Yellow-bellied Phylloscartes.

Muscicapa ventralis Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. col., livr. 46, pl. 275, fig. 2, May 1824—"Brésil," coll. Natterer = Ypanema, State of São Paulo.

Phylloscartes ventralis Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 102, 1868—Ypanema and Cimeterio [do Lambari] (São Paulo), Curytiba (Paraná) (spec. examined); idem, Nunq. otios, 2, p. 292, 1874—Novo Friburgo, Rio; Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 198, 1883—Concepcion, Entrerios; Berlepsch and Ihering, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, p. 131, 1885— Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul (spec. examined); Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 137, 1888—Entrerios (ex Barrows); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 92, 1888—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 186, 1899—Iguapé and São Paulo (spec. examined); idem, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 126, 1899—[Taquara do] Mundo Novo; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 155, 1900—Novo Friburgo; Miranda Ribeiro, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 13, p. 183, 1906—Retiro do Ramos, Itatiaya; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 272, 1907—Ypiranga, Itatiba, Jundiahy, Iguapé, Itararé (São Paulo), Itatiaya (Minas); Lüderwaldt, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), 27, p. 353, 1909—Itatiaya; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 579—Sapucay, Paraguay; Chrostowski, Compt. Rend. Soc. Scient. Varsovie, 5, p. 480, 497, 1912—Vera Guarany, Paraná; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Mondaih, Paraguay.

Phylloscartes ventralis ventralis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 322, 1906 (range); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 326, 1910—Entrerios.

Philoscartes ventralis Miranda Ribeiro, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 24, p. 254, 1923—Itatiaya.

Leptopogon tristis (not of Sclater and Salvin) White, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 606—San Javier, Misiones; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 144, 1888—part, San Javier.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil (from Rio de Janeiro south to Rio Grande do Sul), Uruguay, Paraguay, and northeastern Argentina (prov. Misiones and Entrerios)[a].

7: Brazil (Therezopolis, Rio 2); Argentina, Misiones (Eldorado 1, Rio Paranay 1, Caraguatay 1); Uruguay (Quebrada de los Cuervos 2).

[a] Material examined.—Brazil, Rio: Therezopolis 2. São Paulo: Ypanema 4, Lambari 1, Iguapé 1, Itararé 2, Itatiba 1, Ypiranga 1. Paraná: Curytiba 2, Roça Nova, Serra do Mar 2. Rio Grande do Sul: Taquara do Mundo Novo 3, São Lourenço 2. Argentina: Misiones 3. Uruguay 2.

***Phylloscartes ventralis angustirostris** (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*)[a]. SLENDER-BILLED PHYLLOSCARTES.

Muscicapa angustirostris LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 52, 1837—Yungas, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined).

Muscicapara angustirostris D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 325, 1839—Yungas of La Paz.

Leptopogon tristis SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 254—Simacu, Bolivia (type in British Museum examined); WHITE, l.c., 1882, p. 606—part, Sierra de Totoral, Catamarca; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 144, 1888—part, Bolivia and Catamarca; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 118, 1888—part, spec. b, Simacu.

Phylloscartes ventralis (not of TEMMINCK) LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 184, 1902—Cerro de Tafi Viejo, Tucumán; BAER, Ornis, 12, p. 220, 1904—Quebrada de las Piedras, Tucumán; BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 255, 1904—Oran, Salta; LILLO, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 48, 1905—Cerro de Tafi Viejo.

Phylloscartes ventralis angustirostris HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 321, 1906—Yungas, Simacu and Samaipata (Bolivia), Chachapoyas (Peru), and Tucumán (crit., range); BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 486, 1907 (crit.); HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 195, 1909—Tafi Viejo, Quebrada de las Piedras, Villa Nougues, and San Pablo, Tucumán (spec. examined); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 326, 1910—part, Oran, Tucumán, Catamarca; DINELLI, El Hornero, 1, p. 292, 1919—Tucumán (nest and eggs descr.); GIACOMELLI, l.c., 3, p. 71, 1923—La Rioja; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 92, 1921—San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba Valley; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 183, 1925—Yungas (crit.).

Range: Subtropical zone of Peru (from Dept. Amazonas south), Bolivia (depts. La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz), and northwestern Argentina (prov. Salta, Tucumán, Catamarca and La Rioja).

9: Peru (ten miles east of Molinopampa, Dept. Amazonas 2; Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco 3); Argentina (Concepcion, Tucumán 4).

Phylloscartes ventralis flavovirens (*Lawrence*)[b]. YELLOW-GREEN PHYLLOSCARTES.

[a] *Phylloscartes ventralis angustirostris* (LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY): Similar to *P. v. ventralis*, but somewhat duller green above, the forehead decidedly tinged with grayish; wing bands on average slightly wider; lower parts rather paler yellow; upper throat (or chin) more whitish; size generally larger. Wing (male) 55-58, (female) 50-53; tail 52-59; bill (average) 11.

Birds from Peru are apparently inseparable from those of more southern localities.

Material examined.—Peru: Chachapoyas 1, Molinopampa 2, Chinchao 3. Bolivia: Yungas of La Paz (the type) 1, Simacu 1, Songo, Dept. La Paz 2, Samaipata 3. Argentina, Prov. Tucumán: Quebrada de las Piedras 2, San Pablo 1, Villa Nougues 1, Cerro de Tucumán 1, near Tucumán 3, Concepcion 4.

[b] *Phylloscartes ventralis flavovirens* (LAWRENCE): The type (and only known specimen) resembles *P. v. angustirostris*, but the throat is a little more

Leptopogon flavovirens LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 472, 1862—Panama Railroad (type in American Museum of Natural History examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 119, 1888—Panama (ex LAWRENCE); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 25,1888 (ex LAWRENCE); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 467, 1907—Panama.

Range: Panama (near Panama City).

Phylloscartes ventralis virescens *Todd*[a]. GREENISH PHYLLOSCARTES.

Phylloscartes virescens TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, p. 95, 1925—Pied Saut, Oyapock, French Guiana (type in Carnegie Museum examined).

Range: French and British Guiana.

Phylloscartes paulistus *Ihering* and *Ihering*[b]. SAN PAULO PHYLLOSCARTES.

Phylloscartes paulista IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 272, 1907—Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema (type) and Victoria do Botucatú, São Paulo (spec. examined); IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 9, pl. 4, fig. sup., 1914.

Leptotriccus paulista BERTONI, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 17, p. 222, 1913—northeastern Paraguay; idem, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay.

Range: Southeastern Brazil, in interior of State of São Paulo (Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema and Victoria do Botucatú), and Paraguay (Puerto Bertoni, Alto Paraná).

yellowish, with but little whitish suffusion on the chin, while the pale yellowish markings on the innermost secondaries (tertials) are more extensive, forming distinct edges along the greater part of the outer web instead of restricted apical spots. If the type is correctly sexed as male, this form would appear to be somewhat smaller, too. Wing 54, tail 50, bill 12.

[a] *Phylloscartes ventralis virescens* TODD: Nearly allied to *P. v. ventralis*, but larger; upper parts much darker, dull olive green instead of yellowish green; wing bands somewhat wider and decidedly paler, almost whitish yellow; pale outer margin of innermost tertial reaching almost to the base instead of being limited to an apical spot; lores and orbital region more whitish; under parts much paler, sulphur yellow instead of deep olive yellow. Wing (five males) 57-59, (one female) 51; tail(male) 54, 54, 56, 60, (female) 47; tarsus 15-17; bill 10½-12.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Pied Saut, Oyapock 4. British Guiana: Rockstone, Essequibo River 1, Potaro Landing 1.

[b] *Phylloscartes paulistus* IHERING and IHERING: Superficially resembling *P. v. ventralis*, but upper parts of a lighter, purer green; yellowish frontal band and superciliaries much more conspicuous and of a brighter tone; dusky auricular patch more pronounced; chin and throat deep yellow like the belly, not suffused with whitish; upper wing-coverts and inner secondaries without distinct yellow apical spots, the innermost tertiary quill only edged with yellowish along the outer web; wing and tail shorter; legs and feet much weaker and flesh color; bill slenderer. Wing (male) 50, (female) 46; tail 46, (female) 44½; tars. 14½-15½; bill 9-9½.

This species, to a certain extent, bridges the gap between the genera *Phylloscartes* and *Leptotriccus*, approaching the latter in the slender tarsus and toes, the absence of yellow markings on the wings, and also in the pattern of the innermost tertial. In shape of bill and wings, but slightly elongated crown feathers and general coloration, however, it more nearly agrees with *Phylloscartes*.

Material examined.—Brazil, São Paulo: Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema (the type) 1, Victoria do Botucatú 1.

Phylloscartes pammictus (*Oberholser*)[a]. OBERHOLSER'S PHYLLOSCARTES.

Hemitriccus pammictus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, p. 64, 1902—South America = Rio (type in U. S. National Museum examined).

Range: Southeastern Brazil (Rio de Janeiro).

Phylloscartes oustaleti (*Sclater*)[b]. OUSTALET'S PHYLLOSCARTES.

Leptopogon oustaleti SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1887, p. 47, pl. 9, fig. 2—"Bogotá," errore = Corcovado, Prov. Rio de Janeiro[c] (type in Paris Museum examined);

[a] *Phylloscartes pammictus* (OBERHOLSER): Similar to *P. v. ventralis* in wing markings (two light yellow cross bands, formed by the tips of the median and greater wing coverts, and large apical spots of yellowish white on outer web of tertials) and coloration of sides of head (distinct, though yellowish rather than white supraloral streak; dusky anteocular spot; pale olive yellow auriculars, with suggestion of a dusky olive patch on posterior portion); but upper parts more yellowish green (serpentine rather than olive green), and under parts, except on throat and sides, where they are but little paler yellow than in *P. v. ventralis*, dingy white, obsoletely flammulated with pale brownish buff and pale yellowish on chest; tail relatively shorter; tarsi and toes much more slender and weaker, flesh color instead of blackish. Wing (the unsexed type) 50; tail 47; tarsus 15½; bill 10.

The type, a skin of the well-known "Rio" make was, no doubt, obtained somewhere in the vicinity of the Brazilian capital. In proportions and delicate feet this species obviously agrees with *P. paulistus* (although direct comparison has not been possible), but differs markedly by the whitish (instead of yellow) median under parts and the possession of large pale yellow apical spots on wing-coverts and tertials, not to mention several minor features. Shape and coloration of bill (lower mandible pale with dusky apical portion) as well as wing formula and form of rectrices are essentially the same as in *P. ventralis*, as far as this can be ascertained from the unique type specimen which is in rather poor state of preservation.

[b] *Phylloscartes oustaleti* (SCLATER): Upper parts light dull olivaceous green; wing coverts, quills, and rectrices dusky, edged with color of back; the innermost tertial with suggestion of a yellowish apical spot; frontal edge and lores pale yellowish, the latter tipped with dusky; cheeks and auriculars pale yellow (slightly deeper than lores), posterior portion of auriculars occupied by a large semi-lunar patch of blackish, succeeded by a pale yellow stripe; broad orbital ring bright yellow, widening posteriorly into a somewhat paler postocular spot; malar region olive, tipped with paler; under parts pale olive yellowish, tinged with grayish olive on chest and sides; axillars, under wing coverts, and edge of wing pale yellow, inner margin of remiges whitish; tarsus and toes flesh color; bill blackish brown, lower mandible yellowish white. Wing 61-64; tail 59-63; tarsus 17-18; bill 11½-12½.

The generic position of this well-marked species is somewhat uncertain. In general structure it agrees pretty closely with *P. ventralis*, but the markings on the sides of the head suggest affinities to *Leptopogon*, while the light-colored mandible recalls *Pogonotriccus*. The lack of conspicuous markings on the wing and the flesh-colored feet bring it into the neighborhood of *P. paulistus* which, however, is a much smaller bird with much deeper yellow under parts.

Material examined.—In addition to the type, there is a second specimen in the Paris Museum, secured by Ménétriès in 1824 near Rio de Janeiro, and a third example, likewise from Rio, now in the Vienna Museum, I purchased from a dealer at Paris. The Munich Museum possesses an adult male, obtained by J. Lima at Alto da Serra, Est. São Paulo, on August 23, 1904, and received in exchange from Dr. H. von Ihering, and a fifth specimen (from Iguapé, São Paulo) was forwarded for my inspection by the Museu Paulista.

[c] Although the type is without original label, there can be little doubt that it was obtained near Rio de Janeiro by the French naturalist Galot. The Paris Museum has a number of skins showing the same peculiar "make" as the type, marked "Corcovado, Brésil, 1827. M. Galot."

idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 118, 1888—"Colombia"; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 349, 1905—Iguapé, São Paulo (spec. examined); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 277, 1907—Iguapé and Alto da Serra, São Paulo (spec. examined).

Phylloscartes oustaleti BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 486, 1907 (crit.).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, in states of Rio de Janeiro (Corcovado) and São Paulo (Iguapé, Alto da Serra).

Phylloscartes difficilis (*Ihering* and *Ihering*)[a]. IHERING'S PHYLLOSCARTES.

Guracava difficilis IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 270, 1907—Campos do Itatiaya, Brazil (type examined); IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 9, pl. 4, fig. inf., 1914.

Hemitriccus diops (not of TEMMINCK) IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 185, 1899—Alto da Serra, São Paulo (spec. examined); MIRANDA RIBEIRO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 24, p. 254, 1923—Retiro do Ramos and Caminho do Couto, Itatiaya.

Hemitriccus vilis (not of BURMEISTER) IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 5, p. 270, 1902—part, Alto da Serra (spec. examined).

Musciphaga diops (not of TEMMINCK) MIRANDA RIBEIRO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 13, p. 183, 1906—Caminho do Couto, Itatiaya.

Range: Southeastern Brazil, in states of Rio de Janeiro (Serra do Itatiaya) and São Paulo (Alto da Serra, Serra do Mar).

Genus **CAPSIEMPIS** Cabanis and Heine.

Capsiempis CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 56, 1859—type by orig. desig. *Muscicapa flaveola* LICHTENSTEIN.

[a] *Phylloscartes difficilis* (IHERING and IHERING): Nearly related to *P. v. ventralis*, but upper parts of a much brighter oily green; wing coverts and inner secondaries margined with the color of the back, without trace of the well-defined pale yellow apical spots; supra-loral streak much broader and more whitish; markings on sides of head very similar, but the pale mottling and streaking white instead of pale yellow; throat and breast pale grayish, mottled with white, passing into creamy white on the abdomen; sides of breast and flanks washed with light greenish; under tail-coverts pale yellow; lower mandible blackish, with basal half only horn color. Sexes alike in coloration. Wing (male) 55-57, (female) 50-52; tail 56-58, (female) 50-53; bill 10-11.

On careful reexamination, I am unable to separate this bird generically from *Phylloscartes*. The only structural differences I can find are the slightly longer, less rigid rictal bristles, the more strongly ridged culmen, and the slightly weaker (slenderer) legs and feet. In this last-named character, *P. paulistus*, which agrees with *P. difficilis* in the absence of yellow markings on the wings, is even more divergent.

An immature specimen, obtained by H. Pinder on July 21, 1898, at Alto da Serra (Serra do Mar), State of São Paulo (Museu Paulista, No. 128) agrees with the type in coloration, but is smaller in all dimensions. It was at first referred by Ihering to *H. vilis* (=*diops*).

Material examined.—Rio de Janeiro: Campos do Itatiaya (type of species) 1, Serra do Itatiaya 3. São Paulo: Alto da Serra 1.

***Capsiempis flaveola flaveola** (*Lichtenstein*). YELLOW TYRANT.

Muscicapa flaveola LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 56, 1823—Bahia.

Platyrhynchus flaviventer SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 12, pl. 15, fig. 1, 1825—Rio de Janeiro (type in Munich Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 645, 1906 (crit.).

Tyrannula modesta SWAINSON, Orn. Draw., Part 4, pl. 48, 1836 (?)—no locality given.

Muscicapa ventralis (not of TEMMINCK) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 53, 1837—Guarayos, Bolivia (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Muscicapara ventralis D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 328, 1839—Guarayos.

Muscipeta flaveola BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 488, 1856—Novo Friburgo.

Phylloscartes ventralis (errore) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 577—Mexiana Isl. (spec. examined); SALVIN, Cat. Strickl. Coll., p. 304, 1882—Rio Tocantins.

Capsiempis flaveola PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 104, 1868—Rio de Janeiro and Sapitiba (Rio), Ypanema (São Paulo), and Goyaz (spec. examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 349—Lapa Vermelha and Rio de Janeiro; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 88, 1874—Cantagallo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 120, 1888—part, spec. g-o, Cayenne, Mexiana, Bahia, Bolivia; (?) PHELPS, Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—Cumanacoa, Bermudez; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo and Novo Friburgo, Rio; (?) BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 41, 1902—Caicara, Capuchin, Maipures, and Altagracia, Rio Orinoco, and La Pricion, Caura, Venezuela; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 277, 1907—Jaboticabal, Rincão, and Bebedouro (São Paulo), Bahia, Espirito Santo, and Puerto Bertoni (Paraguay); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 469, 1907—part; BERTONI, Rev. Inst. Parag., 1907, p.—[sep. p. 4]—Alto Paraná; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 133, 1908—Approuague, French Guiana; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 501, 1908—Goyana, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., p. 526, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 582—Sapucay, Paraguay; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 405, 1914—Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua), Rio Iriri (Santa Julia), Rio Tapajóz (Goyana), Rio Maecurú, Obidos, Rio Jamundá (Faro); (?) CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 226, 1916—Orinoco valley from Las Barrancas in the delta to above the falls of Maipures; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 175, 1921—Takutu Mts., British Guiana.

Capsiempis flaveola flaveola HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 645, 1906 (range, char.,); idem, l.c., 26, No. 2, p. 106, 119, 1912—Faz. Nazareth, Mexiana; idem, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 186, 1925—Guarayos, Bolivia (crit.); (?) HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 164, 1912—San Esteban, Venezuela.

Range: Brazil, from the confines of Guiana south to Goiaz, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo; Paraguay; eastern Bolivia (Guarayos); British

and French Guiana; (?) Venezuela (Cumanacoa, Bermudez; Orinoco-Caura basin; San Esteban, Carabobo)[a].

2: Brazil (Serra da Lua, near Boavista, Rio Branco 2).

Capsiempis flaveola magnirostris *Hartert*[b]. Large-billed Yellow Tyrant.

Capsiempis flaveola magnirostris Hartert, Nov. Zool, 5, p. 487, 1898—Chimbo, Ecuador (type examined); Hellmayr, Abhandl 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 646, 1906 (crit.).

Capsiempis flaveola (not of Lichtenstein) Berlepsch and Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 554—Chimbo; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 90—Yaguachi; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 120, 1888—part, spec. e, Babahoyo.

Capsiempis flaveola subsp. *magnirostris* Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 7, 1899—Balzar.

Range: Southwestern Ecuador, in Province of Guayas (Chimbo, Yaguachi, Babahoyo, Balzar)[c].

***Capsiempis flaveola leucophrys** *Berlepsch*[d]. White-lored Yellow Tyrant.

Capsiempis leucophrys Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 360, 1907—Bogotá (type examined).

[a] Birds from eastern Bolivia (Guarayos) are apparently the same as those from Brazil, and a single specimen from French Guiana (Rio Approuague) does not seem to differ either. The inhabitants of Venezuela are difficult to allocate. They are decidedly larger (wing 52½-56, against 45-51) and have a stronger bill, agreeing in proportions with *C. f. leucophrys*, but the superciliaries and chin are not so whitish as in the latter, though paler than in typical *flaveola*. In coloration they come pretty close to *C. f. magnirostris*, but have longer wings and tail. More satisfactory material might lead to their separation.

Material examined.—Brazil, São Paulo: Ypanema 1, Victoria 2; Goyaz 1; Rio de Janeiro 3; Bahia 7; Mexiana 2; Rio Branco 2. French Guiana: Rio Approuague 1. Bolivia: Guarayos 2. Venezuela: Caicara, Rio Orinoco 1; San Esteban, Carabobo 2.

[b] *Capsiempis flaveola magnirostris* Hartert: Similar in size to *C. f. flaveola* except for its larger bill; frontal edge and superciliaries paler yellowish. Wing (male) 51, (female) 48; tail 46-48; bill 12.

Two specimens from Chimbo examined.

[c] The late Count Berlepsch (Ornis, 14, p. 361, 1917) refers a Bogotá skin in his collection to *C. f. magnirostris*, but on comparison I find it closely similar to a specimen from Caicara, Orinoco and am inclined to classify it with the doubtful Venezuelan race. It might have been obtained at the eastern base of the Colombian Andes, around Villavicencio, where we meet with a number of Orinocan forms.

[d] *Capsiempis flaveola leucophrys* Berlepsch: Nearest to *C. f. magnirostris*, but decidedly larger; frontal edge, supraloral streak, and chin pure white. Wing (male) 54-58½, (female) 51-53; tail 50-56; bill 12.

Specimens from Orope and Fundación are not quite so white on the chin as Bogotá skins.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá (including the type) 26, Fundación 2. Venezuela: Orope 2.

Capsiempis flaveola (not of LICHTENSTEIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 120, 1888—part, spec. c, d, Bogotá.

Capsiempis flaveola leucophrys CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 450, 1917—Chicoral, Magdalena Valley; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 356, 1922—Fundación, Santa Marta region.

Range: Tropical Zone of Colombia (Fundación, base of Santa Marta Mountains, south to Honda, Magdalena Valley; common in native "Bogotá" collections) and adjacent Venezuela (Orope, Rio Zulia, Prov. Zulia).

2: Venezuela (Orope, Zulia 2).

***Capsiempis flaveola semiflava** (*Lawrence*)[a]. LAWRENCE'S YELLOW TYRANT.

Elainea semiflava LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, "1865," p. 177, 1867—David, Chiriqui; idem, l.c., p. 182, 1867—Greytown, Nicaragua; SALVIN, Ibis, 1874, p. 309 (crit.).

Capsiempis flaveola (not of LICHTENSTEIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 120, 1888—part, spec. b, Chiriqui; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 28, 1888—part, Nicaragua and Panama; RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 505, 1893—Greytown and Rio Escondido, Nicaragua (habits); CHERRIE, Expl. Zool. Costa Rica, 1890—91, p. 32, 1893—Boruca and Buenos Aires, Costa Rica; BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 21, 1900—Loma del Leon, Panama; THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 218, 1906—Sabana of Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 469, 1907—part, Central American references and localities; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 709, 1910—Costa Rica (habits, nest and eggs descr.); HALLINAN, Auk, 41, p. 317, 1924—Farfan and Corozal, Panama.

Capsiempis flavicola (lapsu) LANTZ, Trans. Kansas Ac. Sci., 16, p. 223, 1899—San Juan, Costa Rica.

Capsiempis flaveola semiflava HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 646, 1906 (char., range).

Range: Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, east to the Canal Zone.

4: Costa Rica (Buenos Aires 2, El General 1); Panama (Colon 1).

Genus **EUSCARTHMUS** Wied[b].

[a] *Capsiempis flaveola semiflava* (LAWRENCE): Very similar to *C. f. magnirostris*, but with slenderer bill; upper parts paler and brighter green; yellow of under parts paler.

Material examined.—Costa Rica 13; Chiriqui 1; Colon, Panama 1.

[b] The systematic position of the genus is quite uncertain. Its taxaspidean tarsus would seem to exclude it from the Tyrannidae, but color pattern, particularly the rufous crown patch points to relationships in this family. Its actions are described as Flycatcher like. Mr. Ridgway suggests Formicariine affinities. Without anatomical investigation it will be difficult to satisfactorily decide the question.

Euscarthmus Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3** (2), p. 945, 1831—type by subs. desig. (Gray[a], 1840, p. 32) *Euscarthmus meloryphus* Wied.

Lepturus Swainson, Nat. Libr., Orn., **10,** (Flycatchers), p. 179, May 1838—type by monotypy *Lepturus ruficeps* Swainson = *Euscarthmus meloryphus* Wied.

Leptocercus Cabanis in Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 164, 1846—new name for *Lepturus* Swainson.

Hapalocercus Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., **13** (1), p. 254, 1847—new name for *Leptocercus* Cabanis.

***Euscarthmus meloryphus meloryphus** *Wied.* Rufous-crowned Pygmy Tyrant.

Sylvia ruficapillus (not *Sylvia ruficapilla* Latham 1790) Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11,** p. 179, 1818—based on Azara, No. 164, Paraguay.

Euscarthmus meloryphus Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3** (2), p. 947, 1831—boundary line of Minas Geraës and Bahia; Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2,** p. 493, 1856—Bahia; Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 351—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës.

Lepturus ruficeps Swainson, Nat. Libr., Orn., **10** (Flycatchers), p. 181, pl. 20, 1838—no locality given, presumably Brazil.

Hapalocercus paulus Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **13,** p. 96, 1899—Chirua (type), La Concepcion, and San Miguel, Santa Marta region.

Serphophaga cinnamocephala Bertoni, Av. Nuev. Paraguay, p. 125, 1901—Alto Paraná, Paraguay.

Hapalocercus meloryphus Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2,** p. 103, 1868—Ypanema, São Paulo and Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 332—Bucaramanga; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14,** p. 93, 1888—Ypanema and Bahia, Brazil; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2,** p. 230, 1889—note on type; idem, l.c., **4,** p. 333, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10,** p. 402, 1890—Cordoba; Eulfr, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 41, 1900 (nest and eggs descr.); Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9,** p. 40, 1902—Ciudad Bolivar, Rio Orinoco (spec. examined); Lillo, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3,** p. 48, 1905—Tucumán; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1,** p. 273, 1907—Rio Feio, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema, São José do Rio Pardo, Avanhandava, and Bebedouro (São Paulo), Vargem Alegre (Minas Geraës); Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76,** p. 72, 1910—Queimadas and above Pintados, Rio Parnahyba, Piauhy; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18,** p. 328, 1910—Cordoba, Tucumán, Salta; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Encarnación, Paraguay; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2,** p. 286, 1916—Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36,** p. 444, 1917—Chicoral, Magdalena Valley; Serié and Smyth, El Hornero, **3,** p. 49, 1923—Santa Elena, Entrerios.

Hapalocercus fulviceps (not of Sclater) Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4,** p. 53, 1892—Carúpano, Bermudez.

[a] Cabanis (in Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 164, 1846) designated the same species as genotype of *Euscarthmus.*

Hapalocercus meloryphus meloryphus HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 195, 1909—Arenal, Salta; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 375, 1922—Don Diego, Pueblo Viejo, and Fonseca, Santa Marta region.

Hapalocercus meloryphus paulus BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 487, 1907—Bogotá.

Euscarthmus meloryphus meloryphus WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 289, 1926—Las Palmas, Chaco.

Range: Northern Argentina (in prov. Entrerios, Cordoba, Chaco, Tucumán, and Salta); Paraguay; eastern Bolivia; Brazil (from São Paulo and Matto Grosso north to Bahia, Piauhy and Maranhão); Venezuela (El Callao, Rio Yuruari; Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco; Cumaná and Carúpano, Bermudez; Caracas); Colombia (Santa Marta region; Bucaramanga; Chicoral, Magdalena Valley; "Bogotá")[a].

15: Argentina (Concepcion, Tucumán 1); Brazil (Macaco Secco, near Andarahy, Bahia 1; Ibiapaba, Piauhy 2, Arára, Piauhy 5; Tranqueira, Maranhão 3; Descalvados, Matto Grosso 1); Venezuela (Caracas 2).

***Euscarthmus meloryphus fulviceps** *Sclater*[b]. FULVOUS-HEADED PYGMY TYRANT.

Euscarthmus fulviceps SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 497—Babahoyo, Ecuador (type) and ten miles from Lima, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1877, p. 325—Tumbez; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 202—Chepen and Callacate.

Hapalocercus fulviceps TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 235, 1884—Tumbez, Chepen, Callacate, Guadalupe, Nancho, Peru; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 94, 1888—Babahoyo, Puna Isl., and Lima; SALVIN, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 11, 1895—Viña (Huamachuco) and Malca, Cajabamba (spec. examined); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 486, 1898—Chimbo.

Hapalocercus meloryphus fulviceps BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 487, 1907 (crit.); BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, p. 452, 1918—Perico, Peru.

[a] In specimens from Venezuela and Colombia (*paulus*), the sides of the head are, as a rule, slightly more tinged with fulvous, while the tail averages shorter, but the divergency appears too inconstant to warrant their segregation. Certain examples from Colombia approach the Ecuadorian *fulviceps* by having an indication of buffy tips to the wing-coverts.

Material examined.—Argentina: Tucumán 2. Brazil: Descalvados 1, Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso 1, Ypanema, São Paulo 3; Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraës 1; Bahia 2; Villa Nova, Bahia 1; Macaco Secco, Bahia 1; Piauhy 7; Maranhão 3. Venezuela: El Callao, Rio Yuruari 2, Ciudad Bolivar 1, Caracas 2, Cumaná 1. Colombia: "Bogotá" 12, Santa Marta region 10.

[b] *Euscarthmus meloryphus fulviceps* SCLATER: Differs from *E. m. meloryphus* by the much smaller (and generally lighter) tawny coronal patch being more or less concealed by the brownish apical portion of the feathers; brighter cinnamon buff sides of the head, and by the buffy tips to the median and greater upper coverts forming two conspicuous bars across the wing. Wing 45-48; tail 38-43.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Chimbo 2, Balzar 2. Peru: Chepen 1, Trujillo 1, Viña (Huamachuco) 4, Malca (Cajabamba) 2, Hacienda Limon, west of Balsas 2.

Poecilotriccus rufigenis (errore) Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 5, 1899—Vinces and Balzar, Ecuador (spec. examined).

Range: Western Ecuador (Babahoyo, Vinces, Balzar, Chimbo) and western Peru (from Tumbez south to Lima; upper Marañon Valley).

2: Peru (Hacienda Limon, ten miles west of Balsas 2).

***Euscarthmus rufomarginatus** (*Pelzeln*)[a]. Rufous-edged Pygmy Tyrant.

Hapalocercus rufomarginatus Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 103, 174, 1868—Calzao do Couro and Rio das Pedras, northern São Paulo (types in Vienna Museum examined); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 274, 1907 (ex Pelzeln); Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 72, 1910—Corrientes, Rio Parnahyba, Piauhy (spec. examined).

Range: Brazil, in states of São Paulo (Calzao do Couro, Rio das Pedras), Piauhy (Corrientes, Rio Parnahyba), and Maranhão (Ponto).

1: Brazil (Ponto, Canella, Maranhão 1).

Genus **PSEUDOCOLOPTERYX** Lillo[b].

Pseudocolopteryx Lillo, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 48, 1905—type by monotypy *Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus* Lillo.

Pseudocolopterus Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 487, 1907—emendation.

Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus *Lillo*[c]. Dinelli's Sharp-winged Tyrant.

[a] *Euscarthmus rufomarginatus* (Pelzeln) is a very distinct species. In structural characters, such as shape of bill and taxaspidean tarsus it agrees with the genotype, but the tail, composed of twelve rectrices, is much longer and more strongly graduated. In coloration, it differs by lacking the large tawny coronal patch, only some of the median crown feathers being slightly edged with cinnamomeous near the base; more rufescent brown upper parts, especially on the rump; by having the median and greater wing-coverts largely tipped with deep buff or ochraceous; and quite dissimilar under parts, the throat alone being white, while the remainder is pale yellow, deepening to ochraceous along the sides, on thighs and under tail-coverts, not unlike *Habrura pectoralis*. Wing 42-44; tail 48-54; bill 10-11.

The birds from Maranhão and Piauhy are somewhat duller above and slightly paler below, with less ochraceous on the chest, than the typical examples.

Material examined.—São Paulo: Rio das Pedras 2, Calzao do Couro 1. Piauhy: Corrientes 2. Maranhão: Ponto 1.

[b] Gray (Cat. Gen. and Subgen. Birds, p. 50, 1855) designated *Alecturus flaviventris* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny as genotype of *Myiosympotes* Reichenbach (Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 65, 1850). An inspection of this work, however, shows at a glance that Reichenbach's drawings of the head and tail cannot possibly have been based on the species in question. They may refer to either *Colopteryx* or *Lophotriccus*, but even this is altogether uncertain. If *A. flaviventris* and *H. acutipennis* are considered generically distinct from the type of *Pseudocolopteryx*, they would require a new name. As, however, the peculiar wing structure is merely a sexual character of the adult male, further subdivision of the genus appears to me unnecessary.

[c] *Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus* Lillo: Most nearly related to *P. sclateri*, but crown much less crested and plain earthy brown, only the feathers of the forehead

Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus LILLO, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 48, 1905—environs of Tucumán; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 327, 1910—Tucumán.

Hapalocercus dinellianus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 321, 1906—Tucumán (crit.); HARTERT and VENTURI, l.c., **16**, p. 195, 1909—Tucumán.

Pseudocolopterus dinellianus BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 487, 1907—Tucumán (crit.).

Range: Northwestern Argentina (Prov. Tucumán).

Pseudocolopteryx sclateri (*Oustalet*). SCLATER'S SHARP-WINGED TYRANT.

Anaeretes sclateri OUSTALET, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, (3) **4**, p. 217, 1892—"Chile," errore, we suggest Prov. Buenos Aires (type in Paris Museum examined; = ♂ ad.).

Hapalocercus hollandi SCLATER, Ibis, (7) **2**, p. 317, 1896—Santa Elena, Entrerios (type in British Museum examined; = ♀); HOLLAND, l.c., 1897, p. 167—Santa Elena; HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **53**, p. 204, 1903—Pansecco, Matto Grosso (descr. male).

Hapalocercus striaticeps SALVIN, Bull. B. O. C., **7**, p. XVI, 1897—Annai, Brit. Guiana (type in British Museum examined; = ♂ ad.); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 165, 1921—Abary River and Annai, Brit. Guiana.

Hapalocercus flaviventris (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 103, 1868—Pansecco, Matto Grosso (spec. examined.).

Hapalocercus sclateri HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 320, 1906—Santa Elena, Pansecco, Ocampo and Mocovi, Prov. Santa Fé (crit.; descr. ♂ ♀, range); HARTERT and VENTURI, l.c., **16**, p. 196, 1909—Ocampo, Mocovi, and Rio Amores, Chaco (nest and eggs descr.); IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 273, 1907—Argentina (range).

Hapalocercus sclateri striaticeps HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 321, 1906—Annai (crit.).

Pseudocolopteryx sclateri DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 327, 1910—range in Argentina; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Villa Rica and Asunción; DABBENE, El Hornero, **2**, p. 225, 1921—Las Rosas, Prov. Buenos Aires (spec. examined); DAGUERRE, l.c., p. 268, 1922—Las Rosas; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 318, 1926—Las Palmas (Chaco) and Riacho Pilaga (Formosa), Argentina.

Pseudocolopteryx sclateri sclateri DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **23**, p. 336, 1912—Paso Juvay, Paraguay; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 646, 1924—Rosas.

narrowly edged with rusty buff; back much duller greenish, without dusky mottling; orbital region and auriculars greenish olive instead of blackish. Fourth and fifth primary, in the male, reduced to narrow, lanceolate feathers, about half as long as wing, exactly as in *P. sclateri*. Wing (six adult males) 46-48; tail 47-52; bill 10-11.

In structure, this species is somewhat intermediate between *P. sclateri* and *P. flaviventris*, combining the peculiar fourth and fifth primary of the former with the but slightly elongated crown feathers of the latter. I am not acquainted with the female.

Material examined.—Tucumán 4, Rio Sali 2.

Range: Eastern Argentina, in provinces of Buenos Aires (Las Rosas), Entrerios (Santa Elena), Santa Fé (Ocampo, Mocovi, San Vicente, Rio Amores; Estancia Buen Retiro, near Galvez), Chaco (Las Palmas), and Formosa (Riacho Pilaga); Paraguay (Puerto Pinasco, Rio Paraguay; Villa Rica, Asunción, Paso Juvay); Brazil, in State of Matto Grosso (Pansecco); British Guiana (Annai, Abary River); Island of Trinidad (Caroni Marshes)[a].

***Pseudocolopteryx acutipennis** (*Sclater* and *Salvin*)[b]. Sharp-winged Tyrant.

Hapalocercus acutipennis Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 187—Bogotá (type) and Cosnipata, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 512—Medellin, Colombia; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 236, 1884—Cosnipata; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 95, 1888—Bogotá, Cosnipata; Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, 10, p. 402, 1890—Sierra of Cordoba; Salvin, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 11, 1895—Succha, Huamachuco, Peru; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 361—La Merced, Chanchamayo; idem, Ornis, 13, p. 86, 1906—Idma, above Santa Ana, Urubamba Valley; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 703—Santa Carolina Marshes, just outside Quito (spec. examined); Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 184, 1902—Cumbre de la Hoyada, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 48, 1905—same locality; Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 195, 1909—La Criolla, Lagunita,

[a] Birds from British Guiana (*strialiceps*) which, in an earlier communication (Nov. Zool., 13, p. 321), I considered to be perhaps separable on account of the light-colored lower mandible of the type from Annai, are obviously not different from typical *sclateri*, unless they be very slightly smaller. Two adult males, one from the Abary River, Brit. Guiana, and another obtained by Gerald Thayer on February 18, 1914, in the Caroni Marshes, Isl. of Trinidad (American Museum of Natural History, No. 79043) have the whole bill black, like those from Argentina.

MEASUREMENTS

Males	Wing	Tail
Type of *Anaeretes sclateri*	44	48
One from Las Rosas, Prov. Buenos Aires	43	47
Fifteen from Prov. Santa Fé	41-44	43-48
One from Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay	42	44
One from Pansecco, Matto Grosso	42	46
Two from British Guiana	41,44	40,42
One from Caroni, Trinidad	41	40

Material examined.—Argentina: Las Rosas, Prov. Buenos Aires 1; Santa Elena, Entrerios 1. Prov. Santa Fé: Ocampo 19, San Vicente 1, Mocovi 1, Rio Amores 1, Est. Buen Retiro, near Galvez (Munich Museum, No. 23.493, ♂ ad., April 20, 1923, Hans Krieg). Paraguay: Puerto Pinasco 2. Brazil, Matto Grosso: Pansecco 2. British Guiana: Annai 1, Abary River 1. Trinidad: Caroni Marshes 1.

[b] The acumination of the primaries, carried to its greatest extent in the sixth, seventh and eighth, renders this species easily recognizable.

I cannot detect any geographic variation in coloration. Specimens from the southern part of the range appear to average larger.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 3 (including the type). Ecuador: Santa Carolina Marshes, Quito 1. Peru: Huánuco 2, Santa Ana 1. Bolivia: La Paz 2. Argentina: Maimara, Jujuy 2; Cumbre de Raco, Tucumán 2, La Criolla, Tucumán 2, Lagunita, Tucumán 1; Cuesta Copina, Sierra de Cordoba 1.

Cumbre de Raco, and Tafi del Valle, Tucumán, (spec. examined); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 445, 1917—Salento, Colombia; DINELLI, El Hornero, **1**, p. 143, 1918—Cerro de Raco (Tucumán) and Jujuy (nest and and eggs descr.); GIACOMELLI, l.c., **3**, p. 71, 1923—La Rioja.

Myiosympotes acutipennis DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 328, 1910—La Hoyada and Sierra de Cordoba; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 92, 1921—Rio San Miguel, Santa Ana, Idma, San Miguel Bridge, Calca, Urubamba region.

Range: Andes of Colombia (Central and Eastern Cordillera), Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and western Argentina (in prov. Jujuy, Tucumán, La Rioja, and Cordoba).

4: Peru (Huánuco 2); Argentina (Maimara, Jujuy 2).

***Pseudocolopteryx flaviventris** (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*)[a]. REED-WARBLING TYRANT.

Alecturus flaviventris LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., **1**, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 55, 1837—Corrientes (type in Paris Museum examined).

Arundinicola citreola LANDBECK, Arch. Naturg., **30** (1), p. 58, 1864—Mapocho Valley, above Santiago, Chile; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 326—Chile (crit.); PHILIPPI, Anal. Mus. Nac. Chile, Zool., **15**, p. 50, pl. 27, fig. 1, 1902—Chile.

Arundinicola flaviventris D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 335, pl. 36, fig. 1, 1839—Montevideo and Corrientes.

Euscarthmus flaviventris BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 493, 1856—Montevideo; idem, Journ. Orn., **8**, p. 246, 1860—Paraná and Mendoza; DOERING, Period. Zool. Arg., **1**, p. 252, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes.

Hapalocercus flaviventris BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 456, 1861—Mendoza and Paraná; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 160—Conchitas; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1876, p. 159—vicinity of Buenos Aires; idem, l.c., 1877, p. 34—Chubut; idem, l.c., 1877, p. 177—Baradero, Buenos Aires; idem, l.c., 1878, p. 60—Buenos Aires (nest descr.); idem, l.c., 1878, p. 395—Chubut; WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 605—Rio Lujan and Punta Lara, Buenos Aires; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 199, 1883—Concepcion (Entrerios) and Carhué (Buenos Aires); SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 137, 1888—Argentina (habits); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 94, 1888—Buenos Aires, Rio Negro, Chubut, Santiago (Chile); STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba; HOLLAND, Ibis, 1893, p. 486—Santa Elena, Entrerios; KERR, Ibis, 1901, p. 225—Paraguayan Chaco; LILLO, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 48, 1905—vicinity of Tucumán, Tafi; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 196, 1909—Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires; GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 116—Los Ynglases, Ajó, Prov. Buenos Aires; GIBSON, l.c., 1918, p. 401—Cape San Antonio (nesting habits);

[a] *Hapalocercus helviventris* CABANIS (Arch. Naturg., **13** (1), p. 351, 1847—"West Indies") was most probably based upon a discolored specimen of *P. flaviventris*. The type, preserved in spirits, has unfortunately disappeared.

Tremoleras, El Hornero, 2, p. 21, 1920—Montevideo and Canelones, Uruguay; Daguerre, l.c., 2, p. 268, 1922—Las Rosas, Buenos Aires; Pereyra, l.c., 3, p. 168, 1923—Zelaya, Buenos Aires; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 647, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires.

Euscarthmus (*Hapalocercus*) *flaviventris* Burmeister, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 2—vicinity of Buenos Aires.

Hapalocercus citreolus Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 338—Chile.

Myiosympotes flaviventris Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 328, 1910—range in Argentina; Hussey, Auk, 33, p. 393, 1916—La Plata; Reed, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 36, 1916—La Puntilla, Mendoza; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 188, 1925—Corrientes (crit.); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 317, 1926—Puerto Pinasco (Paraguay), Las Palmas (Chaco), Dolores and Lavalle (Buenos Aires), General Roca (Rio Negro), San Vicente (Uruguay), and Tunuyán (Mendoza); idem Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 451, 1926—Rio Chubut, below Leleque, Chubut.

Range: Uruguay; northern and eastern Argentina, from Tucumán and the Paraguayan border (Pilcomayo) south to Mendoza, Neuquen, Rio Negro, and the Chubut River; Chile, from Santiago south to Valdivia[a].

2: Argentina (Buenos Aires 1); Chile (Riñihue, Prov. Valdivia 1).

Genus **HABRURA** Cabanis and Heine[b].

Polystictus (not *Polysticte* Smith 1835) Reichenbach, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 67, 1850—type by subs. desig. (Gray, 1855, p. 54) "*Platyrhynchus*" *minimus* Gould = *Pachyrhamphus minimus* Darwin.

Habrura Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 53, 1859—new name for *Polystictus* Reichenbach.

Habrura pectoralis pectoralis (*Vieillot*). Narrow-tailed Tyrant.

Sylvia pectoralis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 11, p. 210, 1817—based on Azara, No. 165, Paraguay.

Muscicapa stramineo-ventris Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 53, 1837—Chiquitos, Bolivia; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 185, 1925 (crit.).

Muscicapara stramineo-ventris D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 327, 1839—Santa Ana, Chiquitos.

[a] Chilean specimens, including two of Landbeck's originals from Santiago, do not differ in coloration, but average perhaps slightly larger.

Material examined.—Argentina: Corrientes 1, Buenos Aires 4, Barracas al Sud 3, La Plata 1, La Picaza, Neuquen 1. Chile: Santiago 2, Riñihue 1, unspecified 5.

[b] This genus is likewise of doubtful affinities. While Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 339) suggests it might be referable to the Cotingidae, Cherrie (Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 224, 1916) is inclined to leave it with the Flycatchers.

Pachyrhamphus minimus DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, **3**, Part 9, p. 51, pl. 15, 1839—Montevideo, Uruguay.

Hapalura minima BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 494, 1856—Montevideo (spec. examined); CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **26**, p. 197, 1878—Sierra of Cordoba.

Hapalocercus pectoralis PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 103, 1868—Calzao do Couro (São Paulo) and Cuyabá (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Habrura minima SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 460—Cordoba; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 146, 1889 (crit.).

Habrura pectoralis GIBSON, Ibis, 1885, p. 279—Paysandú, Uruguay (spec. examined); SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 138, 1888—Cordoba (range excl. Guiana); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 96, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Cordoba, Paysandú, Cuyabá; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 333, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); HOLLAND, Ibis, 1893, p. 486—Santa Elena, Entrerios; APLIN, l.c., 1894, p. 178—Santa Elena, Prov. Soriano, Uruguay; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **10**, No. 208, p. 10, 1895—Paraguari, Paraguay; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 328, 1910—Cordoba, Entrerios, Bahia Blanca; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 579—Sapucay, Paraguay; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1914—Paraguay.

Hapalura pectoralis STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba.

Habrura pectoralis minima HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 196, 1909—Bahia Blanca, Prov. Buenos Aires and La Soledad, Prov. Entrerios (spec. examined); PEREYRA, El Hornero, **3**, p. 168, 1923—Zelaya, Prov. Buenos Aires; PETERS, l.c., **3**, p. 197, 1923—Potrerillos, Mendoza (spec. examined).

Polystictus pectoralis minimus TREMOLERAS, El Hornero, **2**, p. 21, 1920—Uruguay; DAGUERRE, l.c., **2**, p. 268, 1922—Las Rosas, Prov. Buenos Aires; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 647, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires.

Habrura pectoralis pectoralis WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 294, 1926—Las Palmas, Chaco (crit.).

Range: Northern Argentina (in prov. Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Mendoza, Chaco, and Entrerios); Uruguay; Paraguay; eastern Bolivia; southwestern Brazil (Matto Grosso and northern districts of São Paulo)[a].

Habrura pectoralis brevipennis *Berlepsch* and *Hartert*[b]. NORTHERN NARROW-TAILED TYRANT.

[a] Adult males from eastern Bolivia (*stramineoventris*), Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay (*minima*) agree very well together, having the pileum broadly streaked with black and largely white at the base while the upper throat and sides of the head always show a varying amount of black. Birds from Brazil possibly never get so much black about the head. I have, however, seen but a few examples and these may be immature.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Santa Cruz de la Sierra 5, Buenavista 2. Paraguay: Bernalcué (near Asunción) 2, Puerto Pinasco 3. Uruguay: Paysandú 2, Montevideo 1. Argentina: La Soledad, Entrerios 3, Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires 3, Paraná 1, Cordoba 1, Potrerillos, Mendoza 1. Brazil: Cuyabá 1, Chapada, Matto Grosso 4; Calzao do Couro, São Paulo 2.

[b] *Habrura pectoralis brevipennis* BERLEPSCH and HARTERT: Similar to *H. p. pectoralis*, but considerably smaller; crown feathers less elongated; male generally

Habrura pectoralis brevipennis Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 40, 1902—Quiribana de Caicara, Rio Orinoco (type examined); Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 224, 1916—same locality.

Hapalocercus pectoralis (not of Vieillot) Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 293—Roraima.

Habrura pectoralis Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 96, 1888—part, spec. d-j, Roraima.

Habrura brevipennis Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 166, 1921—Roraima, Upper Takutu Mountains.

Range: British Guiana (Roraima, Upper Takutu Mts.) and southern Venezuela (valleys of the Orinoco and Caura River).

Habrura pectoralis bogotensis *Chapman*[a]. Bogotá Narrow-tailed Tyrant.

Habrura pectoralis bogotensis Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 646, 1915—Suba, Bogotá Savannah, Colombia; idem, l.c., 36, p. 445, 1917—Suba.

Range: Marshes in the Temperate Zone of Colombia (Suba, near Bogotá; Pavas, La Cumbre, Valle).

Habrura superciliaris (*Wied*)[b]. Superciliated Tyrant.

with less black on cheeks and throat. Wing (male) 40-43 (against 46-50, in *H. p. pectoralis*), (female) 38-40 (against 43-45); tail 33-38.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima 10. Venezuela: Quiribana de Caicara, Rio Orinoco (the type) 1, Maripa, Rio Caura 2.

[a] *Habrura pectoralis bogotensis* Chapman: Male nearest to *H. p. pectoralis* and about the same size; but crown feathers much more elongated, narrower, and with less white at the base; back much more tawny, almost concolor with the rump; wing bands and edges to remiges deep tawny instead of tawny ochraceous; superciliaries bright buff, not pure white; sides of the head ochraceous tawny, narrowly streaked with dusky; sides of body much deeper ochraceous tawny, this color also invading the breast and leaving only the throat and a restricted area in the middle of the abdomen yellow; upper throat with but a few tiny blackish streaks. Wing (one adult male) 47; tail 43; bill 9. The female—if I am right in referring a specimen from Pavas to *bogotensis*—is apparently indistinguishable from that of *H. p. brevipennis* (wing 41; tail 33).

Material examined.—Colombia: Suba, near Bogotá 1 (male); Pavas, La Cumbre, Valle (Carnegie Museum) 1.

[b] *Habrura superciliaris* (Wied): Upper parts hair brown (rather lighter than Ridgway's color, pl. 46), passing into a more grayish tinge on the pileum; crown feathers somewhat lengthened, with a mesial stripe of black and white at the base (like *Serpophaga subcristata*); wing coverts dusky, the median and greater series apically edged with buffy whitish, suggesting two cross bands; remiges dusky, the secondaries exteriorly margined with buffy whitish; tail dusky, the outermost rectrix narrowly edged with buffy white along outer web; distinct superciliary streak white; auriculars paler gray than crown; under parts cinnamon, passing into buffy white on abdominal line and under tail coverts; axillaries and quill-lining cinnamon buff. Wing 44-45; tail 43; bill 8-8½.

As pointed out by the late J. A. Allen, this species is very distinct from *H. pectoralis* and may not even be congeneric. In fact, it is quite possible that it should more properly be referred to the genus *Serpophaga*. Unfortunately, the poor condition of the types (and only known specimens) does not allow a thorough examination of its structural characters.

Euscarthmus superciliaris WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 953, 1831—Campos Geraës, on the border line of Minas Geraës and Bahia (types examined).

Habrura superciliaris ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 145, 230, 1889 (crit.).

Range: Eastern Brazil (campos on the border line of the prov. Minas Geraës and Bahia).

Genus CULICIVORA Swainson.

Culicivora SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 3, p. 359, 1827—type by orig. desig. *Muscicapa stenura* TEMMINCK = *Muscicapa caudacuta* VIEILLOT.

Hapalura CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13 (1), p. 252, 1847—type *Muscicapa stenura* TEMMINCK.

Culicivora caudacuta (*Vieillot*). WIRE-TAILED TYRANT.

Muscicapa caudacuta VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 21, p. 455, 1818—based on Azara, No. 277, Paraguay.

Muscicapa stenura TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. col., livr. 28, pl. 167, fig. 3, Nov. 1822—"Brésil, coll. Natterer" = Prov. São Paulo.

Hapalura stenura BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 494, 1856—Brazil.

Culicivora stenura PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 103, 1868—Ypanema, Scaramuza, Itararé, and Rio das Pedras (São Paulo), Curytiba (Paraná) (spec. examined); WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 605—Itapua, Misiones; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 139, 1888—Itapua; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 97, 1888—Curytiba and Itararé; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 333, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 274, 1907—Batataes, São Paulo; BERTONI, Rev. Inst. Parag., 1907, p. — [author's sep., p. 3]—Asunción; LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 26, 1909—Tacuarundi, Prov. Santa Fé; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 196, 1909—Mocovi and Ocampo, Prov. Santa Fé (spec. examined); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 580—Sapucay, Paraguay (spec. examined); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 329, 1910—Misiones and Chaco; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 55, 1914—Asunción.

Range: Southern Brazil (in prov. São Paulo, Paraná, and Matto Grosso); Paraguay; eastern Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz); northeastern Argentina (in prov. Santa Fé and Misiones)[a].

Subfamily SERPOPHAGINAE.

Genus TACHURIS Lafresnaye.

Tachuris LAFRESNAYE, Écho du Monde Savant, 3, 2nd divis., Sci. nat. et géogr., No. 24, p. 107, June 12, 1836—type by orig. desig. *Regulus omnicolor* VIEILLOT = *Sylvia rubrigastra* VIEILLOT.

[a] Material examined.—Brazil: Rio das Pedras 1, Itararé 1, Ypanema 2, Scaramuza 2, Curytiba 1. Argentina: Mocovi 2, Ocampo 1. Paraguay: Sapucay 4. Bolivia: Buenavista 1.

Cyanotis SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, **2**, p. 243, July 1837—type by orig. desig. *Regulus omnicolor* VIEILLOT.

***Tachuris rubrigastra rubrigastra** (*Vieillot*). MANY-COLORED TYRANT.

Sylvia rubigastra (err. typ.) VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11**, p. 277, 1817—based on Azara, No. 161, Paraguay and Buenos Aires.

Sylvia rubrigastra VIEILLOT, Tabl. enc. méth., Orn., **2**, livr. 89, p. 480, 1820—based on Azara, No. 161.

Regulus azarae NAUMANN, Naturg. Vög. Deutschl., **3**, tab. to p. 966, 1823—Paraguay.

Regulus omnicolor VIEILLOT (and OUDART), Galerie Ois., **1** (2), p. 271, pl. 166, 1824—Rio Grande, Est. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (type collected by Auguste de Saint-Hilaire in Paris Museum examined).

Tyrannulus vieilloti LEADBEATER, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., **16**, Part 1, p. 88, 1829—Chile.

Regulus byronensis PIDGEON in Griffith, Anim. Kingd., **7**, [=Aves, 2], plate to p. 42, 1829—Chile.

Tachuris omnicolor LAFRESNAYE, Écho du Monde Savant, **3**, 2nd divis., Sci. nat. et géogr., No. 24, p. 107, 1836 (crit.); idem and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 55, 1837—Buenos Aires.

Tachuris rubrigastra D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 333, 1839—Buenos Aires.

Cyanotis omnicolor DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, **3**, p. 86, 1839—Maldonado, Patagonia, and Santiago; FRASER, P. Z. S. Lond., **11**, p. 112, 1843—Chile; CASSIN in Gilliss, U. S. Astron. Exp., **2**, p. 186, 1855—Chile; GERMAIN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 310, 1860—Prov. Santiago; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1877, p. 34—Chubut; idem, l.c., 1878, p. 395—Chubut; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 401, 1890—Cordoba.

Cyanotis azarae CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 54, 1859—"Bolivia" and Chile; PELZELN, Reise Novara, Zool., **1**, Vögel, p. 64, 1865—Chile; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 327, 338—Chile; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1869, p. 159—Conchitas, Prov. Buenos Aires; DURNFORD, Ibis, 1876, p. 160—Punta Lara, Buenos Aires; idem, l.c., 1877, p. 177—Baradero; GIBSON, l.c., 1880, p. 32—Buenos Aires (nest and eggs descr.); DOERING, Inf. of. Exp. Rio Negro, **1**, Zool., p. 43, 1881—Rio Colorado and Rio Negro; WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 39—Cosquin (Cordoba) and La Plata (Buenos Aires); SALVIN, l.c., p. 423—Coquimbo; BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 200, 1883—Concepcion (Entrerios), Rio Pigué and Carhué (Buenos Aires); SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 142, 1888—part, La Plata and Chile (habits); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 110, 1888—part, spec. a-m, Buenos Aires, Conchitas, Punta Lara, Rio Negro, Coquimbo, Chile; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 85, 1889—Valparaiso; HOLLAND, Ibis, 1892, p. 200—Est. Espartillar, Buenos Aires; APLIN, l.c., 1894, p. 179—Santa Ana and Santa Elena, Uruguay; LANE, l.c., 1897, p. 33—Hospital, Coronel, Valdivia, south to Chiloë; SCHALOW, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., **4**, p. 713, 1898—Chile (egg descr.); IHERING,

Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 189, 1899—Iguapé, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 230, 1900 (nest and egg descr.); idem, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 126, 1899—Rio Grande do Sul; GIBSON, Ibis, 1918, p. 403—Cape San Antonio, Prov. Buenos Aires (habits).

Cyanotis azarae s. *omnicolor* STERNBERG, Journ. Orn., 17, p. 259, 1869—Buenos Aires (nest and egg descr.); C. BURMEISTER, Ann. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 3, p. 69, 1888—Bahia Blanca.

Cyanotis rubrigaster IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 276, 1907—Iguapé, São Paulo; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 331, 1910—range in Argentina; GRANT, Ibis, 1911, 118—Los Ynglases, Buenos Aires (juv. descr.); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1914—Paraguay; HUSSEY, Auk, 33, p. 393, 1916—La Plata; REED, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 37, 1916—Fray Lus Beltrán, Mendoza.

Cyanotis rubrigastra LILLO, Revist. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 49, 1905—Lagunas de Malvinas, Prov. Tucumán.

Cyanotis rubigastra rubigastra HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 201, 1909—Barracas al Sud, Prov. Buenos Aires.

Cyanotis rubigastra SANZIN, El Hornero, 1, p. 151, 1918—Tunuyán, Mendoza.

Tachuris rubrigastra rubrigastra BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 63, p. 28, 1919; PETERS, l.c., 65, p. 325, 1923—Huanuluan, western Rio Negro; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 188, 1925—range; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 325, 1926—Dolores (Buenos Aires), Tunuyán (Mendoza), Concon (Chile); idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 452, 1926—Valcheta, Rio Negro.

Tachuris rubrigastra TREMOLERAS, El Hornero, 2, p. 21, 1920—Montevideo, Canelones, Florida, Uruguay; DAGUERRE, l.c., p. 268, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; SERIÉ and SMYTH, l.c., 3, p. 49, 1923—Santa Elena, Entrerios; PEREYRA, l.c., 3, p. 168, 1923—Zelaya, Prov. Buenos Aires; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 647, 1924—Buenos Aires.

Range: Central Chile (from Coquimbo south to Puerto Montt and Chiloë); Argentina (from Tucumán, Cordoba, and Entrerios south to the Chubut); Paraguay; Uruguay; southeastern Brazil (coast district from Rio Grande do Sul north to Iguapé, São Paulo)[a].

7: Argentina (Barracas al Sud 2, Avellaneda, Buenos Aires 1, Mendoza 1); Chile (Hacienda Gualpencillo, Concepcion 1, Concepcion 2).

***Tachuris rubrigastra alticola** (*Berlepsch* and *Stolzmann*)[b]. BERLEPSCH'S MANY-COLORED TYRANT.

[a] While I am unable to discover any constant difference between specimens from Chile and Buenos Aires, six skins from Neuquen generally have the back of a darker, more blackish green hue and rather paler yellow superciliaries.

Material examined.—Chile: Santiago 1, Concepcion 3, Valdivia 6, Desague, near Puerto Montt 9. Argentina, Neuquen: Arroytos 1, Mangrullo 1, Bajada Colorada 1, Pantanitos 3; vicinity of Buenos Aires 6. Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul: Rio Grande 2.

[b] *Tachuris rubrigastra alticola* (BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN): Agreeing with *T. r. rubrigastra* in deep yellow superciliaries and under parts, with some white on

Cyanotis rubrigastra alticola Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 361—Ingapirca, Lake Junin, Peru (two cotypes examined); idem, Ornis, **13**, p. 128, 1906—Puno, Lake Titicaca.

Cyanotis azarae (not of Naumann) Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 535—Junin; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 243, 1884—part, Junin; Allen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **3**, p. 354, 1876—Moho, Lake Titicaca.

Tachuris rubrigastra alticola Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **63**, p. 28, 1919—Peru.

Range: Reed-beds along the shores of Lake Junin and Lake Titicaca, Peru, at elevations of 15,000 feet and above.

1: Peru (Junin 1).

Tachuris rubrigastra libertatis *Hellmayr*[a]. Littoral Many-colored Tyrant.

Tachuris rubrigastra libertatis Hellmayr, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bay., **3**, p. 15, Oct. 1920—Trujillo, Dept. Libertad, Peru.

Cyanotis azarae (not of Naumann) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 99—a few miles from Lima (spec. examined); Taczanowski, l.c., 1879, p. 233—Pacasmayo; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 110, 1888—part, spec. n, Lima.

Range: Littoral of Peru, from Pacasmayo to Lima.

Genus **SPIZITORNIS** Oberholser.

Anairetes (not *Anaeretes* Dejean 1837) Reichenbach, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 66, 1850—type by subs. desig. (Sclater, 1888) *Muscicapa parulus* Kittlitz.

Spizitornis Oberholser, Auk, **37**, p. 453, 1920—new name for *Anairetes* Reichenbach, preoccupied.

***Spitzitornis parulus parulus** (*Kittlitz*). Tit-like Tyrant.

Muscicapa parulus Kittlitz, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., (sav. étr.), **1**, livr. 2, p. 190, pl. 9, 1830—Concepcion and Valparaiso, Chile; Chrostowski, Ann.

chin only; but much larger, bill decidedly slenderer, and inner web of outermost rectrix for the greater part black. Wing (two males) 57-58, (two females) 54-55; tail 48-50.

Material examined.—Lake Junin 4.

[a] *Tachuris rubrigastra libertatis* Hellmayr: Similar to *T. r. rubrigastra* in size and coloration of external rectrices; but superciliaries pale green, tipped with whitish in anterior portion; under parts much paler, the whole throat being white, in abrupt contrast to the dull olive yellow chest, while the remainder of the belly is pale buff; bill much stronger. Wing (two males) 52, (one female) 49; tail 41-45; bill 10-11.

An immature bird from Lima in the British Museum agrees with those from Trujillo, except in being even paler below.

Material examined.—Trujillo 6, Lima 1.

Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 17, 1921—type from Valparaiso in Leningrad Museum.

Sylvia bloxami J. E. GRAY, Zool. Misc., 1, p. 11, 1831—Chile.

Vermivora elegans LESSON, L'Institut, 2, No. 72, p. 317, 1834—"le Chili méridional"; idem in Bougainville, Journ. navig. Thétis, 2, p. 323, 1837—southern Chile.

Regulus plumulosus PEALE, U. S. Expl. Exp., 8, p. 94, 1848—Valparaiso.

Culicivora parulus LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 57, 1837—Chile; D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 332, 1839—part, Valparaiso; GERMAIN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, p. 311, 1860—Santiago.

Serpophaga parulus DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 49, 1839—part, central Chile; FRASER, P. Z. S. Lond., 11, p. 110, 1843—Chile.

Muscicapa parula BIBRA, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 5, p. 129, 1853—Valparaiso.

Euscarthmus parulus HARTLAUB, Naumannia, 1853, p. 213—Valdivia; PELZELN, Reise Novara, Zool., 1, Vögel, p. 79, 1865—Chile.

Anaeretes parulus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 327, 338—Chile; SALVIN, l.c., 1883, p. 423—Talcahuano; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 106, 1888—part, spec. f-j, w, Talcahuano, Santiago, Valparaiso, Chile; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 85, 1889—Valparaiso; LANE, Ibis, 1897, p. 32—Maquegua, Hospital, and Coronel; SCHALOW, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., 4, p. 713, 1898—Tumbes, Chile (nest descr.); BARROS, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 24, p. 146, 1921—Nilahue, Curicó; idem, l.c., 25, p. 185, 1923—Cordillera of Aconcagua.

Spizitornis parulus patagonicus (not of HELLMAYR) PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 324, 1923—part, Bariloche, Lake Nahuel Huapi.

Spizitornis parulus parulus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 192, 1925—Valparaiso; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 322, 324, 1926—Concon, Chile (crit.).

Range: Chile (from the Copiapó Valley south to Valdivia and Chiloë Island)[a] and part of western Argentina (Lake Nahuel Huapi)[b].

15: Chile (Ramadilla, Copiapó Valley 1, Domeyko, Prov. Atacama 1; Santiago 1, San José de Maipo, Prov. Santiago 1; Hacienda Gualpencillo, Concepcion 2; Riñihue, Prov. Valdivia 3; Quellon, Chiloë Island 6).

[a] Birds from southern Chile (Chiloë, Valdivia) appear to be inseparable from the typical form as represented by a series from Concepcion and northward, though they possibly have the breast more abundantly streaked. This is, however, far from constant and may be due—at least partly—to the different preparation of the skins. Twenty-four specimens examined.

[b] According to Wetmore and Peters, birds from Lake Nahuel Huapi are best referred to typical *parulus*, although they approach the Patagonian race by their double-banded wings. We have seen no material.

Spizitornis parulus lippus *Wetmore*[a]. SOUTHERN TIT-LIKE TYRANT.

Spizitornis parulus lippus WETMORE, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **21**, p. 336, 1923—Mayne Harbor, Evans Island, Owens Island, Straits of Magellan, Chile; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 325, 1926—Straits of Magellan (crit.).

Serpophaga parulus (not of KITTLITZ) DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, **3**, p. 49, 1839—part, Tierra del Fuego.

Anaeretes parulus SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, 1869, p. 283—Sandy Point; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 432—Puerto Bueno; SHARPE, l.c., 1881, p. 8—Malaspina Isl., Trinidad Channel; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 106, 1888—part, spec. d, e, Malaspina Isl., Puerto Bueno; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **12**, p. 132, 1890—Sandy Point and Mayne Harbor; SALVADORI, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) **20**, p. 617, 1900—Punta Arenas; CRAWSHAY, Birds Tierra del Fuego, p. 68, col. pl., 1907—Rio McClelland Settlement; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 331, 1910—part, Tierra del Fuego.

Anaeretes parulus parulus HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 198, 1909—Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego.

Range: Extreme southern Chile (Straits of Magellan) and Tierra del Fuego.

Spizitornis parulus patagonicus *Hellmayr*[b]. PATAGONIAN TIT-LIKE TYRANT.

Spizitornis parulus patagonicus HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., **85**, A, Heft 10, p. 51, Nov. 1920—Neuquen, Gob. Neuquen; PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 324, 1923—part, Rio Colorado and Mendoza (Potrerillos); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 192, 1925—Rio Negro and Neuquen (crit.); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 324, 1926—eastern Neuquen and northwestern Rio Negro (crit.).

Spizitornis parulus curatus WETMORE and PETERS, Auk, **41**, p. 145, 1924—Rio Colorado, Gob. Rio Negro; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 323, 324, 1926—Potrerillos and Tunuyán (Mendoza), Victorica, Pampa (crit.); idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **24**, p. 452, 1926—Paja Alta, Rio Negro.

[a] *Spizitornis parulus lippus* WETMORE: "Similar to *S. p. parulus*, but decidedly darker, less olivaceous, on back and rump; black of head duller; breast somewhat more abundantly streaked." (Wetmore, l.c.).

We are not acquainted with this race.

[b] *Spizitornis parulus patagonicus* HELLMAYR: Similar to *S. p. parulus*, but lower parts much more broadly streaked with black; median and greater upper wing-coverts tipped with white, producing two distinct wing bars; back more grayish; abdomen paler yellowish or even white.

Much to my regret, I am unable to concur with Messrs. Wetmore and Peters in splitting the Argentine form into two races. The coloration of the belly appears to be an unreliable character in view of the variation shown by four skins from the Rio Negro one of which is as white-bellied as the type of *S. p. patagonicus* while the three others are more or less suffused with yellow below. The existence of two races in the plains of Argentina, moreover, would be hard to explain.

Material examined.—Mendoza 2. Neuquen: Neuquen 1, Arroytos 1. Rio Negro 4.

Culicivora parulus (not of KITTLITZ) D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 332, 1839—part, Patagonia, on the 41st deg. s. lat., not far from the Rio Negro (spec. examined).

Serpophaga parulus DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, **3**, p. 49, 1839—part, Patagonia [=Santa Cruz].

Euscarthmus parulus BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., **8**, p. 246, 1860—Mendoza (spec. examined).

Anaeretes parulus BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 455, 1861—Mendoza (egg descr.); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1872, p. 543, 549—Rio Negro (spec. examined); DURNFORD, Ibis, 1877, p. 34—Chubut (nest descr.); idem, l.c., 1878, p. 395—Chubut; DOERING, Inf. of. Exp. Rio Negro, Zool., **1**, p. 43, 1881—Rio Negro and Rio Colorado; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 141, 1888—part, Mendoza and Patagonia; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 106, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Pampas of Argentina, Rio Negro and Santa Cruz, Patagonia; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 331, 1910—part, Mendoza, Rio Negro, Chubut; SANZIN, El Hornero, **1**, p. 151, 1918—Las Catitas, Mendoza.

Range: Argentina, from Mendoza and Pampa south to Chubut and Santa Cruz.

***Spizitornis parulus aequatorialis** (*Berlepsch* and *Taczanowski*)[a]. EQUATORIAL TIT-LIKE TYRANT.

Anaeretes parulus aequatorialis BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1884, p. 296—Cechce, Ecuador (type examined; =female); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, l.c., 1896, p. 361—Acobamba, Tarma, Maraynioc; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., **9**, p. B53, 1911—Lloa, Tumbaco, and Nono; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 447, 1917—La Sierra and Valle de las Pappas, Central Andes of Colombia; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 93, 1921—San Miguel Bridge, Torontoy, Occobamba Valley, Matchu Picchu, Urubamba region; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 73, 1922—Quito, Cumbaya, Tumbaco, Lloa, Calacali, Ecuador.

Culicivora parulus (not of KITTLITZ) D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 332, 1839—part, eastern slope of Bolivian Andes (the specimen examined in the Paris Museum is from Sicasica).

Serpophaga parulus SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, p. 554, 1858—Titiacun and Matos, Ecuador.

[a] *Spizitornis parulus aequatorialis* (BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI): Resembling *S. p. patagonicus* in broad striping beneath and double-banded wings, but much more brownish above with hardly any white on hind crown, and belly much deeper yellow (like *S. p. parulus*).

Birds from Tucumán may be different, being less heavily streaked below, with more buffy on the flanks, and paler above.

Material examined.—Colombia: Pasto 1. Ecuador: Quito region 10, Cechce (the type) 1. Peru: Cutervo 1, Huánuco Mts. 1, Panao Mts. 1, Tarma 1, La Quinua 1, Ollachea 2. Bolivia: Iquico 2, Vacas 1, Sicasica 1. Argentina, Prov. Tucumán: Aconquija 2, Concepcion 1.

Anaeretes parulus Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 613—Yuyo, Yungas; Taczanowski, l.c., 1874, p. 535—Maraynioc, Auquimarca, Ninabamba (nest and egg descr.); idem, l.c., 1880, p. 202—Cutervo (spec. examined); idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 239, 1884—Maraynioc, Auquimarca, Ninabamba, Cutervo, Paucal; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 106, 1888—part, spec. k-u, Bolivia, Ninabamba, Titiacun, Matos, Sical, Lloa, Quito, and Pasto (Colombia); Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 6, 1899—Chinquil, Frutillas, Lloa, Chillo Valley, Ecuador; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 703—neighborhood of Quito; Lillo, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 49, 1905—San Pablo and Norco, Tucumán; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 331, 1910—part, San Pablo, Tucumán.

Spizitornis parulus aequatorialis Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., **85**, A, Heft 10, p. 50, 1920—Ollachea, Dept. Puno; idem, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 192, 1925—Sicasica, Bolivia (crit., range); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 324, 1926—Ecuador and Peru (crit.).

Range: Temperate Zone of the Andes from southern Colombia (Pasto, La Sierra, Valle de las Pappas) through Ecuador and Peru to Bolivia and northwestern Argentina (Prov. Tucumán).

7: Ecuador (Chical 1); Peru (La Quinua, Dept. Junin 1; Huánuco Mts. 1, Panao Mts., Dept. Huánuco 1); Argentina, Prov. Tucumán (Aconquija 2, Concepcion 1).

Spizitornis fernandezianus (*Philippi*)[a]. Juan Fernandez Tit-like Tyrant.

Culicivora fernandeziana Philippi, Arch. Naturg., **23** (1), p. 265, 1857—Juan Fernandez; idem, Anal. Mus. Nac. Chile, Zool., **15**, p. 56, pl. 20, fig. 1, 1902—Juan Fernandez.

Anaeretes fernandezianus Sclater, Ibis, 1871, p. 179, pl. 7, fig. 1—Juan Fernandez; Reed, l.c., 1874, p. 82—Masatierra; Salvin, l.c., 1875, p. 376—Juan Fernandez; Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 432—Juan Fernandez; Salvin, l.c., 1883, p. 423—Juan Fernandez; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 107, 1888—Juan Fernandez; Schalow, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., **4**, p. 745, 1898—Juan Fernandez (habits); Lönnberg in Skottsberg, Nat. Hist. of Juan Fernandez and Easter Isl., **3**, p. 3, 1921—Masatierra.

Range: Masatierra Island, Juan Fernandez group, off Chile.

***Spizitornis flavirostris flavirostris** (*Sclater* and *Salvin*). Yellow-billed Tit-like Tyrant.

Anaeretes flavirostris Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 355—Tilotilo, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia (type examined); idem, l.c., 1879, p. 613—Tilotilo; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Ornith., **1**, p. 142, 1888—Cosquin, Cordoba; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 108, 1888—Tilotilo (Bolivia) and Cosquin

[a] Though probably an offshot of the continental *S. parulus*, this species seems too different to be classified as a subspecies of it.

(Cordoba); LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 185, 1902—Rio Sali, Tucumán; BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, **11**, p. 255, 1904—Salta; LILLO, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 49, 1905—Rio Sali; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 198, 1909—Tucumán and Cosquin (spec. examined); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 331, 1910—Cordoba, Salta, Tucumán; SANZIN, El Hornero, **1**, p. 151, 1918—Chacras Coria, Mendoza.

Culicivora parulus (not of KITTLITZ) D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 332, 1839—part, Bolivia (spec. from Cochabamba in Paris Museum examined).

Anaeretes parulus (not of KITTLITZ) WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 39—Cosquin, Cordoba (spec. examined); HOLLAND, Ibis, 1897, p. 167—Santa Elena, Entrerios (spec. examined); (?) KOSLOWSKY, Rev. Mus. La Plata, **6**, p. 280, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja; idem, l.c., p. 290, 1895—Catamarca.

Anaeretes flavirostris subsp.? BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, **13**, p. 69, 1906—Pauza, Loichos, Dept. Ayacucho (spec. examined).

Spizitornis flavirostris PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 325, 1923—San Antonio, Gob. del Rio Negro; GIACOMELLI, El Hornero, **3**, p. 151, 1923—La Rioja; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 192, 1925—Cochabamba (crit.).

Spizitornis flavirostris flavirostris WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 322, 1926—General Roca, Rio Negro (habits, crit.); idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., **24**, p. 451, 1926—Arroyo Salado, Rio Negro.

Spizitornis flavirostris arequipae CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **237**, p. 4, 1926—Arequipa, Peru.

Range: Andes of western Peru (north to Huamachuco, Dept. Libertad), Bolivia, northern Chile (Prov. Tacna), and western Argentina (from Salta south to Mendoza and Cordoba), extending east to Entrerios (Santa Elena) and south to the Gob. del Rio Negro (Rio Limay, Neuquen; General Roca, Puerto San Antonio)[a].

[a] Birds from western Peru and Chile (*S. f. arequipae*) are, on average, slightly paler and more mottled with dusky above, but the variation is insignificant. Two adult males (in worn plumage) from Rio Limay (Neuquen) are more grayish brown above and almost white on the belly. In the latter respect they are matched by one of the Cosquin (Cordoba) examples which, however, have a much more brownish back. The single male, obtained by A. H. Holland at Santa Elena, Entrerios, on Oct. 3, 1895, is even grayer above than those from Neuquen, and the belly is very pale yellow, though not white, while the bill is smaller than in any other specimen examined.

MEASUREMENTS

	WING	TAIL
One male from Santa Elena, Entrerios	48	46
Two males from Rio Limay, Neuquen	50,51	52,52
Two males from Cosquin, Cordoba	49,49	48,50
One male from Tucumán	48	48
Two males from Putre (Chile)	49,50	47,50
One male from Cochabamba, Bolivia	50	52
One male from Pauza, Ayacucho	48	50
One male from Matucana, Lima	49	48
One male from Cullcui, Huánuco	49	49
One male from Succha, Libertad	48	51
Four females from Tucumán	47-49	48-50
One female from Matucana	46	44
One female from Huamachuco, Libertad	48	52

5: Peru (Cullcui, Marañon River, Dept. Huánuco 1; Macutana, Dept. Lima 2); Chile (Putre, Prov. Tacna 2).

Spizitornis flavirostris huancabambae *Chapman*[a]. Piura Tit-like Tyrant.

Spizitornis flavirostris huancabambae Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., **118**, p. 8, 1924—Huancabamba, Dept., Piura, Peru.

Range: Extreme northwestern Peru (Huancabamba, Dept. Piura).

Spizitornis flavirostris cuzcoensis *Chapman*[b]. Cuzco Tit-like Tyrant.

Spizitornis flavirostris cuzcoensis Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., **118**, p. 8, 1924—Cuzco, Peru.

Anaeretes albocristatus (not *Tyrannulus albocristatus* Vigors) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 780—Paucartambo.

Anaeretes flavirostris (not of Sclater and Salvin) Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 93, 1921—Ollantaytambo, Huaracondo Canyon, Calca, Pisac, Cuzco, Urubamba Valley.

Range: Southeastern Peru (Urubamba Valley, Dept. Cuzco).

Spizitornis reguloides[c] **reguloides** (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). White-crested Tit-like Tyrant.

Culicivora reguloides Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 57, 1837—Tacna, "Pérou" = Chile (type in Paris Museum examined); D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 332, pl. 37, fig. 1, 1839—near the city of Tacna.

Anaeretes albocristatus (not *Tyrannulus albo-cristatus* Vigors[d]) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 986—Arequipa (spec. examined); idem, l.c.,

[a] *Spizitornis flavirostris huancabambae* Chapman: "Similar to *S. f. cuzcoensis*, but very much smaller; streaks on throat and breast fewer and narrower; outer rectrices with relatively less white. In the markings of throat and breast more nearly like *S. f. flavirostris*, but differing in its smaller size and streaked back. Wing (unsexed type) 44; tail 41½." (Chapman, l.c.).

Although I have not seen the type (and only known specimen) I am a little doubtful as to the distinctness of this race, since birds from the neighboring districts of northern Peru are apparently not separable from *flavirostris*.

[b] *Spizitornis flavirostris cuzcoensis* Chapman: Easily distinguished from *S. f. flavirostris* by larger size, darker, more heavily spotted back, longer crest with more white at the base, wider black streaks on the breast, absence of ochraceous on flanks, and much stronger bill. Wing (three males) 53½-55, (two females) 52-54; tail 58-61, (female) 55; bill 10-10½.

Material examined.—Peru: Anta, Cuzco 5.

[c] *Spizitornis reguloides*, in spite of the close similarity of females and immature birds in coloration of under parts, is obviously specifically different from *S. flavirostris*, the very much larger bill with the entirely pale mandible being its chief character. Besides, the upper parts are black, streaked with white on the back, and the white in the crest is much more extensive, while adult males have the forehead, sides of the head, and throat uniform black.

[d] *Tyrannulus albo-cristatus* Vigors (Zool. Journ., **5**, p. 273, 1830—Brazil) = *Serpophaga subcristata* (Vieillot).

1868, p. 569—Arequipa; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 241, 555, 1884—part, Tacna, Arequipa, "Catonindos" [=Catarindos] Valley, Peru; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 107, 1888—part, spec. a-d, Arequipa, Islay, and "Calanudos" [=Catarindos] Valley.

Anaeretes regulcides BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, **13**, p. 69, 1906—Pauza Coracora, Ayacucho.

Spitzitornis reguloides HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 194, 1925—Tacna (note on type, range in part).

Spizitornis reguloides reguloides CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **188**, p. 7, 1924—Moquegua and Ilo, Prov. Moquegua; Cocachacra, Prov. Arequipa.

Range: Littoral and arid western slopes of the Andes of extreme southwestern Peru (in prov. Ayacucho, Arequipa, and Moquegua) and northwestern Chile (Tacna)[a].

***Spizitornis reguloides albiventris** *Chapman*[b]. WHITE-BELLIED TIT-LIKE TYRANT.

Spizitornis reguloides albiventris CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **118**, p. 7, 1924—Huaral, Prov. Lima, Peru.

Anaeretes albocristatus (not *Tyrannulus albo-cristatus* VIGORS) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 498—vicinity of Lima; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 535—Lima; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 241, 555, 1884—part, Lima; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 107, 1888—part, spec. f, Lima.

Anaeretes reguloides BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1892, p. 380—Lima, Callao, Ica (crit.).

Spizitornis reguloides HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 194, 1925—part, Lima and Ica.

Range: Littoral and arid western slopes of the Andes of western Peru, from Dept. Ica north to Ancachs (Macate).

7: Peru (Matucana 3, Santa Eulalia, Dept. Lima 1; Macate, Dept. Ancachs 3).

***Spizitornis reguloides nigrocristatus** (*Taczanowski*)[c]. BLACK-CRESTED TIT-LIKE TYRANT.

[a] Material examined.—Chile: Tacna (the type) 1. Peru: Moquegua 4. Arequipa: Arequipa 2, Catarindos Valley 1, Islay 1. Ayacucho: Pauza (Loichos) 1.

[b] *Spizitornis reguloides albiventris* CHAPMAN: Very close to *S. r. reguloides*, but abdomen pure white or yellowish white instead of pale (massicot) yellow. Wing (male) 52-53, (female) 50-51; tail 50-55, (female) 49-50.

On comparison of a good series from western Peru, it is undeniable that birds from Ica and northwards average whiter underneath. Single specimens, however, are not always distinguishable, the type of *C. reguloides* (from Tacna) and one of the Arequipa birds being as white-bellied as those from Lima.

Material examined.—Ica 2; Lima 2, Santa Eulalia 1, Macutana 3; Macate, Dept. Ancachs 3.

[c] *Spizitornis reguloides nigrocristatus* (TACZANOWSKI): Nearly related to *S. r. albiventris*, but very much larger; crest feathers much more elongated; throat, even

Anaeretes nigrocristatus Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 555, 1884—Chota, Dept. Cajamarca (cotype in British Museum examined); Salvin, Nov. Zool., **2**, p. 11, 1895—Cajabamba, Succha, Chusgon, Huamachuco (spec. examined); Ménégaux, Rev. Franç. Orn., **1**, No. 21, p. 322, 1910—Tulpo and Tayabamba (spec. examined).

Anaeretes albocristatus (not *Tyrannulus albo-cristatus* Vigors) Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 233—Chota; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 241, 1884—part, Chota; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 107, 1888—part, spec. e, Chota.

Range: Northern Peru, in depts. Cajamarca (Chota, Cajabamba, Cajamarca) and Libertad (Huamachuco, Succha, Chusgon, Tulpo, Tayabamba)[a].

2: Peru (Cajamarca 1, Tulpo 1).

Uromyias genus nov.[b]

Uromyias agilis (*Sclater*). Agile Tit-like Tyrant.

Euscarthmus agilis Scalter, P. Z. S. Lond., **24**, p. 28, pl. 118, 1856—Bogotá (type examined).

Anaeretes agilis Taczanowski and Berlepsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 89—San Rafael, Ecuador; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 108, 1888—Bogotá; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 704—eastern slope of Pichincha, Pedregal, and Papallacta, 11,500 ft., Ecuador; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 448, 1917—Valle de las Pappas and Paramo of Choachi, Colombia; Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 73, 1922—below Nono, Ecuador.

Range: Temperate Zone of the Andes of Colombia (except Santa Marta range) and Ecuador[c].

in the adult male, strongly suffused with white; black pectoral stripes narrower; three (or four) outer pairs of rectrices largely tipped (instead of narrowly edged) with white. Wing (male) 59-62, (female) 58; tail 64-70, (female) 62; bill 11½-12.

Material examined.—Peru, Dept. Cajamarca: Chota 1, Cajabamba 8, Cajamarca 2. Dept. Libertad: Chusgon 1, Huamachuco 3, Tulpo 1, Tayabamba 2.

[a] A single (female) example from the Huánuco Mts., in size, development of crest, and extent of white on the outer rectrices, is exactly intermediate between *albiventris* and *nigrocristatus* (of northern Peru), but differs from both in pale (massicot) yellow instead of pure white belly. While probably separable as a distinct race, it shows beyond doubt that *nigrocristatus* should be treated as a subspecies of the *reguloides* group.

[b] *Uromyias* genus nov.

Nearly related to *Spizitornis*, but bill much shorter, wider and more depressed; rictal bristles much more developed; crest feathers on apical portion neither attenuated nor decurved; tail proportionately longer and strongly graduated, the distance between the shortest and longest rectrix being at least equal to length of tarsus; rectrices conspicuously pointed at the tip instead of bluntly rounded.

Type *Euscarthmus agilis* Sclater.

[c] Six specimens from Ecuador (all males) are somewhat larger than three unsexed Bogotá skins, but do not differ in coloration. They measure as follows: wing 57-59 (against 52-56); tail 65-69 (against 61½-65).

Taczanowski (Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 242, 1884) mentions a specimen from Andamarca, Peru, belonging to the Raimondi Collection, which, I have little doubt, will prove to

Uromyias agraphia (*Chapman*)[a]. CHAPMAN'S TIT-LIKE TYRANT.

Anaeretes agraphia CHAPMAN, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **32**, p. 263, 1919—above Idma, near Santa Ana, Prov. Convencion, Dept. Cuzco, Peru (type examined); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 93, 1921—Idma.

Range: Southeastern Peru, Dept. Cuzco (above Idma, 9000 ft.).

Genus **STIGMATURA** Sclater and Salvin[b].

Stigmatura SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 188—type *Culicivora budytoides* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY.

***Stigmatura budytoides budytoides** (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). WAGTAIL-TYRANT.

Culicivora budytoides LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 56, 1837—Valle Grande, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined).

Setophaga budytoides D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 330, pl. 36, fig. 2, 1839—Chaluani Valley, Prov. Mizque.

Stigmatura budytoides SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 188—Ucayali, Peru (spec. examined); idem, l.c., 1873, p. 278—Ucayali; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 104, 1868—Barra do Rio Jamary, Rio Madeira (spec. examined); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 238, 1884—Ucayali; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 100, 1888—part, spec. a-d, Ucayali and Bolivia (spec. examined); IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **6**, p. 433, 1905—Rio Juruá; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1** p. 275, 1907—Rio Juruá; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **14**, p. 11, 1907—Urucu-Matuba, Rio Tapajóz; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 72, 1910—Joazeiro and Barrinha, Rio São Francisco, Bahia, and Parnaguá, Piauhy (spec. examined); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., **61**, p. 524, 1913—lower Tapajóz; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 406, 1914—Pinhel, Rio Tapajóz.

Stigmatura budytoides budytoides HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **17**, p. 292, 1910—Rio, Jamary; idem, l.c., **32**, p. 190, 1925—Valle Grande (crit., range, meas.).

Range: River banks of eastern Ecuador (lower Rio Napo), eastern Peru (Rio Ucayali), Bolivia (San José, Mizque, Dept. Cochabamba; Valle Grande, Olgin, Samaipata Dept. Santa Cruz), and Brazil, in

be separable from *U. agilis*. It is described as being dark brownish gray above with the interscapulars laterally edged with grayish buff, and as having the throat and chest *white*, streaked with black.

[a] *Uromyias agraphia* (CHAPMAN): Differs from *U. agilis* by plain black crest (without any white); uniform brown back (without trace of blackish stripes); conspicuous white (instead of blackish brown) superciliaries; absence of black streaks underneath, the throat being white, the chest but obsoletely mottled with grayish; much paler (sulphur yellow) abdomen. Wing 54; tail 62; bill 10.

Material examined.—Peru: above Idma (the type) 1.

[b] This genus, in general appearance, bears close resemblance to certain Formicariidae and possibly belongs to that family (see also Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 339, footnote b).

states of Amazonas (Rio Juruá, Rio Madeira), Pará (Rio Tapajóz), Piauhy (Parnaguá), and Bahia (Rio São Francisco, Rio do Peixe)[a].

2: Brazil (Rio do Peixe, near Queimadas, Bahia 2).

***Stigmatura budytoides inzonata** *Wetmore* and *Peters*[b]. Argentine Wagtail-tyrant.

Stigmatura budytoides inzonata Wetmore and Peters, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **36**, p. 143, 1923—Tapia, Tucumán.

Stigmatura budytoides (not of Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Salvin, Ibis, 1880, p. 357—Tucumán, Salta (spec. in British Museum examined); Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 139, 1888—Salta and Tucumán; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. **14**, p. 100, 1888—part, spec. e, f, Salta, Tucumán; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 185, 1902—Tucumán (ex Salvin); idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 48, 1905—Tapia, Tucumán; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 329, 1910—Tucumán and Salta; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 191, 1925—part, Rio Seco, Salta.

Phylloscartes flavocinereus (not of Burmeister) Cabanis, Journ. Orn., **26**, p. 197, 1878—Cordoba; Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba.

[a] This form requires probably subdivision. Compared with seven from Bolivia, birds from Amazonia (Ucayali, Rio Madeira, Tapajóz) are smaller, lack the buffy tinge on foreneck and flanks, and have yellowish (instead of pure white) tail markings. A series from eastern Brazil (Bahia and Piauhy) agree with the Amazonian examples in small size and coloration of under parts, but have white tail markings (like typical *budytoides* from Bolivia); their bills, too, appear to be somewhat longer.

Since writing these lines, the inhabitants of Amazonia and eastern Brazil have been separated by F. M. Chapman (Am. Mus. Novit., **231**, p. 3, 4, 1926) as *S. budytoides napensis* (type from junction of Curaray and Napo Rivers, Ecuador) and *S. budytoides bahiae* (type from Joazeiro, Bahia), respectively.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Valle Grande (the type) 1, Samaipata 2, Olgin 1, San José, Mizque 1, unspecified 2. Peru: Ucayali 2. Brazil: Urucurituba, Rio Tapajóz 1, mouth of the Jamary, Rio Madeira 2; Joazeiro, Bahia 5, Rio do Peixe, Bahia 2; Parnaguá, Piauhy 1.

[b] *Stigmatura budytoides inzonata* Wetmore and Peters is a connecting link between *budytoides* and *flavo-cinerea*. It differs from the former by paler yellow under parts with hardly any buffy tinge on the foreneck, and by the white blotches on the inner webs of the lateral rectrices being reduced to small spots or even evanescent; from the latter by more olivaceous (less grayish) upper parts, more whitish wing edgings, brighter yellow under parts, distinctly white tail ends, and by having at least an indication of a small white spot on the inner web of some of the three outer rectrices.

The tail markings are rather variable in this form, and certain specimens from the northern limit of its range closely approach typical *budytoides*, of central Bolivia. This applies not only to the two birds from the Rio Seco, in northern Salta, referred to as *S. budytoides* in another communication (Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 191, 1925), but even more so to two recently examined examples from Caiza (Dept. Tarija, Bolivia) in which even the fourth rectrix exhibits a well-defined, though small, whitish spot on the inner web. Birds from Cordoba, on the other hand, by their dingy yellow under parts and by frequently lacking the white spot on the inner web of the outer rectrices, form the transition to *flavocinerea*.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Caiza, Dept. Tarija 2. Argentina, Salta: Rio Seco 2, Metan 4, Salta 1. Tucumán: Tapia 3, Leales 2, Tucumán City 2, Concepcion 6. Santiago del Estero: Isca Yacu 2. Cordoba: Cosquin 8.

Stigmatura flavocinerea WHITE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 606—Fuerte de Andalgala, Catamarca; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 101, 1888—part, spec. d, e, Cosquin, Cordoba (spec. examined); KOSLOWSKY, Rev. Mus. La Plata, **6**, p. 280, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **12**, No. 292, p. 13, 1897—Caiza, Dept. Tarija, Bolivia (spec. examined); LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 185, 1902—Rio Sali, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. ciene. soc., **3**, p. 48, 1905—Rio Sali; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 330, 1910—part, Catamarca, La Rioja, Cordoba, Tucumán, and "Chaco"; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 191, 1925—part, Cosquin (Sierra de Cordoba), Santiago del Estero, Tucumán, and Salta.

Stigmatura budytoides flavocinerea HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 197 1909—Tapia (Tucumán), Metan (Salta), Est. Isca Yacu (Santiago del Estero) (spec. examined); DINELLI, El Hornero, **1**, p. 144, 1918—Tucumán (nest and eggs descr.); GIACOMELLI, l.c., **3**, p. 71, 1923—La Rioja.

Range: Northern Argentina (in prov. Cordoba, La Rioja, Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, Tucumán, and Salta) and adjacent districts of southeastern Bolivia (Caiza, Dept. Tarija).

8: Argentina, Prov. Tucumán (Leales 2, Concepcion 6).

Stigmatura budytoides flavocinerea (*Burmeister*)[a]. BURMEISTER'S WAGTAIL-TYRANT.

Phylloscartes flavo-cinereus BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 455, 1861—valleys of the Sierra de Uspallata, Mendoza (types in Halle Museum examined); DOERING in Roca, Inf. of. Exp. Rio Negro, Zool., **1**, p. 42, 1881—Rio Negro and Rio Colorado.

Stigmatura flavo-cinerea SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1872, p. 542, 549—Rio Negro; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 101, 1888—part, spec. a-c, f-h, Mendoza, Rio Negro (spec. examined); idem and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 139, 1888—Mendoza and Patagonia; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 330, 1910—part, Mendoza, Rio Negro; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 191, 1925—part, Mendoza and Rio Negro.

Stigmatura budytoides flavocinerea PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 324, 1923—Rio Colorado.

Range: Central Argentina, from Mendoza south to the Rio Negro.

Genus SERPOPHAGA Gould.

Serpophaga GOULD in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3**, Part 9, p. 49, July 1839—type by subs. desig. (Gray, 1855, p. 50) *Serpophaga albocoronata* GOULD = *Sylvia subcristata* VIEILLOT.

[a] *Stigmatura budytoides flavo-cinerea* (BURMEISTER): Very similar to *S. b. inzonata*, but upper parts more grayish, less tinged olivaceous; wing edgings duller, more grayish; superciliaries more whitish; under parts duller yellow, washed with grayish on chest; apical spots to three outer rectrices less extensive and tinged with smoke gray, instead of being pure white; no trace of whitish spots on their inner web. Wing 60-62, (female) 57-58; tail 74-78.

Birds from the Rio Negro agree with the typical Mendoza specimens.

Material examined.—Mendoza: Sierra de Uspallata (the types) 2, Mendoza 3. Rio Negro of Patagonia 3.

Serphophaga Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 53, 1859—emendation.

***Serpophaga subcristata** (*Vieillot*). White-crested Serpophaga.

Sylvia subcristata Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11**, p. 229, 1817—based on Azara, No. 160, Paraguay.

Muscicapa straminea Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. col., livr. 28, pl. 167, fig. 2 1822—"Brésil," coll. Natterer = Ypanema, São Paulo.

Tyrannulus albo-cristatus Vigors, Zool. Journ., **5**, p. 273, 1830—Brazil.

Muscicapa elegans Lesson, Traité d'Orn., p. 391, 1831—type from southern Brazil, obtained by Auguste de Saint-Hilaire, in Paris Museum examined; Pucheran, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **7**, p. 373, 1855—Brazil (crit.).

Serpophaga albo-coronata Gould in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3**, Part 9, p. 49, July 1839—Maldonado, Uruguay (type—spec. e—in British Museum examined).

Serphophaga verticata Burmeister, Journ. Orn., **8**, p. 246, 1860—Paraná, Entrerios (type in Halle Museum examined).

Anaeretes cristatellus Salvadori, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., **7**, p. 153, 1864—"Haiti" (errore); Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 175, note (crit.).

Muscicapa cristata (lapsu) Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., **1**, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 52, 1837—part, Corrientes (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Muscicapara subcristata D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 326, 1839—part, "male," Corrientes.

Serpophaga[a] *subcristata* Burmeister, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 454, 1861—part, Paraná, Entrerios, Banda Oriental; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 2—vicinity of Buenos Aires; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1868, p. 142—Conchitas; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 103, 1868—part, Mattodentro, Ypanema, and Rio Verde (São Paulo), Furnas (Minas Geraës) (spec. examined); idem, Nunq. otios., **2**, p. 292, 1874—Novo Friburgo, Rio; Doering, Period. Zool. Arg., **1**, p. 252, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes; Durnford, Ibis, 1876, p. 159—Buenos Aires (nest descr.); idem, l.c., 1877, p. 177—Baradero, Buenos Aires; Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 613—part, Tilotilo; Forbes, Ibis, 1881, p. 342—Garanhuns, Pernambuco; White, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 606—Monte Grande and Flores (Buenos Aires), Concepcion (Misiones); Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 199, 1883—Concepcion del Uruguay, Entrerios (nest and eggs descr.); Dalgleish, Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edin., **8**, p. 82, 1884—Est. de la Tala, Prov. Durazno, Uruguay (nest and eggs descr.); Berlepsch and Ihering, Zeits. ges. Orn., **2**, p. 130, 1885—Taquara do Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 140, 1888—Argentina; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 102, 1888—part, spec. a-k, q-r, Lagoa Santa, Pelotas, Brazil, Maldonado, Paysandú, Conchitas, Flores, Buenos Aires, Tilotilo, Bolivia; Holland, Ibis, 1890, p. 425—Est. Espartillar, Buenos Aires; idem, l.c., 1891, p. 16—Est. Espartillar; idem, l.c., 1892, p. 199—Est. Espartillar (nest and eggs descr.); Boucard and Berlepsch, The Humming Bird, **2**, p. 44, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 178—Uruguay; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **10**, No. 208, p. 10, 1895—Villa Rica and

[a] Sometimes spelled *Serphophaga*.

Puerto Pagani, Paraguay; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 126, 1899—Mundo Novo; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 188, 1899—São Sebastião, Piquete, Ypiranga, São Paulo; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 155, 1900—Novo Friburgo; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 185, 1902—Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 48, 1905—Tucumán; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 275, 1907—Ypiranga, Cachoeira, Jaboticabal, São José do Rio Pardo, São Sebastião, Itararé (São Paulo), Itatiaya (Minas Geraës); HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 197, 1909—Barracas al Sud (Buenos Aires), Ocampo (Santa Fé), La Soledad (Entrerios); LÜDERWALDT, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), **27**, p. 354, 909—Itatiaya; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 72, 1910—Parnaguá, Piauhy; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 581, 1910—Sapucay, Paraguay; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 330, 1910—range in Argentina; GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 116—Los Ynglases, Ajó (Buenos Aires), Colonia Mihanovitch (Terr. Formosa), Santa Rosa (Paraguay), (?) Pan de Azucar (Matto Grosso); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **23**, p. 338, 1912—Gran Potrero, Paraguay; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1914—Alto Paraná; HUSSEY, Auk, **33**, p. 393, 1916—La Plata; MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., **10**, p. 332, 1918—Villa Lutetia, San Ignacio, Misiones; GIBSON, Ibis, 1918, p. 401—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires (breeding habits); MARELLI, El Hornero, **1**, p. 79, 1918—Curuzú Cuatia, Corrientes; DINELLI, l.c., p. 144, 1918—Tucumán (nest and egg descr.); DABBENE, l.c., p. 237, 1919—Isla de Martin Garcia; TREMOLERAS, l.c., **2**, p. 21, 1920—Montevideo, Canelones, Flores, Colonia, San José, Rio Negro, Uruguay; DAGUERRE, l.c., p. 268, 1922—Rosas, Buenos Aires; SERIÉ and SMYTH, l.c., **3**, p. 49, 1923—Santa Elena, Entrerios; PEREYRA, l.c., p. 168, 1923—Zelaya, Buenos Aires; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 647, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 318, 1926—Argentina (Chaco, Buenos Aires, Pampa, Rio Negro), Paraguay, and Uruguay (habits).

Euscarthmus subcristatus REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 351—Lagoa Santa (Minas) and São Paulo.

Serpophaga subcristata subcristata HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 183, 1925—Corrientes (crit., range).

Range: Northern Argentina, east of the Andes, from the Rio Negro north to Tucumán, east to Entrerios, Corrientes, and Misiones; eastern Bolivia; Paraguay; Uruguay; eastern Brazil, from Rio Grande do Sul north to Pernambuco and Piauhy[a].

10: Uruguay (Maldonado 1, Rio Cebollati 1, los Cuervos 1); Argentina (Chaco, Prov. Santa Fé 1); Bolivia (Santa Cruz 1, Buenavista 3); Brazil (São Paulo 1; Therezopolis, Rio 1).

[a] Examples from Tucumán and Bolivia appear to be inseparable from typical *subcristata*, as represented by a series from Paraguay, Buenos Aires, and southern Brazil.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Santa Cruz 2, Buenavista 3. Argentina: Tucumán 2, Rio Sali, Tucumán 1; Chaco, Santa Fé 2; Paraná, Entrerios (type of *S. verticata*) 1, Corrientes 1; Flores, Buenos Aires 3. Paraguay: Bernalcué, near Asunción 2. Brazil: Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul 8; Ypanema 2, Mattodentro 1, Rio Verde 1, Victoria 1, São Paulo 1; Furnas, Minas Geraës 1; Colonia Alpina, Serra dos Orgãos, Rio de Janeiro 3; Parnaguá, Piauhy 2.

***Serpophaga inornata** *Salvadori*[a]. Unmarked Serpophaga.

Serpophaga inornata Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **12**, No. 292, p. 13, 1897—San Francisco, Dept. Tarija, Bolivia (types examined); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 320, 1926—west of Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay (crit.).

Serpophaga subcristata inornata Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 184, 1925—part, San Francisco (crit.)[b].

Range: Eastern Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz; San Francisco, Dept. Tarija) and western Paraguay (near kilom. 80, west of Puerto Pinasco).

1: Bolivia (Buenavista 1).

***Serpophaga munda** *Berlepsch*[c]. Berlepsch's Serpophaga.

Serpophaga munda Berlepsch, Orn. Monatsber., **1**, p. 12, 1893—Samaipata, Valle Grande, and Olgin, Dept. Santa Cruz, Bolivia (spec. examined); Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **12**, No. 292, p. 14, 1897—Caiza, Dept. Tarija, Bolivia and Tala, Salta (crit.); Lillo, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 49, 1905—Tucumán; Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 197, 1909—Rio Seco and Valle Lerma (Salta), San Lorenzo (Jujuy), Los Vasquez (Tucumán) and Ocampo (Santa Fé); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 330, 1910—Sierra de Cordoba, La Rioja (Chilecito), Tucumán, and Ocampo; Reed, Aves Prov. Mendoza, p. 36, 1916—Mendoza; Sanzin, El Hornero, **1**, p. 151, 1918—Mendoza; Dinelli, l.c., p. 270, 1919—La Chilca, Tucumán (nest descr.); Giacomelli, l.c., **3**, p. 71, 1923—La Rioja; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 183, 184, 1925—Chiquitos, Santa Cruz (Bolivia), Mendoza, Estiva (Matto Grosso) (crit.); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 320, 1926—west of Puerto Pinasco (Paraguay), Mendoza and Potrerillos (Mendoza), Tapia (Tucumán) (crit.).

[a] *Serpophaga inornata* Salvadori: Superficially resembling *S. subcristata*, but pileum less grayish, without any trace of white or black; back decidedly greenish; axillaries, under wing-coverts, and inner margin of remiges bright yellow; bill much slenderer and more compressed. Wing 48½-50; tail 45-48; bill 9-10.

In shape of bill and crest, this bird closely approaches certain species of *Mecocerculus* (*poecilocercus, hellmayri*), whereas in other details such as proportions, form of rectrices, and dusky under mandible it agrees well with *S. subcristata*. One of the types (No. 69, A. Borelli) has the entire breast and abdomen yellow, while the second example (No. 81), like ours from Buenavista, shows the middle line of the belly distinctly whitish.

Material examined.—San Francisco (the types) 2, Buenavista 1.

[b] The specimens from Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Puerto Suarez in the Carnegie Museum were erroneously referred to *S. inornata*. They are apparently females of *S. subcristata*.

[c] *Serpophaga munda* Berlepsch: Similar to *S. subcristata* in form, but upper parts ashy gray, without any olive; white crown patch much more extensive; wing bands more purely white; under parts pure white, sides of chest only faintly tinged with pale gray. Wing 47-51; tail 46-51.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Chiquitos 1, Samaipata 1, Olgin 1, Valle Grande 2, Santa Cruz 1. Brazil, Matto Grosso: Estiva 1, Urucúm 1. Argentina: Rio Seco, Salta 1, Valle Lerma 1; San Lorenzo, Jujuy 1; Los Vasquez, Tucumán 1; Cosquin, Cordoba 2; Mendoza 2.

Muscicapa cristata (lapsu) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 52, 1837—part, Chiquitos (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Muscicapara subcristata (not of VIEILLOT) D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois. p. 326, 1839—part, "female," Chiquitos.

Serpophaga subcristata BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 454, 1861—part, Mendoza (spec. in Halle Museum examined); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 103, 1868—part, Estiva, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 613—part, Chiquitos; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 102, 1888—part, spec. l-m, Cosquin, Cordoba; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, 10, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba; KOSLOWSKY, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, p. 280, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja.

Serpophaga verticata (not of BURMEISTER) BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Ornis, 6, p. 12, 1890—Rio Grande, Bolivia (crit.).

Range: Northern Argentina, from Mendoza, Cordoba, and Santa Fé northwards; eastern Bolivia (Dept. Santa Cruz); western Matto Grosso, Brazil (Estiva, Urucúm).

1: Brazil (Urucúm de Corumbá, Matto Grosso 1).

***Serpophaga cinerea cinerea** (*Tschudi*). TSCHUDI'S SERPOPHAGA.

Leptopogon cinereus TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), Heft 3, p. 276, May 1844—Peru = vicinity of Tarma, Dept. Junin, Peru.

Euscarthmus cinereus STRICKLAND, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13, No. 86, p. 414, June 1844—"Chile" (errore); TSCHUDI, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 165, 1846—vicinity of Tarma.

Serpophaga cinerea SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, p. 458, 1858—Cuenca and Gualaquiza, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 27, p. 144, 1859—Pallatanga; idem, l.c., 1866, p. 99—Lima; idem and SALVIN, l.c., 1873, p. 185—Guadalupe, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 535—near Lima; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 233—Tambillo; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., p. 613—Baganti, Bolivia; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1880, p. 203—Tambillo (egg descr.); BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1883, p. 553—Chimbo; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 236, 1884—Sierra de Tarma, Lima, Tambillo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 103, 1888—part, spec. i-m, Riobamba, Cuenca, Sical, Baganti; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1892, p. 379—Lima; idem, l.c., 1896, p. 361—La Merced; SALVIN, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 11, 1895—Cajamarca; HARTERT, l.c., 5, p. 486, 1898—Mount Cayambe, Paramba, northern Ecuador; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 6, 1899—Sigsig, Gualaquiza, Tumbaco, Rio Peripa; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 703—Intac, Mindo, Chillo Valley; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géog. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B52, 1911—Tumbaco and San Nicolas.

Serpophaga cinerea cana (not of BANGS) BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, p. 453, 1918 Huancabamba, Peru.

Serpophaga cinerea cinerea CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 92, 1921—Idma, San Miguel Bridge, Chospiyoc, Calca, and Pisac, Urubamba region.

Range: Andes of western Bolivia (Dept. La Paz), Peru, and Ecuador[a].

9: Peru (San Ramon, Dept. Junin 1; Huánuco 4; Rio Utcubamba, Dept. Amazonas 1; Uchco, Dept. San Martin 1); Ecuador (Chimbo 1, unspecified 1).

***Serpophaga cinerea cana** *Bangs*[b]. Colombian Serpophaga.

Serpophaga cinerea cana Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **17**, p. 113, 1904—Chirua (type), La Concepcion, and San Miguel, Santa Marta region; Hellmayr, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1130—Pueblo Rico, Western Andes (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 447, 1917—San José, Caldas, Ricaurte (Western Andes), Miraflores, Salento, Rio Toché, Andalucia, near San Agustin (Central Andes), Aguadita and Quetame (Eastern Andes), Colombia; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 374, 1922—Santa Marta region (crit.).

Serpophaga cinerea (not of Tschudi nor Strickland) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 781—Sierra of Mérida; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 512—Envigado and Frontino, Antioquia; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 332—near Canuto, Santander; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 103, 1888—part, spec. d-h, Mérida, Bogotá, Envigado, Frontino.

Serpophaga cinerea grisea (not of Lawrence) Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **13**, p. 97, 1899—Chirua, La Concepcion, San Miguel.

Range: Andes of Colombia and western Venezuela (Sierra of Mérida).

3: Colombia (Bogotá 1, Salento, West Quindio Andes 1, San José 1).

***Serpophaga cinerea grisea** *Lawrence*. Lawrence's Serpophaga.

Serpophaga grisea Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **10**, p. 139, Nov. 1871—near San José, Costa Rica; Salvin, Ibis, 1874, p. 315 (crit.).

Serpophaga cinerea (not of Tschudi) Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 147—Santa Fé de Veragua; idem, Ibis, 1869, p. 319—Costa Rica; Boucard, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 62—Naranjo, Costa Rica; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 103, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Costa Rica, Santa Fé, Chiriqui; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 20, 1888—part, Costa Rica and Panama.

Serpophaga cinerea grisea Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., **3**, p. 35, 1902—Boquete, Panama; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 397, 1907—

[a] Two specimens from Bolivia (near La Paz) agree well with a series from Peru. Nineteen skins examined.

[b] *Serpophaga cinerea cana* Bangs: Very close to *S. c. cinerea*, but paler gray above and less tinged with grayish underneath; more like *S. c. grisea* in pale coloring, but larger, and greater upper wing-coverts and inner secondaries more conspicuously margined with white.

This is not a very strongly marked race, and certain Ecuadorian specimens of *cinerea* are hardly distinguishable.

Costa Rica and Panama; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 724, 1910—Santa Maria de Dota, Carrillo, Cachi, Guapiles and Ujurras de Terraba, Costa Rica (habits).

Range: Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriqui; Veragua).

2: Costa Rica (Turrialba 1); Panama (Boquete, Chiriqui 1).

Serpophaga hypoleuca hypoleuca *Sclater* and *Salvin*[a]. WHITE-BELLIED SERPOPHAGA.

Serpophaga hypoleuca SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 188—lower Ucayali, Peru; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 278—Ucayali, near Sarayacu; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 138, 1884—Sarayacu, Ucayali; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 104, 1888—lower Ucayali; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 41, 1902—Caicara, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela (spec. examined); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 225, 1916—San Mateo de Caicara, Altagracia, and Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco River.

Range: Eastern Peru (Ucayali) and Venezuela (Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolivar, Altagracia, and Caicara, Orinoco River; San Fernando, Rio Apure).

Serpophaga hypoleuca pallida *Snethlage*[b]. PALLID SERPOPHAGA.

Serpophaga pallida SNETHLAGE, Orn. Monatsber., 15, p. 194, 1907—Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins (type examined); idem, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 526, 1908—Alcobaça; idem, l.c., 61, p. 524, 1913—Alcobaça; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 406, 1914—Alcobaça.

Range: Northern Brazil, in State of Pará (Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins).

***Serpophaga nigricans** (*Vieillot*). BLACKISH SERPOPHAGA.

Sylvia nigricans VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 11, p. 204, 1817—based on Azara, No. 167, Paraguay and La Plata River.

[a] *Serpophaga hypoleuca hypoleuca* SCLATER and SALVIN: Upper parts light brownish gray, more purely gray on pileum; median crown feathers much elongated (much broader and more rigid than in *S. subcristata*, and somewhat recalling the crest of *Lophotriccus*), dull black, conspicuously white at base; wing-coverts dark brownish gray, without trace of paler edges; remiges and rectrices dusky, along outer webs barely fringed with brownish gray; under parts white, sides of breast faintly tinged with grayish; bill black. Wing 48-50½; tail 48-50½; bill 9½-10.

The description of this very distinct species is based on two specimens from Caicara, Rio Orinoco, in the Tring Museum and two others from San Fernando, Rio Apure in the collection of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris. They should be compared with material from the type locality.

[b] *Serpophaga hypoleuca pallida* SNETHLAGE: Very similar to *S. h. hypoleuca*, but bill somewhat smaller (shorter and slenderer); anterior and lateral portions of the crown paler cinereous, the median crown feathers less elongated; back rather more brownish gray; throat more purely white, the grayish tinge on sides of chest barely suggested. Wing (one female) 50; tail 48; bill 9.

The type was directly compared with specimens from Venezuela (Caicara and San Fernando de Apure), but whether the latter really represent typical *hypoleuca* I have no means of ascertaining.

Tachuris nigricans Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 55, 1837—Maldonado (spec. in Paris Museum examined); D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 334, 1839—Maldonado and Buenos Aires.

Euscarthmus cinereus (not of Strickland) Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 526, 1856—Congonhas and Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës (spec. in Halle Museum examined); idem, Journ. Orn., **8**, p. 246, 1860—"Mendoza" (errore, the specimen examined in the Halle Museum is from Paraná).

Euscarthmus nigricans Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 492, 1856—Rio Grande do Sul; Sternberg, Journ. Orn., **17**, p. 262, 1869—Tablada Vieja, Buenos Aires (nest descr.); Holtz, l.c., **18**, p. 7, 1870—Buenos Aires (egg descr.); Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 349—Lagoa Santa (Minas), Bananal, Agoas Pretas, and Morro Queimado (São Paulo).

Serpophaga nigricans Gould in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, **3**, p. 50, 1839—Maldonado; Burmeister, Reise La Plata St., **2**, p. 454, 1861—Paraná, Entrerios (spec. in Halle Museum examined); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 2—Buenos Aires; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1868, p. 142—Conchitas; Euler, Journ. Orn., **16**, p. 184, 1868—Cantagallo (nest and eggs descr.); Doering, Period. Zool. Arg., **1**, p. 252, 1874—Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes; Durnford, Ibis, 1877, p. 177—Buenos Aires; Dalgleish, Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edin., **6**, p. 248, 1881—Est. de la Tala, Prov. Durazno, Uruguay (egg descr.); White, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 606—Itapua, Misiones; Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 199, 1883—Concepcion, Entrerios (nest and eggs descr.); Holmberg, Act. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **5**, p. 78, 1884—Collon-guayú, Prov. Buenos Aires; Berlepsch and Ihering, Zeits. ges. Orn., **2**, p. 130, 1885—Taquara do Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 141, 1888—Argentina (habits); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 104, 1888—Conchitas, Punta Lara (Buenos Aires), Cosquin (Cordoba), La Plata, Maldonado, Rio Negro; Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba; Holland, Ibis, 1891, p. 16—Est. Espartillar, Prov. Buenos Aires; idem, Ibis, 1892, p. 199—Est. Espartillar (nest and eggs descr.); Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 178—Uruguay; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **12**, No. 292, p. 14, 1897—Tala, Salta; Ihering, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 126, 1899—Mundo Novo, Pedras Brancas; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 188, 1899—Tieté, São Paulo; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo and Novo Friburgo; Euler, l.c., p. 41, 1900 (nesting habits); Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 185, 1902—Potrerillos and Rio Calera, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 49, 1905—same localities; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 276, 1907—Tieté, Cachoeira, and Rio Mogyguassú, São Paulo; Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 197, 1909—Barracas al Sud and San Martino Monte (Buenos Aires), La Soledad (Entrerios), Cosquin (Cordoba); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 330, 1910—range in Argentina; idem, l.c., **23**, p. 339, 1912—Villa Rica, Paraguay; Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 117—Los Ynglases and Luiconia, Ajó (Buenos Aires), Villa Oliva (Paraguay); Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1914—Mondaih, Alto Paraná; Hussey, Auk, **33**, p. 393, 1916—Las Talas, La Plata; Gibson, Ibis, 1918, p. 402—Cape San Antonio, Buenos Aires; Tremoleras, El Hornero, **2**, p. 21, 1920—Montevideo, Canelones, Uruguay; Daguerre, l.c., **2**, p. 268, 1922—Las Rosas, Buenos Aires; Pereyra, l.c., **3**, p. 168, 1923—Zelaya,

Buenos Aires; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 647, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 188, 1925—Maldonado (range); WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 321, 1926—Buenos Aires and Uruguay.

Serpophaga cinerea PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 103, 1868—Ypanema, Pahor, and Porto do Jacarehy, São Paulo (spec. examined); idem, Nunq. otios., **2**, p. 292, 1874—Novo Friburgo, Rio (spec. examined).

Serpophaga nigriceps (lapsu) CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 88, 1874—Cantagallo.

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraës south to Rio Grande do Sul; Uruguay; Paraguay; northern Argentina, south to the Rio Negro, west to Cordoba, Tucumán, and Salta[a].

3: Argentina (Concepcion, Tucumán 2); Uruguay (Treinta y Tres 1).

Genus **INEZIA** Cherrie.

Inezia CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **1**, p. 390, 1909—type by orig. desig. *Capsiempis caudata* SALVIN.

Inezia subflava subflava (*Sclater* and *Salvin*)[b]. YELLOW-BELLIED INEZIA.

Serphophaga subflava SCLATER and SALVIN, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., p. 47, 158, 1873—"Pará" (type in British Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 105, 1888—"Pará"; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 525, 1908—Arumatheua, Ilha das Pacas, Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins; idem, l.c., p. 501, 1908—Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., **61**, p. 524, 1913—lower Amazon; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 405, 1914—Rio Tocantins (Alcobaça, Ilha das Pacas, Arumatheua), Rio Iriri (Santa Julia), Rio Curuá (Malocca do Manuelsinho), Rio Tapajóz (Goyana, Villa Braga), Rio Jamauchim (Santa Helena, Tucunaré).

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the Tocantins to the Tapajóz.

Inezia subflava caudata (*Salvin*). SALVIN'S INEZIA.

Capsiempis caudata SALVIN, Bull. B. O. C., **7**, p. XVI, 1897—Ourumee, British Guiana (type in British Museum examined).

[a] Eighteen specimens from Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina examined.

[b] *Inezia subflava subflava* (SCLATER and SALVIN) closely resembles the better known *I. s. caudata*, from Venezuela and Guiana, but differs principally by more olivaceous (less brownish) upper parts, without any grayish suffusion on forehead; more yellowish sides of the head; less white on chin, and deeper yellow under parts, without buffy tinge on throat and foreneck; bill on average smaller. Wing 46-51; tail 47-54; bill 10.

Material examined.—"Pará" (the type) 1, Ilha das Pacas, Tocantins 1, Arumatheua 1, Alcobaça 2, Ilha de Goyana, Tapajóz 1, Villa Braga 1.

Serpophaga orenocensis Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 40, 1902—Altagracia (type), Quiribana de Caicara, Caicara, and Munduapo, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela (spec. examined).

Serpophaga helenae Chubb, Bull. B. O. C., **40**, p. 61, 1919—Bartica (type) and Abary River, British Guiana; idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 169, 1921—same localities.

Serpophaga caudata Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 323, 1906—Ourumee (Brit. Guiana), Altagracia (Venezuela), Paramaribo (Surinam) (crit.); Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 168, 1921—Bartica and Ourumee.

Inezia caudata Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 224, 1916—banks of the Orinoco from Las Barrancas, in the delta region, up as far as Munduapo, beyond the falls of Maipures.

Inezia subflava (not of Sclater and Salvin) Cherrie, l.c., p. 225, 1916—Munduapo and Nericagua, Orinoco River.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela, in the Orinoco Valley from Las Barrancas up to beyond the falls of Maipures, and on the Apure River (San Fernando)[a].

***Inezia subflava intermedia** *Cory*[b]. Cory's Inezia.

Inezia caudata intermedia Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 289, 1913—Rio Aurare, fifteen miles east of Maracaibo, Zulia, Venezuela; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 447, 1916—Algodonal, south of Calamar, Magdalena Valley, Colombia; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 375, 1922—Fundación, Mamatoco, Dibulla, Arroya de Arenas, and Valencia, Santa Marta region.

Range: Northwestern Venezuela (Rio Aurare, east of Maracaibo, northern Zulia) and northern Colombia (Santa Marta region; lower Magdalena).

1: Venezuela (Rio Aurare, Zulia 1).

[a] Birds from the middle stretches of the Orinoco (Altagracia, Caicara) agree perfectly with others from British and Dutch Guiana. The coloration is rather variable, some specimens being much more brownish above than others taken at the same localities. An individual of this dark-backed variety was described by Chubb as *S. helenae*. The amount of buffy suffusion below is also subject to considerable variation. An adult male from Munduapo and an unsexed specimen from San Fernando, Rio Apure closely approach the western race *intermedia*, by having very little buffy on the foreneck.

Material examined.—Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo 3. British Guiana: Ourumee 1, Bartica Grove 2. Venezuela: Altagracia 7, Quiribana de Caicara 1, Caicara 3, Munduapo 1, San Fernando, Rio Apure 1.

[b] *Inezia subflava intermedia* Cory: Very similar to *I. s. caudata*, but slightly more olivaceous above; wing bands more whitish; under parts brighter as well as more uniform yellow, with the buffy tinge on the chest barely suggested. Wing 53; tail 54-55; bill 11.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Rio Aurare 1. Colombia: Aracataca 1, Algodonal 1.

Genus **XENOPSARIS** Ridgway[a].

Xenopsaris RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **14**, p. 479, Oct. 22, 1891—type *Pachyrhamphus albinucha* BURMEISTER.

Prospoietus CABANIS, Bericht Deuts. Orn. Ges., **9**, p. 4, Nov. 30, 1891—type *Pachyrhamphus albinucha* BURMEISTER; idem, Journ. Orn., **40**, p. 126, 1892.

Xenopsaris albinucha albinucha (*Burmeister*). WHITE-NAPED XENOPSARIS.

Pachyrhamphus albinucha BURMEISTER, P. Z. S. Lond., for Dec. 1868, p. 635, 1869—sedges of the shores of the Rio de la Plata, near Buenos Aires; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba.

Xenopsaris albinucha RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **14**, p. 480, 1901—Buenos Aires; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1893, p. 166, 168, pl. 7—Buenos Aires; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 188, 1902—Tucumán and Malvinas, Prov. Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 51, 1905—same localities; BAER, Ornis, **12**, p. 221, 1904—Santa Ana, Tucumán; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 192, 1909—Tucumán, Ilhas Tigre (Prov. Buenos Aires), Ocampo, Prov. Santa Fé (nest and eggs descr.); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 312, 1910—same localities; REISER, Denks. math. naturwiss. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 70, 1910—Carnahyba, near Joazeiro, Bahia and Ilha San Martin, Rio Parnahyba, Piauhy (spec. examined); DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, **1**, p. 348, 1914—part, excl. Venezuela; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **9**, p. 443, pl. 8, fig. 10 (egg), 1914—Joazeiro and Barra, Rio São Francisco, Bahia (spec. examined); MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 643, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 294, 1926—near Laguna Wall, Paraguayan Chaco, and Monteagudo, Tucumán.

Prospoietus albinucha CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **40**, p. 126, 1892—Argentina (crit.).

Range: Sedges of river banks in Argentina (prov. Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Cordoba, and Tucumán), Paraguay (Chaco), and Brazil (Joazeiro, Barra, Carnahyba, State of Bahia; Rio Parnahyba, State of Piauhy)[b].

Xenopsaris albinucha minor *Hellmayr*[c]. ORINOCAN XENOPSARIS.

[a] The systematic position of this genus is much disputed. While Cabanis, Berlepsch and Hartert refer it to the *Tyrannidae* and insist on its affinities to *Knipolegus*, *Serpophaga* and *Suiriri*, Ridgway and Cherrie place it in the neighborhood of *Pachyrhamphus* among the *Cotingidae*. Anamotical researches alone can decide the question.

[b] Material examined.—Argentina: Ilhas Tigre, Buenos Aires 1 Tucumán 3, Santa Ana, Tucumán 1, Simoca, Tucumán 2, Ocampo, Santa Fé 2. Brazil: Joazeiro 1, Carnahyba, Bahia 1; Rio Parnahyba, Piauhy 1.

[c] *Xenopsaris albinucha minor* HELLMAYR: Similar to *X. a. albinucha* in coloration, but decidedly smaller (wing of male 60-62, against 64-66; tail 53-57, against 58-61).

Material examined.—Fourteen specimens from the Orinoco region.

Xenopsaris albinucha minor Hellmayr, Anzeiger Orn. Ges. Bay., **3**, p. 17, Oct. 1920—Quiribana de Caicara, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela.

Xenopsaris albinucha (not of Burmeister) Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 36, pl. 12, fig. 1, 1902—Altagracia and Caicara, Rio Orinoco, and La Pricion, Caura River (spec. examined); Dabbene, Bol. Soc. Physis, **1**, p. 348, 1914—part, Venezuela; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 253, 1916—along the middle Orinoco from Ciudad Bolivar up as far, at least, as Caicara (crit., tarsal covering descr.).

Range: Venezuela (banks of the Orinoco and Caura Rivers).

Genus **MECOCERCULUS** Sclater.

Myiarchus Bonaparte (not of Cabanis 1844), Consp. Av., **1**, p. 188, 1850—type *Tyrannula setophagoides* Bonaparte.

Mecocerculus Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1862, p. 113—new name for *Myiarchus* Bonaparte, preoccupied.

*Mecocerculus leucophrys leucophrys (*Lafresnaye and *D'Orbigny*). White-browed Mecocerculus.

Muscicapa leucophrys Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 53, 1837—Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined).

Muscicapara leucophrys D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 327, 1839—type stated to be from Yanacache, Prov. Yungas.

Ochthoeca setophagoides (not of Bonaparte) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lon d. 1879, p. 611—Tilotilo, Bolivia.

Mecocerculus leucophrys Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 27, 1888—part, spec. o, Tilotilo, Bolivia; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **12**, No. 292, p. 15, 1897—Tala and Lesser, Salta; Oustalet, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **10**, p. 45, 1904—Lagunita, Tucumán; Baer, Ornis, **12**, p. 220, 1904—Lagunita; Lillo, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 47, 1905—Tucumán; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 317, 1910—prov. Salta and Tucumán; Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., **118**, p. 1, 1924—Limbani (Peru), Bolivia and Prov. Tucumán.

Mecocerculus leucophrys leucophrys Hartert and Goodson, Nov. Zool., **24**, p. 495, 1917—Tucumán and southern Peru; Hellmayr, l.c., **32**, p. 185, 1925—Bolivia and Argentina (crit.); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 314, 1926—above Tafi Viejo, Tucumán.

Range: Extreme southeastern Peru (Limbani, Dept. Puno), Bolivia, and northwestern Argentina (in prov. Salta and Tucumán)[a].

9: Argentina (Concepcion, Tucumán 8; Las Pavas, Tucumán 1).

[a] Material examined.—Peru: Limbani 1. Bolivia: Yanacache, Yungas 1, Cocapata 4, Pucuyuni 1, San Antonio 1, San Cristobal 1. Argentina: Tafi Viejo 1, Lagunita 1, Tucumán 3, Concepcion 8, Las Pavas 1.

***Mecocerculus leucophrys brunneomarginatus** *Chapman*[a]. BROWN-EDGED MECOCERCULUS.

Mecocerculus setophagoides brunneomarginata CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **118**, p. 1, 1924—Cedrobamba, above Matchu Picchu, Urubamba Valley, Peru.

Ochthoeca rufimarginata (not of LAWRENCE) BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 357—Maraynioc (spec. examined).

Mecocerculus leucophrys setophagoides (not of BONAPARTE) CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 88, 1921—above Matchu Piechu and above Torontoy, Peru.

Range: Humid Temperate Zone of Peru, in depts. Huánuco, Junin, and Cuzco (Urubamba Valley)[b].

3: Peru (Huánuco Mountains, Huánuco 3).

Mecocerculus leucophrys rufomarginatus (*Lawrence*). RUFOUS-EDGED MECOCERCULUS.

Ochthoeca rufomarginatus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **9**, p. 266, 1869—Quito Valley, Ecuador.

Ochthoeca rufomarginata acrophila OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 61 1902—"Rio Napo" (type examined).

Ochthoeca rufimarginata TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 87—San Rafael; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 25, 1888—spec. a-d, Sical and Intac, Ecuador; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 3, 1899—El Troje (Huaca), Chinquil (Lloa, Prov. Pichincha), Frutillas and Papallacta; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 701—western side of Pichincha and Corazón (spec. examined); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., **9**, p. B48, 1911—Lloa and Mindo road.

Ochthoeca rufomarginata LÖNNBERG and RENDALL, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 72, 1922—near Calacali, Lloa, and Chinquil.

Mecocerculus leucophrys rufimarginatus HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 74, 1912 (crit.).

Mecocerculus leucophrys setophagoides (not of BONAPARTE) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 430, 1917—part, Valle de las Pappas, Laguneta. and Santa Isabel, Central Andes, Colombia.

Mecocerculus setophagoides rufomarginata CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **118**, p. 1, 1924—El Tambo (Piura), Ecuador and Central Andes of Colombia (crit.).

[a] *Mecocerculus leucophrys brunneomarginatus* (CHAPMAN): Nearly allied to *M. l. rufomarginatus*, but paler, more olivaceous brown above, with the crown less dusky and hardly different from color of back; wing bands slightly paler, less rufous; abdomen brighter yellow. Wing (male) 71-74, (female) 66-67; tail 72-79, (female) 70-71.

Material examined.—Maraynioc 1, Huánueo Mts. 3.

[b] In the absence of material I cannot decide whether specimens from Cutervo and Nancho, recorded as *O. rufimarginata* by Taczanowski (P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 202; Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 196, 1884) are referable to *brunneomarginatus* or *rufomarginatus*.

Range: Central Andes of Colombia; Andes of Ecuador and northwestern Peru (El Tambo, western slope, Dept. Piura)[a].

***Mecocerculus leucophrys notatus** *Todd*[b]. Marked Mecocerculus.

Mecocerculus leucophrys notatus Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 114, 1919—Leonera, near Caldas (on the railroad from Buenaventura to Cali), Western Andes, Colombia.

Mecocerculus leucophrys setophagoides (not of Bonaparte) Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 430, 1917—part, Paramillo and Andes west of Popayan.

Mecocerculus setophagoides notatus Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., 118, p. 1, 1924—Western Andes [of Colombia].

Range: Western Andes of Colombia.

2: Colombia (Coast range west of Popayan 2).

***Mecocerculus leucophrys setophagoides** (*Bonaparte*)[c]. Bonaparte's Mecocerculus.

Tyrannula setophagoides Bonaparte, Atti della sesta Riunione degli Scienziati Italiani, Milano, 1844, p. 405, 1845—Santa Fé de Bogotá (type in Coll. Antinori); Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 149, 1855—Bogotá.

Elainea gularis Madarász, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., 1, p. 462, 1903—Escorial, Andes of Mérida (type examined).

Myiarchus setophagoides Bonaparte, Consp. Av., 1, p. 188, 1850—Bogotá.

Mecocerculus leucophrys (not of Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 199, 1862—Bogotá; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 27, 1888—part, spec. c-h, Bogotá, "Mérida."

Ochthoeca setophagoides Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 781—Paramo of Mérida; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 331—between Bucaramanga and Ocaña.

[a] Five specimens from above Papallacta (*acrophila*) are indistinguishable from a series of twelve from the western slope of the Ecuadorian Andes (Pichincha and Corazón). Birds from the Central Andes of Colombia which we have not seen are referred by F. M. Chapman to the present form.

[b] *Mecocerculus leucophrys notatus* Todd appears to combine the pale lower parts of *setophagoides* with the deep sooty brown dorsal surface and tawny wing-markings of *rufomarginatus*. In size it more nearly agrees with *setophagoides*, while the upper chest is slightly more clouded with grayish than in East Andean specimens. The two only examples examined are not very satisfactory, and additional material is required to establish its characters.

[c] *Mecocerculus leucophrys setophagoides* (Bonaparte): Closely similar to *M. l. leucophrys*, of Bolivia, but upper parts more brownish, less olive, and edges to secondaries generally more buffy.

Birds from the Paramo de Tama and Sierra of Mérida (*gularis*), while approaching *nigriceps* in whitish wing-markings, seem nevertheless better referred to *setophagoides* on account of their larger size.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 35, Chipaque 12, Bucaramanga 1, Paramo de Tama 3. Venezuela: Andes of Mérida 6.

Mecocerculus setophagoides BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **32**, p. 297, 1884—Bucaramanga (spec. examined).

Mecocerculus leucophrys setophagoides HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., **24**, p. 495, 1917—Bogotá; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 430, 1917—part, El Piñon and Chipaque, Eastern Andes of Colombia; BANGS and PENARD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **34**, p. 90, 1921—Las Ventanas (Santander) and Bogotá.

Mecocerculus leucophrys nigriceps (not of CHAPMAN) BANGS and PENARD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **34**, p. 90, 1921—part, Mérida.

Range: Eastern Andes of Colombia and adjacent parts of western Venezuela (Sierra of Mérida).

7: Colombia (Bogotá 1; Paramo de Tama 2); Venezuela (Paramo de Tama 1; Rio Mucujón 1, Escorial 1, Conejos 1).

Mecocerculus leucophrys nigriceps *Chapman*[a]. VENEZUELAN MECOCERCULUS.

Mecocerculus nigriceps CHAPMAN[b], Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **12**, p. 154, August 1899—Los Palmales, Bermudez, northeastern Venezuela.

Myiopatis montensis BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **13**, p. 97, Nov. 1899—Paramo de Macotama (type), Macotama, and Paramo de Chiruqua, Santa Marta region.

Ochthoeca setophagoides (not of BONAPARTE) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168, 170—Caracas.

Mecocerculus leucophrys (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 27, 1888—part, spec. a, b, i, f, Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Caracas.

Mecocerculus leucophrys setophagoides HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 73, 1912—Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo (crit.).

Mecocerculus leucophrys nigriceps HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., **24**, p. 494, 1917—part, Caracas and "Cumaná" (crit.); BANGS and PENARD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **34**, p. 90, 1921—part, Los Palmales, Paramo de Rosas, Est. Lara, Santa Marta region; CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **191**, p. 8, 1925—Carapas and Turumiquire, Bermudez (crit.).

[a] *Mecocerculus leucophrys nigriceps* CHAPMAN: Very similar to *M. l. setophagoides*, but decidedly smaller; upper parts paler and more olivaceous, with the crown less blackish; edges to secondaries more whitish, and wing bars on average paler, less tinged with ochraceous.

A large series from northwestern Venezuela (Lara, Carabobo, Caracas region) is apparently identical with two topotypes from Bermudez. Ten skins from the Santa Marta region (*montensis*) agree in coloration, but approach *setophagoides* by their somewhat longer tails.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Los Palmales, Bermudez 2; Galipán, Cerro del Avila 19, Silla de Caracas 1; Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo 3; Mts. near Bucarito, Tocuyo, Lara 1. Colombia: Santa Marta district 10.

[b] *Elaenea leucophrys* CABANIS (Arch. Naturg., **13** (1), p. 250, 1847—Venezuela), was probably based on an example of this form. Unfortunately, the type does not any longer exist in the Berlin Museum.

Mecocerculus leucophrys setophagoides (not of BONAPARTE) TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 388, 1922—San Lorenzo, San Miguel, Paramo de Mamarongo, and Cerro de Caracas, Santa Marta region.

Range: North coast mountains of Venezuela (from Bermudez west to Lara) and Santa Marta district, in northern Colombia.

Mecocerculus leucophrys roraimae *Hellmayr*[a]. RORAIMA MECOCERCULUS.

Mecocerculus leucophrys roraimae HELLMAYR, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 4, p. 30, March 1921—Roraima, Brit. Guiana; BANGS and PENARD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 90, June 1921—Roraima.

Ochthoeca setophagoides (not of BONAPARTE) SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1885, p. 291—Roraima.

Mecocerculus leucophrys (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 27, 1888—part, spec. k-n, Roraima.

Mecocerculus leucophrys subsp. nov.? HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, p. 495, 1917—Roraima.

Mecocerculus setophagoides CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 134, 1921—"Supenaam River, Bartica, Bonasika"[b], Roraima.

Range: Mount Roraima, British Guiana.

***Mecocerculus stictopterus stictopterus** (*Sclater*). WING-TIPPED MECOCERCULUS.

Elainia stictoptera SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, p. 554, pl. 146, fig. 2, 1858—Matos, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 28, p. 68, 1860—Chillanes; idem, l.c., p. 79, 1860—Lloa.

[a] *Mecocerculus leucophrys roraimae* HELLMAYR: Similar to *M. l. nigriceps* in size, but upper parts very much darker, and wing bars decidedly ochraceous; more nearly agreeing in coloration with *M. l. setophagoides*, but much smaller. Wing 57-63; tail 58-63; bill 10-10.5.

Material examined.—Roraima 8.

MEASUREMENTS

MALES	WING	TAIL
Eight from Eastern Andes, Colombia (*setophagoides*)	69-73	67-75
Two from Paramo de Tama (*setophagoides*)	69,71	70,72
Three from Sierra of Mérida ("*gularis*")	68,69,72	68,71,72
Five from Santa Marta Mts. ("*montensis*")	65-69	66-72
Thirteen from Caracas region (*nigriceps*)	62-67	63-70
One from Cumbre de Valencia (*nigriceps*)	62	64
Three from Roraima (*roraimae*)	58-64	60-63
FEMALES		
Seven from Eastern Andes, Colombia (*setophagoides*)	60-65½	61-67
One from Paramo de Tama (*setophagoides*)	64	63
Two from Sierra of Mérida ("*gularis*")	61,64	59,65
Six from Caracas region (*nigriceps*	58-61	61-64
One from Los Palmales (*nigriceps*)	61	62
One from Roraima (*roraimae*)	57	58

[b] Localities no doubt incorrect. Like its allies, this form is certainly not found in the Tropical Zone.

Mecocerculus alutus OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, p. 62, 1902—Ecuador.

Mecocerculus stictopterus SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 199, 1862—Matos, Riobamba, and Bogotá; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1884, p. 295—Cechee, Ecuador; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 28, 1888—part, Ecuador, Colombia (Bogotá) and Mérida; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 3, 1899—Pun, Papallacta, Chaupi (Illiniza), Nanegal, Frutillas; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Scy. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., 9, p. B49, 1911—Quito; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 431, 1917—Andes west of Popayan, Almaguer, Laguneta, Santa Isabel, Colombia; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 72, 1922—Nanegal and Mindo, Ecuador.

Ochthoeca stictoptera SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 750—Colombia and Ecuador; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1875, p. 234—Mérida; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 701—Pichincha, Corazón, Papallacta, Mojanda, Ecuador.

Range: Temperate Zone of Colombia (except Santa Marta Mountains), Ecuador[a], and western Venezuela (Sierra of Mérida)[b].

4: Colombia (Coast range west of Popayan 1; Almaguer, Central Andes 1); Ecuador (Chical 2).

***Mecocerculus stictopterus taeniopterus** *Cabanis*[c]. WING-BANDED MECOCERCULUS.

Mecocerculus taeniopterus CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 98, 1874—central Peru = Maraynioc (type in Berlin Museum examined); TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 533—Sillapata and Maraynioc.

[a] The localities "Puna Island" and "Jima" cited by Sclater are unquestionably erroneous.

[b] With the material examined in the present connection I am unable to make out any geographic variation worthy of recognition in nomenclature. A single bird from above Papallacta, eastern Ecuador agrees in every respect with a large series of Bogotá skins, while ten specimens from western Ecuador (Pichincha, Corazón) are generally slightly darker and more brownish above. An adult from the coast range west of Popayan, however, resembles the eastern birds in color of back.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Sierra of Mérida 1. Colombia: "Bogotá" 19, Almaguer, Central Andes 3, range west of Popayan 1. Ecuador: Pichincha 5, Corazón 4, Mojanda 1, Papallacta 1, Govinda 1.

[c] *Mecocerculus stictopterus taeniopterus* CABANIS: Differs from *M. s. stictopterus* in much lighter and greener (nearest to dark citrine, instead of deep brownish olive) color of the back with the edges to the inner remiges generally paler, less ochraceous. Wing (male) 65-71, (female) 60-63; tail 61-68, (female) 54-59; bill 9-10.

The type having been preserved in alcohol has lost all trace of greenish and yellowish tints in its plumage, but proportions and shape of bill leave no doubt as to its identity with the form separated by Oberholser as *M. s. euplastus*. While specimens from Huánuco and southwards are easily separable by their greenish back, in northern Peru this race so gradually passes into typical *stictopterus* that it is hard to draw a definite line between their ranges. An adult female from Leimabamba is a typically green-backed *taeniopterus*, but a male from Molinopampa is as deeply brownish olive above as any Ecuadorian example.

Material examined.—Peru: Leimabamba 1, Molinopampa 1; Maraynioc 2; Huánuco Mts. 2, Panao Mts., Huánuco 3; Torontoy, Urubamba 2; Marcapata, alt. 3000 metr., Dept. Cuzco 1. Bolivia: Cocapata 2.

Mecocerculus stictopterus euplastus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 63, 1902—Maraynioc (type examined).

Ochthoeca stictoptera (not of Sclater) Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 202—Cutervo.

Mecocerculus stictopterus Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 18—Tamiapampa; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 201, 1884—Pumamarca, Maraynioc, Sillapata, Cutervo, Tambillo, Tamiapampa, Paucal; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 28, 1888—part, Peru.

Mecocerculus stictopterus taeniopterus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 362—Maraynioc (crit.); Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 89, 1921—above Torontoy and Occobamba Valley, Urubamba region.

Range: Temperate Zone of Peru and western Bolivia.

6: Peru (Huánuco Mts. 2, Panao Mts., Huánuco 3, Molinopampa 1).

Mecocerculus poecilocercus (*Sclater* and *Salvin*)[a]. White-tailed Mecocerculus.

Serpophaga poecilocerca Sclater and Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., p. 47, 158, 1873—Puellaro, Ecuador; Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 233—Tambillo; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 703—Nanegal.

Mecocerculus poecilocercus Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., **32**, p. 297, 1884—Bucaramanga; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 203, 1884—Tambillo and Lanchepata; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1884, p. 295—Chaguarpata; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 87—Baños, Ecuador; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 29, 1888—Puellaro, Bogotá, Tambillo, Jima, "Pasto"; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 3, 1899—Gualea and Niebli, Ecuador; Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., **9**, p. B50—Gualea, "Quito"; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 431, 1917—Cerro Munchique, Salento, El Eden, Aguadita, El Roble, Colombia; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 89, 1921—San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba region; Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 72, 1922—Niebli, Tumbaco, road to Mindo, Ecuador.

Range: Subtropical Zone of the Andes of Colombia (except Santa Marta range), Ecuador, and Peru, south to the Urubamba region.

Mecocerculus hellmayri *Berlepsch*[b]. Hellmayr's Mecocerculus.

[a] *Mecocerculus poecilocercus* (Sclater and Salvin), while nearly allied to, may be distinguished from, *M. stictopterus* by considerably smaller size, somewhat shorter as well as wider bill, yellowish white upper tail-coverts and inner webs of rectrices, and more whitish (less buffy) edges to the secondaries. The back is decidedly olive green, more like *M. s. taeniopterus*.

Material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá" 6, Bucaramanga 1. Ecuador: Nanegal 1.

[b] *Mecocerculus hellmayri* Berlepsch: Agreeing in form, small size, and pale lower mandible with *M. poecilocercus*, but inner webs of rectrices plain dusky,

Mecocerculus hellmayri BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 358, Feb. 1907—Cocapata, Dept. Cochabamba, Bolivia (type examined).

Range: Subtropical Zone of Bolivia (Dept. Cochabamba).

Mecocerculus calopterus (*Sclater* and *Salvin*)[a]. RUFOUS-WINGED MECOCERCULUS.

Formicivora caloptera SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, p. 142, 1859—Pallatanga, Ecuador.

Serpophaga leucura LAWRENCE, Ibis, (3) 5, p. 384, pl. 9, fig. 2, 1875—Ecuador.

Serphophaga caloptera SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, 1881, p. 271 (crit.).

Ochthoeca caloptera TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 233—Tambillo, Peru.

Mecocerculus calopterus BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 553—Chimbo, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 1884, p. 295—Cayandeled, Ecuador; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 202, 1884—Tambillo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 29, 1888—Pallatanga, Tambillo; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., 9, p. B50, 1911—"Quito."

Range: Western Ecuador (Pallatanga, Cayandeled, Chimbo) and northwestern Peru (Tambillo, Prov. Jaen).

***Mecocerculus minor** (*Taczanowski*)[b]. LESSER MECOCERCULUS.

Leptopogon minor TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 233—Tambillo, Peru (one of the typical examples in British Museum examined); idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 247, 1884—Tambillo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 115, 1888—Tambillo.

Ochthoeca consobrina BERLEPSCH, Ibis (5) 3, p. 289, 1885—Bogotá (type examined).

without any white; rump and upper tail-coverts dark olive buff (somewhat like *Tyranniscus uropygialis*); wing bars and edges to secondaries deep buff instead of pale yellowish; abdomen strongly tinged with yellowish. Wing (two males) 56-59; tail 46-48; bill 8-8½.

This species superficially resembles *M. stictopterus taeniopterus*, but is much smaller in all dimensions, with much shorter bill, and much more yellowish underneath.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Cocapata (including the type) 2, Incachaca 1.

[a] *Mecocerculus calopterus* (SCLATER and SALVIN) is another near ally of *M. poecilocercus*, agreeing very closely in structural characters, but may be easily recognized by the rufous brown external edges to the remiges and the entirely white outermost rectrix. Wing (adult female) 55; tail 51.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Cayandeled 1, Pallatanga 1, unspecified 2.

[b] *Mecocerculus minor* (TACZANOWSKI), in general coloration, bears a striking resemblance to *Pogonotriccus poecilotis* (SCLATER), but has a proportionately longer tail, blackish brown (instead of flesh colored) legs and feet, and a slenderer bill with dusky brown mandible, while the rictal bristles are much less developed.

The Tambillo specimen is perfectly identical with Bogotá skins.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá (including type) 18, Paramo de Tama 1. Peru: Tambillo 1.

Mecocerculus consobrinus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 30, 1888—Bogotá (ex Berlepsch).

Mecocerculus minor Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 489, 1907 (crit.).

Pogonotriccus plumbeiceps (not of Lawrence) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 99, 1888—part, spec. b, Bogotá.

Range: Eastern Andes of Colombia (Bogotá; Paramo de Tama) and northwestern Peru (Tambillo, Prov. Jaen).

1 Colombia (Paramo de Tama 1).

Mecocerculus superciliaris (*Sclater* and *Salvin*)[a]. Rufous-browed Mecocerculus.

Leptotriccus superciliaris Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 389—Chitra, Veragua; Salvin, l.c., 1870, p. 196—Chitra and Calovevora; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 100, 1888—same localities; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 18, pl. 36, fig. 2, 1888—same localities; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 411, 1907 (ex Salvin and Godman); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 721, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica.

Range: Costa Rica (Guayabo), Panama (Chitra and Calovevora, Veragua) and Colombia (Bogotá).

Genus **COLORHAMPHUS** Sundevall[b].

Colorhamphus Sundevall, Meth. Nat. Av. Disp. Tentamen, p. 59, 1872—type by orig. desig. *Myiobius parvirostris* Darwin.

[a] *Mecocerculus superciliaris* (Sclater and Salvin): Crown slate gray, feathers of forehead and occiput with blackish centers; back and lesser wing coverts bright grass green; median and greater coverts dusky, edged with the color of the back; remiges dusky, exteriorly edged with yellowish green, this edge widening into an indistinct yellowish apical spot on the innermost tertial; rectrices dusky, edged with green. Nasal feathers pure white; short superciliaries rufous; cheeks and auriculars freckled with white and gray, posterior portion of auriculars sooty black, surmounted by a pale rufous streak; sides of neck dark ashy gray. Under parts white, throat and chest shaded with dull grayish, flanks and under tail coverts slightly tinged with pale yellowish; axillars pale yellowish, under wing coverts and quill-lining white; legs horn brown; bill black. Wing 58; tail 56; tarsus 16; bill 9¾.

The systematic position of this species is somewhat uncertain. In structure, it agrees pretty well with *M. leucophrys*, except for its less rounded tail, slenderer tarsus, and much smaller, delicate feet; characters which it shares with *Pogonotriccus flaviventris* of which it also partakes of the rufous superciliary streak. The coloration of the under parts is exactly the same as in *M. stictopterus*.

The only specimen seen is a Bogotá skin in the Paris Museum (Boucard Collection).

[b] I fully agree with Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 396, 1907) in considering this genus as perfectly distinct from *Serpophaga*. In coloration, the genotype (and only known species) shows some analogy to the members of the genus *Ochthoeca* to which it was actually referred by the late Count Berlepsch (Ornis, 14, p. 470, 1907).

***Colorhamphus parvirostris** (*Darwin*). SMALL-BILLED TYRANT.

Myiobius parvirostris DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, 3, Part 9, p. 48, July 1839—Tierra del Fuego, "banks of the La Plata" and near Valparaiso, Chile (the type in the British Museum is marked "Santa Cruz, Patagonia"); BRIDGES, P. Z. S. Lond., 11, p. 110, 1843—near Valparaiso.

Tyrannula parvirostris HARTLAUB, Naumannia, 1853, p. 212—Valdivia.

Serpophaga parvirostris SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 327, 338—Chile; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 105, 1888—Santiago, Valparaiso, St. Martin's Cove (Chile), Santa Cruz (Patagonia); SCHALOW, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., 4, p. 714, 1898—Tumbes, near La Concepcion, Lapataja, Beagle Channel, and Tekenikas Sound, False Cape Horn, Chile; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 365, 1902—Lapataia and Tekenika, Tierra del Fuego.

Colorhamphus parvirostris DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 331, 1910—"Santa Cruz" and Tierra del Fuego; BARROS, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 24, p. 146, 1921—Nilahue, Prov. Curicó; idem, l.c., 25, p. 185, 1923—Cordillera de Aconcagua; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 321, 1926—near Concon, Chile.

Elainea murina PHILIPPI, Anal. Univ. Chile, 91, p. 668, 1895—Santiago; idem, Anal. Mus. Nac. Chile, Zool., 15, p. 54, pl. 26, fig. 2, 1902—Santiago, Chile (=adult).

Muscicapa parvirostris PHILIPPI, Anal. Mus. Nac. Chile, Zool., 15, p. 55, pl. 24, fig. 1, 1a, 1902—Santiago and Valdivia (=juv.).

Range: Chile, from the Province of Aconcagua south to Tierra del Fuego[a].

3: Chile (Baños de Cauquenes, Prov. O'Higgins 1; Quellon, Chiloë Isl. 1; unspecified 1).

Subfamily ELAENIINAE.

Genus **ELAENIA** Sundevall[b].

Elaenia SUNDEVALL[c], Vetenskaps Ak. Handl. for 1835, p. 89, 1836—type by subs. desig. ((SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 406) *Muscicapa pagana* LICHTENSTEIN = *Pipra flavogaster* THUNBERG.

[a] The locality "Santa Cruz, Patagonia" is open to doubt. Bridges's "Bolivian" specimen in the British Museum was no doubt secured in Chile, and Darwin's record for "the banks of the La Plata" is certainly a mistake.

[b] *Elaenia* is a very natural genus, and with the possible exception of *E. ruficeps* and *E. leucospodia* which are not available for reexamination at present, the species here arranged under this generic heading are fairly uniform in structural characters. *Muscicapara gaimardii*, which was made the type of *Elainopsis* and transferred to the Cotingidae by Mr. Ridgway, I consider strictly congeneric with *E. viridicata*, *E. flavivertex* and *E. caniceps*, and these I am unable to separate satisfactorily from the larger species (like *E. flavogaster*, *E. martinica*, *E. cristata*, etc.). The tarsal envelope, the chief criterion, is an exceedingly variable feature, varying in different individuals of the same species between pycaspidean and exaspidean.

[c] Variously emended to *Elaenea*, *Elainea*, *Elainia* and *Elania*.

Myiopagis Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 26, 1888—type by orig. desig. *Elainea placens* Sclater.

Elainopsis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **18**, p. 210, 1905—type by orig. desig. *Elainea elegans* Pelzeln = *Muscicapara gaimardii* d'Orbigny.

***Elaenia flavogaster flavogaster** (*Thunberg*). Yellow-bellied Elaenia.

Pipra flavogaster Thunberg[a], Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., **8**, p. 286, 1822—Brazil = Rio de Janeiro; see Lönnberg, Ibis, 1903, p. 241 (crit.).

Muscicapa pagana Lichtenstein, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 54, 1823—Bahia (type in Berlin Museum examined).

Platyrhynchus paganus Spix, Av. Bras., **2**, p. 13, pl. 16, fig. 1, 1825—Rio de Janeiro; see Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 646, 1906 (crit.).

Muscicapa brevirostris Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3** (2), p. 799, 1831—Rio de Janeiro; see Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 232, 1889 (crit.).

Elania pagana Jardine, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **20**, p. 331, 1847—Tobago.

Elaenea[b] *pagana* Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, **3**, p. 701, 1848—British Guiana; Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 476, 1856—Congonhas, Minas Geraës; Bonaparte, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, **2**, p. 35, 1857—Cayenne; Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 86—Trinidad; Euler, Journ. Orn., **15**, p. 228, 1867—Cantagallo (nest and eggs descr.); Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 628—San Esteban, Venezuela; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 106, 1868—Rio de Janeiro, Ypanema and Itararé, São Paulo (spec. examined); Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 598—Cosnipata, Peru; idem, l.c., 1876, p. 16—Maranura, Peru; Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 342—Minas Geraës; Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 382—Pará; Cabanis, Journ. Orn. **22**, p. 88, 1874—Cantagallo; (?) Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., **8**, p. 79, 1876—Santarem; Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 513—Medellin, Colombia (nest and eggs descr.); Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1880, p. 124—Minca; Forbes, l.c., 1881, p. 342—Pernambuco; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., **32**, p. 301, 1884—Bucaramanga; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 294—Bartica Grove and Roraima, part; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 137, 1888—part, spec. o′, p′ (Santa Marta and Minca), t′-q‴ (except k″-m″, p″, and w″); Cory, Auk, **5**, p. 158, 1888—Grenada; idem, Birds W. Ind., p. 292, 1889—Grenada; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 198, 1889 (crit.); (?) Riker and Chapman, Auk, **7**, p. 278, 1890—Santarem; Boucard and Berlepsch, The Humming Bird, **2**, p. 44, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 335, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso, part (spec. examined); Chapman, l.c., **6**, p. 38, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad; Cory, Auk, **10**, p. 220, 1893—Tobago; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **10**, No. 208, p. 10, 1895—Paraguari, Paraguay; Phelps,

[a] *Pipra flavogaster* Thunberg is not affected by *Muscicapa flavigastra* Latham 1801.

[b] Variously spelt *Elaenea*, *Elainea*, or *Elaenia*.

Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—Cumanacoa and San Antonio, Bermudez; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 136, 1898—Santa Marta; idem, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 1, p. 78, 1899—El Mamon; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 193, 1899—São Sebastião, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo; DALMAS, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 13, p. 138, 1900—Tobago; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 147, 1900—Bonda, Minca, Onaca, and Cacagualito; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 43, 1902—Altagracia, Caicara, Quiribana de Caicara, Ciudad Bolivar, Suapure, and La Pricion, Venezuela; MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 117, 1904—Saint-Georges d'Oyapock, French Guiana; NICOLL, Ibis, 1904, p. 566—Grenada; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 73, 1910—Beberibe and Pao d'Alho, near Recife (Pernambuco), Cabula, near Bahia, Porto de Pedra, and Rio Preto (Bahia), Parnaguá (Piauhy).

Myiobius martinicus (not *Muscicapa martinica* LINNAEUS) LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, p. 224, 1866—Trinidad.

Elainea martinica LAWRENCE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 270, 1878—Grenada; WELLS, l.c., 9, p. 616, 1887—Grenada (habits, nest and eggs descr.).

Elainea pagana pagana OBERHOLSER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, p. 137, 1902—Sapucay, Paraguay; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 23, 1906—Seelet and Caparo, Trinidad; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 189, 1906—Aripo, Trinidad.

Elaenia flavogaster(ra) BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, 13, p. 86, 1906—Santa Ana, Peru; BERLEPSCH, l.c., 14, p. 384, 1907—part, excl. Ecuadorian and Peruvian localities and references (monog., synon.); IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 281, 1907—part, Piquete, São Sebastião, Itararé, Avanhandava, Bebedouro, Rio Mogy Guassú (São Paulo) and Rio Doce, Espirito Santo; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 133, 1908—Cayenne, Roche-Marie, and Rio Approuague, French Guiana; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 585—Sapucay, Paraguay; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1913, p. 204—Cariaquito and Corosal, Venezuela; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 408, 1914—Pará, Rio Guamá (Ourèm), Marajó (São Natal), Maracá, Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú, Rio Jamundá (Faro); MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 9, p. 57, 1917—Poconé and Caceres, Matto Grosso; LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12 (2), p. 99, 1920—Bahia.

Elaenea martinica flavogastra(er) CLARK, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 32, p. 279, 1905—Grenada, Bequia, Mustique, and St. Vincent; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 361, 1908—Pointe Gourde, Trinidad; BEEBE, Zoologica (N. Y.), 1, p. 97, 1909—Guanoco, Orinoco delta; (?) DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 338, 1910—Tucumán; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Alto Paraná, Paraguay; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 228, 1916—Orinoco from the delta region to the first falls (nest and eggs descr.); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 77, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Javaweg, and Rijsdijkweg, Surinam.

Elaenia pagana subpagana RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 429, 1907—part, Grenada.

Elaenia flavogaster (grenadensis?) [sic] LOWE, Ibis, (9) 3, p. 310, 1909—Grenada (nomen nudum).

Elaenia flavogaster flavogaster HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 199, 1909—Ocampo, Santa Fé (nest and eggs descr.); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 23, 89, 1912—Pará; BEEBE, Zoologica (N. Y.), **2**, p. 89, 1916—Pará; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 455, 1916—tropical Colombia (many localities); CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 94, 1920—Santa Ana and Idma, Urubamba (spec. examined); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 366, 1922—Bonda, Minca, Cincinnati, La Tigrera, Tierra Nueva, and Fundación, Santa Marta region.

Elaenia flavogaster macconnelli CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) **4**, p. 304, 1919—Supenaam, British Guiana.

Elaenea pagana macconnelli CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 186, 1921—numerous localities.

Range: Northern Argentina (Prov. Santa Fé); eastern Bolivia; southeastern Peru (Urubamba Valley); Paraguay; Brazil, from São Paulo and Matto Grosso north to Ceará, Maranhão, and Pará, extending on both sides of the Amazon west to the (?) Tapajóz and Rio Branco; the Guianas; Venezuela; Colombia; Islands of Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, the Grenadines, and St. Vincent[a].

101: Brazil, Matto Grosso (Chapada 2, Piraputanga 1), Minas Geraës (Rio das Velhas, near Lagoa Santa 6), Bahia (São Amaro 2, Macaco Secco, near Andarahy 2, São Marcello, Rio Preto 1), Maranhão (São Luiz 2, São Bento 3), Amazonas (Boavista, Rio Branco1, Serra da Lua, near Boavista 2); Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz 1); Surinam (near Paramaribo 1); British Guiana (Georgetown 2, Hyde Park, Demerara River 1); Venezuela (Caracas 2, Macuto, Caracas 5, Maracay, Aragua 12, La Ceiba, Trujillo 1, Catatumbo River, Zulia 1, Encontrados, Zulia 2, Rio Chama, Mérida 1, Colon, Tachira 5); Colombia (ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, Santander 1, Quetame 1, Medellin 2, Las Lomitas, Cauca 1); Tobago 31; Grenada 6; St. Vincent 4.

***Elaenia flavogaster subpagana** *Sclater* and *Salvin*. NORTHERN YELLOW-BELLIED ELAENIA.

Elainia subpagana SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, **2**, p. 36, 1860—Dueñas, Guatemala.

Elainea pagana (not *Muscicapa pagana* LICHTENSTEIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 137, 1888—part, spec. a, b, q-n′, Mexico and Central America down to Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 34, 1888—part, Central America, from Mexico to Panama.

[a] Birds from north of the Amazon (Guiana, Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, and Colombia) are on average slightly darker above with more white in the crown, but the difference is not constant enough, in my mind, to warrant the recognition of a northern race (*macconnelli*). A series from Grenada appears to me indistinguishable from continental birds, being decidedly paler both above and below than *E. f. subpagana*, of Central America, to which the inhabitants of that island had been tentatively referred by R. Ridgway.

Elaenia flavogaster(ra) subpagana BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 388, 1907—Mexico to Panama (monog.); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 102, 1907—Lake Atitlan, Guatemala; BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 301, 1907—Boruca, Paso Real, and Lagarto de Terraba, Costa Rica; HALLINAN, Auk, 41, p. 316, 1924—Gatun and Farfan, Panama (nest and eggs descr.).

Elaenia martinica subpagana RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 429, 1907—part, excl. Cozumel Island and Lesser Antilles (monog., full bibliography); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 719, 1910—Costa Rica (range, habits, nest and eggs descr.); FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 267, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica; PETERS, Auk, 30, p. 376, 1913—Xcopen and Camp Mengel, Quintana Roo; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 265—Gatun and Pedro Miguel, Panama.

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico, Tabasco, Yucatan, Quintana Roo, and Chiapas), southward through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to Panama.

16: Guatemala (Lake Atitlan 3); Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 1); Costa Rica (Guayabo 1, San José 1, Orosi 1, El General 1): Panama (Colon 7, Balboa 1).

***Elaenia flavogaster semipagana** *Sclater*[a]. WEST ECUADORIAN ELAENIA.

Elainea semipagana SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 406—Babahoyo, Ecuador; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1883, p. 555—Guayaquil and Yaguachi; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 90—Yaguachi; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 8, 1899—La Concepcion (Chota Valley) and Balzar; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 607, 1902—Paramba, Prov. Esmeraldas.

Elainea pagana (not *Muscicapa pagana* LICHTENSTEIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 137, 1888—part, spec. q′, r′, Babahoyo, Santa Rita.

Elaenia flavogaster semipagana BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 390, 1907—western Ecuador (monog., crit.).

Range: Western Ecuador, from the Province of Esmeraldas (Paramba) south to Guayaquil.

1: Ecuador (Chimbo 1).

[a] *Elaenia flavogaster semipagana* SCLATER is a very distinct form, differing from *E. f. flavogaster* by decidedly grayish front and sides of the head; more blackish crest without any, or with but traces, of white at the extreme base; much paler and more greenish back; more purely white throat; paler yellow posterior under parts; shorter bill. Wing 78-81; tail 72-79.

This form appears to be restricted to western Ecuador. Specimens from Popayan (Colombia) are typical *flavogaster* and do not show the least approach to *semipagana*; but Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 455, 1917) mentions intergrades from Barbacoas (Nariño).

Material examined.—Ecuador: Chimbo 1, Guayaquil 1, Balzar 10, Paramba 1.

***Elaenia spectabilis** *Pelzeln*[a]. Natterer's Elaenia.

Elainea spectabilis Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 107, 176, 1868—City of Goyaz, Goyaz (type) and Barcellos, Rio Negro, Brazil[b] (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); Berlepsch and Leverkühn, Ornis, 6, p. 13, 1890—Araguaya, Goyaz, Jaragua and Maria Rosa, Goyaz (crit; spec. examined).

Elaenia boliviana Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 26, p. 171, 1913—Puerto Suarez, Rio Paraguay, Bolivia (type in Carnegie Museum examined).

Elainea pagana (not *Muscicapa pagana* Lichtenstein) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 188—Nauta, Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 978—Pebas (spec. in British Museum examined); idem, l.c., 1873, p. 279—part, Nauta and Pebas[c]; Taczanowski, l.c., 1882, p. 20—Chirimoto; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 262, 1884—part, Pebas, Moyobamba, and Chirimoto, Peru; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 137, 1888—part, spec. w'', Pebas (spec. examined).

Elaenea flavogastra Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 281, 1907—part, Itapurá, São Paulo (spec. in Museu Paulista examined); (?) Lillo, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 41, 1909—Tucumán City.

Elaenia flavogaster spectabilis Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 389, 1907—Goyaz and Rio Negro (crit.); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 293, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira (crit.).

Range: Northeastern Peru (Chirimoto, Moyobamba, Yurimaguas, Pebas); northern and central Brazil (Barcellos, Rio Negro; Calama, Rio Madeira; Goyaz, Araguaya, Jaragua, and Maria Rosa, State of Goyaz) south to Matto Grosso (Agua Blanca de Corumbá) and northern São Paulo (Itapurá, Rio Paraná), west to the Bolivian border (Puerto Suarez, Rio Paraguay); Argentina (Prov. Tucumán; Rio Guayquiraro, Prov. Corrientes).

12: Peru (Moyobamba 6, Puerto Arturo, Yurimaguas 2); Argentina (Concepcion, Tucumán 4).

[a] *Elaenia spectabilis* Pelzeln: In coloration similar to *E. f. flavogaster*, but decidedly larger; crest shorter, without any white or with mere traces of it at the extreme base of a few of the central crown feathers; throat and chest much more purely grayish white. Wing (male) 88-92, (female) 83-88; tail 78-85, (female) 73-79; bill 11-12½.

In spite of its close resemblance, this bird appears to be specifically distinct from *E. f. flavogaster*, both species being found in Matto Grosso.

Material examined.—Peru: Pebas 1, Moyobamba 6, Yurimaguas 2. Brazil: Barcellos, Rio Negro 1; Calama, Rio Madeira 2; Goyaz, City of Goyaz (including the type) 2, Araguaya 1, Jaragua 1, Maria Rosa 1; Agua Blanca de Corumbá, Matto Grosso (American Museum Nat. History, No. 149619. Adult male, Nov. 5, 1916) 1; Itapurá, São Paulo (Museu Paulista, No. 5126. Adult male, August 1914, E. Garbe) 1. Bolivia: Puerto Suarez (including the type of *E. boliviana*) 3. Argentina: Concepcion, Tucumán 4; Rio Guayquiraro, Corrientes 1 (breeding female, taken with nest and two eggs; F. Schulz, Berlin Museum).

[b] See Nov. Zool., 17, p. 293, footnote †.

[c] Whether the localities Xeberos, Chyavetas, and Chamicuros also belong here or to some other species, cannot be decided in the absence of the respective examples.

Elaenia chinchorrensis *Griscom*[a]. CHINCHORRO ELAENIA.

Elainea chinchorrensis GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., 236, p. 1926—Great Key, Chinchorro Bank, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Range: Great Key, Chinchorro Bank, coast of Quintana Roo, eastern Mexico.

***Elaenia martinica martinica** (*Linnaeus*). ANTILLEAN ELAENIA.

Muscicapa martinica LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 325, 1766—based on *Muscicapa martinicana cristata* BRISSON, Orn., 2, p. 362, pl. 36, fig. 2, 1760, Martinique.

Elainea martinica TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 169—Dominica; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1871, p. 271—Santa Lucia (crit.); SEMPER, l.c., 1872, p. 650—Santa Lucia; SCLATER, l.c., 1879, p. 765—Montserrat; LAWRENCE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, p. 59, 1878—Dominica; idem, l.c., p. 191, 1878—St. Vincent; idem, l.c., 1, p. 357, 1879—Martinique; idem, l.c., p. 458, 1879—Guadeloupe; idem, l.c., 3, p. 256, 1880—Dominica; ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 5, p. 166, 1880—Santa Lucia; LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 41—St. Vincent; GRISDALE, l.c., 1882, p. 489—Montserrat; CORY, l.c., 1886, p. 473—St. Vincent (part); p. 474—Maria Galante; p. 475—Grande Terre, Guadeloupe; idem, Auk, 4, p. 96, 1887—Martinique; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 141, 1888—part, spec. d-h, Montserrat, Dominica, Santa Lucia; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1889, p. 326—Dominica; p. 395—Santa Lucia; CORY, Birds W. Ind., p. 117, 1889—part; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 12, p. 130, 1890—Santa Lucia; CORY, Auk, 8, p. 48, 49, 1891—St. Kitts and Guadeloupe; NICOLL, Ibis, 1904, p. 561—Santa Lucia; p. 567—Martinique; p. 572—Montserrat.

Elaenea pagana martinica VERRILL, Trans. Conn. Ac. Arts and Sci., 8, p. 337, 1892—Dominica (habits; nest and eggs descr.).

Elaenea martinica martinica CLARK, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 32, p. 280, 1905—St. Vincent and Grenadines (habits).

Elaenia martinica BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 391, 1907—part, excl. Antigua and Barbados.

Elaenia martinica martinica RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 426, 1907—part; PETERS, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, p. 198, 1926 (crit., range).

Elainea flavogastra martinica NOBLE, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 60, p. 382, 1916—Guadeloupe.

Range: Lesser Antilles (Islands of St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Desirade, Marie Galante, Dominica, Martinique, Santa Lucia, St. Vincent, and Mustique).

[a] *Elaenia chinchorrensis* GRISCOM: Nearest to *E. m. martinica*, but differing in having much less green in the upper parts which are described as very dark brownish olive, with the occiput almost blackish, and the area of concealed white very extensive; the under parts ashy white, with a faint tinge of yellow on flanks and under tail coverts and a clearly defined brownish band across the chest; the soles of the toes blackish instead of yellow. Wing (male) 75; bill 11. (Griscom, l.c.).

This bird, which we do not know, is apparently another insular race of *E. martinica*.

76: St. Eustatius 23; St. Kitts 2; Guadeloupe 6; Point à Pitre, Grande Terre 4; Desirade 6; Marie Galante 5; Dominica 2; Martinique 8; Santa Lucia 18; St. Vincent 2.

***Elaenia martinica barbadensis** *Cory*[a]. Barbados Elaenia.

Elainea barbadensis Cory, Auk, **5**, p. 47, 1888—Barbados; idem, Birds W. Ind., p. 292, 1889—Barbados.

Elainea martinica (not of Linnaeus) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 175—Barbados; Cory, Ibis, 1886, p. 472—Barbados; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 141, 1888—part, spec. i-k, Barbados; Fielden, Ibis, 1889, p. 486—Barbados; Nicoll, l.c., 1904, p. 558—Barbados.

Elaenea martinica barbadensis Clark, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **32**, p. 280, 1905—Barbados.

Elaenia martinica Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 391, 1907—part, Barbados.

Elaenia martinica martinica Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 426, 1907—part, Barbados.

Elaenia martinica barbadensis Lowe, Ibis, 1909, p. 306—Barbados (crit.); Peters, Occ. Pap. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., **5**, p. 198, 1926—Barbados (crit.).

Range: Island of Barbados.

2: Barbados (the types) 2.

***Elaenia martinica riisii** *Sclater*[b]. Riise's Elaenia.

Elainea riisii Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 314, 1860—St. Thomas; Newton, Ibis, 1860, p. 307—St. Thomas; Sundevall, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Handl., 1869, p. 584—St. Barthelemy.

Tyrannula martinica (not *Muscicapa martinica* Linnaeus) Cassin, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 375—St. Thomas (crit.).

Elainea martinica Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 141, 1888—part, spec. a-c, St. Thomas; Cory, Birds W. Ind., p. 117, 1889—part; idem, Auk, **7**, p. 374, 375, 1890—Anegada and Virgin Gorda; idem, **8**, p. 47, 1891—Antigua; Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1892, p. 499—Anguilla; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., **40**, p. 85, 1892—St. Christoffel, Curaçao; Nicoll, Ibis, 1904, p. 574—Anguilla.

Elainea martinica riisei Hartert, Ibis, 1893, p. 318—Mount Christoffel, Curaçao; idem, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 300, 1902—Curaçao.

[a] *Elaenia martinica barbadensis* Cory: Similar to *E. m. martinica*, but much larger in all proportions, the tail particularly longer, and the bill also stronger; coloration somewhat darker, especially underneath. Wing (males) 88-90; tail 80-83; bill 13-14.

[b] *Elaenia martinica riisii* Sclater: Similar to *E. m. martinica*, but decidedly smaller and paler.

Specimens from the Dutch West Indies (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba) appear to be indistinguishable from a series taken on the Virgin Islands. Birds from St. Bartholomew and Antigua are likewise referable to this pale, small race. No material is available from Barbuda.

Elaenia flavogastra martinica RILEY, Smiths. Mis. Coll., **47**, p. 288, 1904—Antigua and Barbuda.

Elaenia martinica riisei BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 393, 1907—Virgin Islands and Curaçao (monog.); CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 200, 1909—Aruba; p. 207—Curaçao; p. 212—Bonaire; PETERS, Occ. Pap. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., **5**, p. 199, 1926 (crit., range).

Elainea martinica martinica WETMORE, U. S. Dept. Agric., Bull., **326**, p. 84, 1916—Vieques Island, Culebra, Culebrita, and Southwest Cay, east of Porto Rico (habits, food).

Range: Virgin Islands (Vieques, Culebra, Culebrita, Southwest Cay, St. Thomas, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada); Lesser Antilles (Islands of St. Martin, Anguilla, St. Bartholomew, Antigua, and probably Barbuda); Dutch West Indies (Bonaire, Curaçao, Aruba).

26: St. Thomas 1; Virgin Gorda 3; Anegada 6; Anguilla 3; St. Bartholomew 1; Antigua 5; Curaçao 1; Bonaire 3; Aruba 2.

***Elaenia martinica caymanensis** *Berlepsch*[a]. CAYMAN ELAENIA.

Elaenia martinica caymanensis BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 394, 1907—Grand Cayman; LOWE, Ibis, 1911, p. 151—Grand Cayman (crit.); BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **60**, p. 312, 1916—Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac (crit.); PETERS, Occ. Pap. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., **5**, p. 199, 1926—Cayman Islands (crit.).

Elaenia martinica complexa BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 395, 1907—Cayman Brac; LOWE, Ibis, 1911, p. 151—Cayman Brac.

Elainea martinica (not *Muscicapa martinica* LINNAEUS) CORY, Auk, **3**, p. 502, 1886—Grand Cayman; idem, **4**, p. 7, 1887—Little Cayman; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10**, p. 574, 1888—Grand Cayman; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 141, 1888—part, spec. 1, Grand Cayman; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 36, 1888—part, Grand Cayman; CORY, Auk, **6**, p. 31, 1889—Little Cayman and Cayman Brac; NICOLL, Ibis, 1904, p. 582—Grand Cayman; p. 587—Little Cayman.

Elaenia martinica martinica RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 426, 1907—part, Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac.

Elaenia martinica riisii (not of SCLATER) LOWE, Ibis, 1909, p. 342—Grand Cayman (crit.).

Range: Islands of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac, south of Cuba.

123: Grand Cayman 66; Little Cayman 9; Cayman Brac 48.

[a] *Elaenia martinica caymanensis* BERLEPSCH: Similar in coloration to *E. m. riisii*, but distinctly larger, equalling or even exceeding the dimensions of *E. m. martinica*. Birds from the various islands are identical. *E. m. complexa* was based on specimens discolored by "Maynard's dermal preservative."

***Elaenia martinica cinerescens** *Ridgway*[a]. Grayish Elaenia.

Elainea cinerescens Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 7, p. 180, 1884—Old Providence Island; Cory, Auk, 4, p. 180, 1887—Old Providence.

Elainea martinica Cory, Auk, 4, p. 181, 1887—St. Andrews; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 36, 1888—part, Old Providence.

Elaenia martinica cinerescens Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 395, 1907—Old Providence and St. Andrews (crit.); Peters, Occ. Pap. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, p. 202, 1926 (crit., range).

Elaenia martinica martinica Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 426, 1907—part, Old Providence.

Range: Islands of Old Providence and St. Andrews, Caribbean Sea.

24: Old Providence 19; St. Andrews 5.

***Elaenia martinica remota** *Berlepsch*[b]. Cozumel Elaenia.

Elaenia martinica remota Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 396, 1907—Cozumel Island; Peters, Occ. Pap. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 5, p. 202, 1926—Cozumel and Mujeres Islands (crit.); Griscom, Amer. Mus. Novit., 236, p. 9, 1926—Cozumel Island (crit.).

(?) *Elainea subpagana* (not of Sclater and Salvin) Salvin, Ibis, 1864, p. 380—Half Moon Cay, off British Honduras.

Elainea martinica (not of Linnaeus) Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 8, p. 571, 1885—Cozumel Island; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 36, 1888—part, Mugeres, Meco, and Cozumel Islands, and (?) Half Moon Cay; Salvin, Ibis, 1889, p. 359—Meco, Mugeres, Holbox, Cozumel Islands, and (?) Half Moon Cay.

Elainea pagana (not *Muscicapa pagana* Lichtenstein) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 137, 1888—part, spec. c-p, Mugeres, Meco, Cozumel, and Holbox Islands.

Elaenia martinica martinica Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 426, 1907—part, Cozumel and Mugeres Islands.

Elainea flavogastra (*I*) *remota* Griscom, Amer. Mus. Novit., 235, p. 14, 1926—Culebra Key, Quintana Roo.

Range: Islands off the coast of Yucatan and (?) British Honduras.

2: Cozumel Island 2.

***Elaenia albiceps griseogularis** *Sclater*[c]. Gray-throated Elaenia.

[a] *Elaenia martinica cinerescens* Ridgway: Very similar to *E. m. martinica*, but averaging slightly larger, with stronger bill; under parts, as a rule, more strongly perfused with pale yellowish.

[b] *Elaenia martinica remota* Berlepsch: In coloration closely similar to *E. m. martinica*, but rump slightly more brownish, throat and chest deeper grayish, and size decidedly less. Wing (male) 82, (female) 74; tail 72, (female) 66; bill 11.

[c] *Elaenia albiceps griseogularis* Sclater: Nearest to *E. albiceps modesta*, of Peru, but upper parts much darker, more brownish; lateral occipital feathers less elongated;

Elainea griseogularis SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, p. 554, pl. 146, fig. 1, 1858—Riobamba, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 1861, p. 407—part, Ecuador; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1884, p. 296—Cechce and Bugnac; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 90—Mapoto, Palichtagua, and San Rafael; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 8, 1899—Pun, Gualea, and Lloa.

Elainea albiceps (not *Muscipeta albiceps* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) PELZELN, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 24, p. 770, 1877—Ecuador (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 141, 1888—part, spec. k-m, "Sarayacu," "Jima," Riobamba; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 705—Pichincha and Papallacta (spec. examined).

Elaenia griseigularis BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 407, 1907—Ecuador (crit., monog.); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., 9, p. B55, 1911—Lloa, Ecuador.

"*Elainea albiceps* subsp.? (cfr. *griseogularis* et *albivertex*)" HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 487, 1898—Ibarra, Cayambe, and "Paramba," northern Ecuador (spec. examined).

Range: Temperate Zone of Ecuador.

1: Ecuador (Chical, 10,000 ft. 1).

***Elaenia albiceps modesta** *Tschudi.* PERUVIAN ELAENIA.

Elaenia modesta TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), p. 274, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 159, 1846—coast region of Peru (type in Neuchâtel Museum examined[a]); SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 407—part, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 536—Lima and Monterico, Peru.

Muscipeta albiceps LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 47, 1837—part, Tacna; D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 319, 1839—part, Tacna.

Elainea pagana (not *Muscicapa pagana* LICHTENSTEIN) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 99—Lima.

Elainea albiceps SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 406—part, Peru; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1868, p. 174—Tambo Valley, Dept. Arequipa (spec. examined); idem, l.c., p. 568, 569—Arequipa; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 185—Cosnipata; idem, l.c., 1876, p. 16—part, Huiro (spec. examined); TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1879, p. 234—Tambillo and Chota (egg descr.); SALVIN, l.c., 1883, p. 423—Callao; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 263, 1884—Tacna, Lima, Paltaypampa, Moquegua, Lima, Monterico, and Paucal; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14,

white crown patch less extensive; throat decidedly darker grayish. Wing 75-79; 70-74.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Ibarra (6,600 ft.) 2, Cayambe 1, Pichincha 3, Papallacta , Bugnac 1, Mapoto 1, Chical 1, unspecified 3.

[a] The type labelled "*Elaenia modesta* Tsch. Voyage de M. Tschudi, Pérou" agrees with specimens from the coast region (Lima). A second example in the Neuchâtel Museum secured by Tschudi is referable to *E. gigas*; but there is no evidence whatever that it is one of the originals of *E. modesta*, since its label reads "*Elainia albiceps* d'Orb. *griseogularis* Scl. Pérou. Voyage de M. Tschudi." Besides, Tschudi's description clearly applies to the common white-bellied *Elaenia*. See Berlepsch and Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 53, p. 12, 1905.

p. 141, 1888—part, spec. v-a', Peru, Huiro, Tambo Valley, Arequipa, and Callao; Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1891, p. 134—Pica, Tarapacá, Chile; Salvin, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 12, 1895—Cajabamba, Chusgon (Huamachuco), and Malca (Cajabamba); Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 364—Garita del Sol, Dept. Junin; Lane, Ibis, 1897, p. 33—part, Pica, Tarapacá.

Elaenia albiceps modesta Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1892, p. 380—Lima; idem, Ornis, 13, p. 87, 1906—Idma, Urubamba; idem, l.c., p. 113, 1906—Rio Cadena and Huaynapata, Marcapata; Berlepsch, l.c., 14, p. 405, 1907—Peru (monog., syn.); Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 95, 1921—San Miguel Bridge, Occobamba Valley, and Torontoy, Urubamba.

Elaenia albiceps new subsp. Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 95, 1921—Chospiyoc and Pisac, Urubamba region.

Elaenia albiceps albiceps Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 28, 1925—part, spec. No. 4, Tacna.

Range: Peru (from depts. Cajamarca and San Martin south to Moquegua and Marcapata) and extreme northwestern Chile (prov. Tacna and Tarapacá)[a].

28: Peru (Moyobamba, Dept. San Martin 10; Cullcui, Marañon River 1, Huachipa 4, Chinchao 1, Vista Alegre 4, Huánuco, Dept. Huánuco 4; Santa Eulalia 1, Chosica, Dept. Lima 3).

Elaenia albiceps albiceps (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). White-crested Elaenia.

Muscipeta albiceps Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 47, 1837—part, Yungas, Bolivia (types in Paris Museum examined); D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 319, 1839—part, Yungas, Bolivia.

Elainea albiceps Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 406—part, Bolivia; idem and Salvin, l.c., 1879, p. 614—Prov. Yungas; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 141, 1888—part, Bolivia; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 527, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins (spec. examined).

Elainea pagana subsp. *albiceps* Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 197, 1889—part.

Elaenea pagana albiceps Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 335, 1892—part, Chapada, Matto Grosso (spec. examined).

Elaenia albiceps Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 403, 1907—part, Yungas, Chaco, Omeja, Bolivia (monog.); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 409, 1914—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins.

Elaenia albiceps albiceps Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 28, 1925—part, spec. a-c, Yungas, Bolivia (crit.).

[a] Peruvian birds are perhaps divisible into two or more races, those from the north (Moyobamba) being slightly smaller and greener above, while two from Idma (Urubamba) are very large and unusually deeply colored on the under parts. There is, however, so much individual variation that a far larger series than I have been able to examine is required to define any possible local races.

Range: Andes of Bolivia (in depts. La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz), and apparently Brazil (Ypanema, São Paulo; Chapada, Matto Grosso; Bahia; Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins, Pará)[a].

***Elaenia albiceps chilensis** subsp. nov.[b] CHILEAN ELAENIA.

Myiobius albiceps (not *Muscipeta albiceps* of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) DARWIN, Zool. Beagle, 3, p. 47, 1839—part, Tierra del Fuego, Port Famine, Chonos Archipelago, and near Valparaiso[c]; GERMAIN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 7, p. 311, 1860—Santiago, Chile (breeding habits).

[a] The breeding range of typical *albiceps* is probably restricted to the Andes of Bolivia, at elevations of 2500 metr. and upwards. Good series have been examined from various localities in the Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba. The Carnegie Museum also possesses a wholly typical adult taken by José Steinbach on the Rio Surutu, alt. 500 metr., Dept. Santa Cruz, on Sept. 27, 1917 (Carnegie Museum, No. 79655), where the same collector also obtained specimens of *E. parvirostris*. The species has, furthermore, been found in various parts of Brazil, and it is hard to explain the occurrence of a Temperate Zone bird in the tropical lowlands. Still, I am unable to satisfactorily distinguish six Brazilian examples (one of which comes from so far north as the lower Tocantins), although they appear to be paler on the upper parts, while their bills are very nearly as small as in *E. a. chilensis*.

Certain specimens from Bolivia (Suapi, Cochabamba) show a decided approach to the allied *E. parvirostris* and may be the result of interbreeding.

Material examined.—Bolivia, Dept. La Paz: Yungas (the types) 2, Chaco (near La Paz) 3, Omeja 2; Dept. Cochabamba, Incachaca 5, Cochabamba 7, Duraznillo 1; Rio Surutu, Dept. Santa Cruz 1. Brazil: Ypanema, São Paulo 1 (female, February 28, 1819, J. Natterer, Vienna Museum, No. 19458); Chapada, Matto Grosso 2 (American Museum Nat. History, No. 33190. Adult male, Sept. 20, 1889; No. 33448. Male, October 3, 1883, H. H. Smith); Urucúm, Matto Grosso 1 (American Museum Nat. History, No. 127873. Roosevelt Expedition); Bahia 1 (trade skin, Coll. Berlepsch); Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins 1 (adult female, April 29, 1907. O. Martins, Museu Goeldi, No. 5417).

[b] *Elaenia albiceps chilensis* subsp. nov.

Type from Curacautin, Prov. Malleco, Chile, in Field Museum of Natural History, No. 57683. Male. January 10, 1924. C. C. Sanborn.

Adult (sexes alike).—Nearest to *E. a. albiceps*, but decidedly smaller, with much slenderer, weaker bill; crown patch larger, pure white, without trace of the yellowish or buffy tinge on the subapical portion of the crest-feathers, so conspicuous in the Bolivian race; upper parts, as a rule, somewhat paler and more greenish, with less dusky suffusion on the pileum. Wing (male) 75-79, (female) 70-74 (in *E. a. albiceps* 79-85, female 75-78); tail 64-68, (female) 60-64 (in *E. a. albiceps* 70-79, female 69-73); bill 10-11.

Remarks.—Specimens from Tierra del Fuego and western Patagonia (Lago Blanco, Chubut and Lago Nahuel Huapi) are identical with the Chilean series, with which an immature male from Cosquin (Cordoba), two adults from Ocampo (Santa Fé), and one from Las Talas (Buenos Aires) likewise agree. Four adult males from Catamarca (Fuerte de Andalgala), by slightly larger size (wing 78, 79, 80, 81; tail 65½, 68, 68, 70) and darker upper parts, exhibit a decided tendency in the direction of *E. a. albiceps*, though they resemble the Chilean bird in the large, pure white crest and small bill.

Material examined.—Chile 26. Argentina: Concepcion, Tucumán 1; Fuerte de Andalgala, Catamarca (Sept., Oct. 1880, E. W. White) 4; Cosquin, Cordoba (Oct. 13, 1882, E. W. White) 1; Ocampo, Santa Fé (male, Nov. 17, 1905; female, Oct. 12, 1905; M. Rodriguez) 2; Las Talas, Buenos Aires (no date) 1; Lake Nahuel Huapi, Neuquen 4; Valle del Lago Blanco, Chubut 1. Tierra del Fuego: Ushuaia 1, Seno Almirantazgo 2, Punta Arenas 1.

[c] The specimens procured on the banks of the La Plata in Uruguay no doubt belonged to *E. parvirostris*.

Elaenea modesta (not of Tschudi) Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 246, 1860—Mendoza.

Elainea modesta Burmeister, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 454, 1861—part, Mendoza and Catamarca; Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 327, 338—Chile.

Elainea albiceps Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1878, p. 433—Port Churrucha; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 145, 1888—part; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 141, 1888—part, spec. c'-m', Chile, Valparaiso, Port Famine, Straits of Magellan, Mendoza; Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 12, p. 132, 1890—Laredo Bay, Sandy Point, Port Otway, and Port Churrucha, Chile; Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, 10, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba; Oustalet, Miss. Sci. Cap Horn, 6, p. 60, 1891—Orange Bay and Punta Arenas (nest and eggs descr.); Lane, Ibis, 1897, p. 33—part, Corral, Hacienda Mansel, and Rio Bueno, Chile; Schalow, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., 4, p. 712, 1898—Serena (Coquimbo), Santiago, Llanquihué, Seno Almirantazgo, and Punta Arenas, Chile; Arribalzaga, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 165, 1902—Lago General Paz, Chubut; Dabbene, l.c., p. 365, 1902—Ushuaia and Lapataia, Tierra del Fuego; Nicoll, Ibis, 1904, p. 43—Punta Arenas and Gray's Harbour, Smythe's Channel; Crawshay, Birds Tierra del Fuego, p. 70, 1907—Rio McClelland Settlement.

Elaenia albiceps Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 403, 1907—part, Chile, Mendoza, Catamarca, Patagonia; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 338, 1910—part, excl. Tucumán and Barracas al Sud; Sanzin, El Hornero, 1, p. 151, 1918—Mendoza; Barros, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 24, p. 146, 1921—Nilahue, Curicó; idem, l.c., 25, p. 185, 1923—Cordillera de Aconcagua; Daguerre, El Hornero, 2, p. 269, 1922—Rosas, Prov. Buenos Aires; Giacomelli, l.c., 3, p. 71, 1923—La Rioja; Pereyra, l.c., 3, p. 168, 1923—San Isidro, Prov. Buenos Aires; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 648, 1924—Prov. Buenos Aires.

Elaenia albiceps albiceps Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 198, 1909—Catamarca (Fuerte de Andalgala), Cosquin (Cordoba), and Chubut, Patagonia (spec. examined); Reed, Av. Prov. Mendoza, p. 37, 1916—Mendoza; Hussey, Auk, 33, p. 394, 1916—La Plata; Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 325, 1925—Lake Nahuel Huapi; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 327, 1926—Rio Negro south of General Roca, Potrerillos (Mendoza), and Tapia, Tucumán; idem, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 452, 1926—Bariloche, Rio Negro, and Rio Pico, Chubut.

Range: Chile, from Coquimbo south to Tierra del Fuego, and western Argentina, north to Cordoba, Catamarca, and Tucumán, on migration east to Buenos Aires and Santa Fé (Ocampo).

24: Chile (San José de Maipo, Prov. Santiago 2; Tolhuaca 1, Curacautin, Prov. Malleco 2; Villa Portales, Prov. Cautin 1; Mafil, Prov. Valdivia 7; Quellon, Chiloë 8; Rio Nireguao, Prov. Llanquihué 1); Argentina (Ocampo, Prov. Santa Fé 1; Concepcion, Tucumán 1).

***Elaenia parvirostris** *Pelzeln*[a]. Small-billed Elaenia.

[a] *Elaenia parvirostris* Pelzeln, although similar in general appearance to *E. albiceps*, is distinguished by shorter, broader bill; smaller size; more greenish upper

Elainea parvirostris PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 107, 178, 1868—Curytiba, Paraná (type), Borba, Rio Madeira, and Barcellos, Rio Negro (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Elainea hypospodia SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1887, p. 49—Valencia, Venezuela (type in British Museum examined)[a]; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 144, 1888—Valencia; BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 411, 1907 (ex SCLATER).

Elainea albiventris CHAPMAN, Auk, 14, p. 368, 1897—Cumanacoa, Bermudez, Venezuela (type in American Museum of Nat. History, New York examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 170, 1914 (crit.).

(?) *Elainea arechavaletae* BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 119, 1901—Alto Paraná, Paraguay[b]; idem, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 17, p. 223, 1913 (crit.).

Elainea modesta (not of TSCHUDI) BURMEISTER, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 454, 1861—part, Paraná; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 751—Xeberos and Chyavetas, Peru (spec. from Chyavetas in British Museum examined); idem, l.c., 1868, p. 142—Conchitas, Prov. Buenos Aires; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 26, p. 197, 1878—Sierra of Cordoba (spec. examined); BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 200, 1883—Concepcion, Entrerios (nest and eggs descr.).

Elainea albiceps (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 279—Xeberos and Chyavetas, Peru; WHITE, l.c., 1882, p. 606—Flores, Buenos Aires (spec. in Tring Museum examined); (?) DURNFORD, Ibis, 1878, p. 60—Buenos Aires; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, p. 133, 1885—Taquara do Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul (spec. examined); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 294—Roraima, part (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 35, p. 12, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 141, 1888—part, spec. d, n-q, t'-w', Roraima, Pebas, Chyavetas, Rio Grande do Sul (spec. examined); SCLATER and HUD-

parts; shorter occipital feathers with less white; paler and purer grayish throat and chest; and by having the lesser wing-coverts frequently tipped with white, forming an indistinct third band across the wing. Wing 70-75, once (Maroins, Rio Machados) 78, (female) 64-70; tail 62-70, (female) 55-63; bill 9½-11.

In Rio Grande do Sul this species appears to interbreed with *E. mesoleuca*.

Material examined.—Argentina, Prov. Buenos Aires: Flores (E. W. White coll.) 6, Barracas al Sud 3, La Plata 1; Prov. Cordoba, El Carrizal 1, Cordoba (F. Schulz) 1; Prov. Santa Fé, Ocampo 2, Mocovi 2; Prov. Tucumán, Tapia 2, Los Vasquez 1, Concepcion 11; Prov. Salta, Arenal 1, Miraflores, Dept. Oran 2; Prov. Entrerios, Concepcion 1, La Soledad 2. Paraguay: Villa Rica 1, Lambaré 1. Uruguay: Santa Elena 1. Bolivia, Dept. Santa Cruz: Buenavista 4, Rio Yapacani 1, Rio Surutu 2, Prov. del Sara 1, Samaipata 1, Palmarito, San Julian, Chiquitos 1; Yacuiba, Dept. Tarija 1. Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul: Camaquam 1, Taquara do Mundo Novo 8; Desterro, Santa Catharina 4; Curytiba, Paraná (the types) 2; Maroins, Rio Machados 1; Borba, Rio Madeira 1; Teffé, Rio Solimoës 2; Barcellos, Rio Negro 2. British Guiana: Roraima 4. Venezuela: Quiribana de Caicara, Rio Orinoco 1; Cumanacoa, Bermudez (type of *E. albiventris*) 1; El Escorial, Mérida 1. Colombia: Bogotá 8. Peru: Chyavetas 1, Pebas 2. Island of Aruba 1.

[a] The type is an individual variant of *E. parvirostris* lacking the lipochrom tints in its plumage. A Bolivian specimen (b' of *E. albiceps* Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 143) is quite similar.

[b] Description and measurements correspond fairly well to the characters of *E. parvirostris*.

son, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 145, 1888—part; (?) Withington, Ibis, 1888, p. 465—Lomas de Zamora; (?) Holland, l.c., 1891, p. 16; (?) idem, l.c., 1892, p. 200—Est. Espartillar, Prov. Buenos Aires; Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 179—Santa Elena, Uruguay; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 10, 1895—San Pablo (Tucumán) and Santa Rosa (Salta); Ihering, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 126, 1899—Mundo Novo; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 185, 1902—Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 49, 1905—Tucumán; (?) Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 118—Los Ynglases, Ajó; (?) Gibson, l.c., 1918, p. 403—Cape San Antonio.

Elainea albiceps parvirostris Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 44, 1902—part, spec. No. 10803, Quiribana de Caicara, Rio Orinoco; Hellmayr, l.c., 14, p. 47, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimoës.

Elaenia albiceps subsp. *parvirostris* Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 339, 1910—Entrerios, Buenos Aires.

Elaenia parvirostris Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 412, 1907—Colombia (Bogotá), Venezuela, British Guiana, Peru, Brazil, Argentina (crit., monog.); Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 198, 1909—Flores (Buenos Aires), La Soledad (Entrerios), Los Vasquez and Tapia (Tucumán), Ocampo (Santa Fé), Barracas al Sud (Buenos Aires), and Salta (spec. in Tring Museum examined); Hellmayr, l.c., 17, p. 294, 1910—Maroins, Rio Machados; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 585—Sapucay, Paraguay; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 23, p. 339, 1912—Villa Rica, Paraguay; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Alto Paraná; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 229, 1916—Orinoco River from Las Barrancas up to Caicara (nest and eggs descr.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 456, 1917—Florencia, Rio Caquetá, Colombia; Dabbene, El Hornero, 1, p. 237, 1919—Isla Martin Garcia; Tremoleras, l.c., 2, p. 21, 1920—Montevideo and Canelones, Uruguay; Daguerre, l.c., p. 268, 1922—Rosas, Prov. Buenos Aires; Serié and Smyth, l.c., 3, p. 49, 1923—Santa Elena, Entrerios; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 648, 1924—Buenos Aires; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 328, 1926—Los Ynglases, near Lavalle (Buenos Aires), San Vicente (Uruguay), and Tapia, Tucumán (crit.).

Elaenea cristata (!) *parvirostris* Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 190, 1921—part, Upper Takutu Mts., Abary River, Roraima.

Range: Argentina, from northern Buenos Aires and Cordoba northwards; Paraguay; Uruguay; Brazil, from Rio Grande do Sul north to Amazonia (Rio Madeira; Teffé; Rio Negro); British Guiana (Roraima); Venezuela (Orinoco Valley; Bermudez; Mérida); eastern Colombia (Rio Caquetá; "Bogotá"); eastern Peru (Pebas, Chyavetas); eastern Bolivia (depts. Santa Cruz and Tarija); accidental on the Island of Aruba, Dutch West Indies.

20: Argentina (El Carrizal, Sierra de Cordoba 1; Concepcion, Tucumán 11); Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz 2); Uruguay (Polanco 1, Rio Cebollati 2, los Cuervos 2); Island of Aruba (male, May 6, 1908) 1.

*Elaenia mesoleuca *Cabanis* and *Heine*[a]. Heine's Elaenia.

[a] *Elaenia mesoleuca* Cabanis and Heine: Nearly allied to *E. parvirostris*, but decidedly larger; crown without any, or with very little white at the extreme base of

Elainea mesoleuca CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein, 2, p. 60, 1859—Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (type in Heine Collection examined); BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, p. 132, 1885—Taquara do Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 153, 1888—Bahia; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 193, 1899—Piquete and Ypiranga, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 233, 1900—Novo Hamburgo, Rio Grande do Sul (nest and eggs descr.); idem, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 126, 1899—Mundo Novo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 284, 1907—Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema and Itararé (São Paulo), Novo Hamburgo, Rio Grande do Sul; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 586—Sapucay, Paraguay.

Elainea albiceps (not *Muscipeta albiceps* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 107, 1868—Ypanema, São Paulo and Curytiba, Paraná (spec. examined).

Elaenia mesoleuca BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 415, 1907—Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul (monog.); HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 199, 1909—Ocampo, Santa Fé (spec. examined); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 339, 1910—Ocampo and Alto Paraná; idem, l.c., 23, p. 341, 1912—San Rafael, Paraguay; CHROSTOWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, 5, p. 481, 498, 1912—Vera Guarany, Paraná; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Alto Paraná, Paraguay; DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 344, 1914—Ocampo and Misiones.

Elaenea mesoleuca BERTONI, Rev. Inst. Parag., 1907, p. — [author's sep. p. 4] —upper Iguazú, Paraguay.

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (prov. Misiones, Chaco, and Santa Fé).

1: Argentina (Las Palmas, Chaco 1).

***Elaenia strepera** *Cabanis*[a]. NOISY ELAENIA.

a few feathers; chest shaded with greenish and very often flammulated with pale yellowish; malar region greenish instead of pale grayish; flanks more strongly tinged with yellowish green, etc. From *E. a. albiceps* it is easily distinguished by lighter, greener upper parts; more greenish chest; more yellowish flanks and under tail-coverts; much less elongated crown-feathers with hardly any white at base, and differently shaped bill. Wing 76-83, (female) 74-80; tail 66-73.

Material examined.—Brazil: Bahia 3; Ypanema, São Paulo 2, Victoria, São Paulo 1; Curytiba, Paraná 10, Roça Nova, Serra do Mar, Paraná 4; Taquara do Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul 8. Argentina: Ocampo, Santa Fé 1; Chaco 1.

[a] *Elaenia strepera* CABANIS stands quite by itself. The slate gray coloration of the upper parts, sides of head, throat, chest, and flanks, and the short, wide bill render it easily recognizable among its congeners. Females and immature males are more or less tinged with olive both above and below, while the larger upper wing-coverts are tipped with olive buffy instead of with pale grayish.

The range of this species is extraordinary. An adult male and a female from the foothills of the Sierra de Imataca, Venezuela (Carnegie Museum, Nos. 34098, 34244. M. A. Carriker, Jr.) differ from a series of topotypes only by their smaller, slenderer bills and paler slate gray upper parts of the male. However, an "Orinoco" trade skin in the Berlepsch Collection, while agreeing in shape of bill, is even darker slate gray than birds from Tucumán.

Material examined.—Argentina, Prov. Tucumán: La Hoyada 2, La Criolla 1, Las Cuchillas 2, Concepcion 1, near Tucumán 1. Venezuela: Peru Mine, El Callao (adult male, May 10, 1910) 1, San German de Upata (female, June 2, 1910) 1.

Elainea strepera Cabanis, Journ. Orn., **31**, p. 215, 1883—foothills of the Andes of Tucumán; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 145, 1888—Tucumán; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 143, 1888—Tucumán; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 185, 1902—Tafi Viejo and La Hoyada, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 49, 1905—same localities; Baer, Ornis, **12**, p. 220, 1904—La Criolla, Tucumán; Berlepsch, l.c., **14**, p. 411, 1907—Tucumán (monog.); Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 198, 1909—Tafi Viejo, La Criolla, and La Hoyada, Tucumán (nest and eggs descr.); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 339, 1910—Tucumán.

Range: Northwestern Argentina (Prov. Tucumán) and northeastern Venezuela (El Callao and San German de Upata, Sierra de Imataca).

1: Argentina (Concepcion, Tucumán 1).

***Elaenia gigas** *Sclater*[a]. Giant Elaenia.

Elainea gigas Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., "1870," p. 831, publ. about March 1871—Rio Napo, Ecuador; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1873, p. 185—Cosnipata, Peru; idem, l.c., 1876, p. 16—Huiro; Taczanowski, l.c., 1874, p. 536—Amable Maria and Ninabamba, Peru; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 19—Huambo; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 265, 1884—Monterico, Amable Maria, Cosnipata, and Huambo; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 140, 1888—Rio Napo, Sarayacu (Ecuador), Huiro and Cosnipata (Peru); Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 364—La Merced, Chanchamayo.

Elainea albiceps (not of Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., **26**, p. 71, 1858—Rio Napo.

Elainea pagana (not of Lichtenstein) Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 705—Archidona, Ecuador (spec. examined).

Elaenia gigas Berlepsch, Ornis, **14**, p. 397, 1907—eastern Colombia (Bogotá) to southeastern Peru (monog.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 455, 1917—La Morelia and Villavicencio, Colombia; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 94, 1921—Idma, Urubamba, Peru.

Range: Tropical Zone of the eastern side of the Andes from Colombia to southeastern Peru (Urubamba region).

2: Peru (Vista Alegre, Dept. Huánuco 1; Rio Colorado, Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin 1).

Elaenia pelzelni *Berlepsch*[b]. Pelzeln's Elaenia.

[a] *Elaenia gigas*, while allied to the *E. flavogaster* group, is easily recognizable by its large size, extensive white occipital patch, decidedly olivaceous back with dusky centers on the mantle, etc. Females are much smaller (wing 84-86, against 91-98 in the males).

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 1. Ecuador: Archidona 1. Peru: Huayabamba 1, Pozuzo (Huánuco) 1, Vista Alegre (Huánuco) 1, La Merced 1, Rio Colorado, Chanchamayo 1, unspecified 1.

[b] *Elaenia pelzelni* Berlepsch: Upper parts dark earthy brown, without any olive tinge (much deeper and browner than in *E. flavogaster* and *E. spectabilis*); median

Elaenia pelzelni BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 397, 1907—Lamalonga, Rio Negro, Brazil (type in Vienna Museum examined; = juv.); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 524, 1913—north of the Amazon; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 408, 1914—Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú, and Obidos (spec. examined).

Elainea modesta (not of TSCHUDI) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 107, 1868—Lamalonga.

Range: Northern Brazil (Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú, and Obidos, north bank of lower Amazon; Lamalonga, Rio Negro).

***Elaenia cristata** *Pelzeln*[a]. CRESTED ELAENIA.

Elainea cristata PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 107, 177, 1868—City of Goyaz, Brazil (types in Vienna Museum examined); BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Ornis, 6, p. 12, 1890—Lavrinhas, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 43, 1902—Altagracia and Ciudad Bolivar, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela (nest and eggs descr.); REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 74, 1910; l.c., p. 160, 1925—São Antonio de Gilboez, Piauhy (spec. examined).

Elainea lophotes BERLEPSCH (and LEVERKÜHN), Ornis, 6, p. 13, in text, 1890—Merumé Mts., British Guiana (types in Berlepsch Collection examined).

crest-feathers white only at the extreme base as in *E. spectabilis*; median and greater wing-coverts tipped with grayish, forming two indistinct bands; quills and rectrices dusky, exteriorly edged with brownish; sides of the head dark earthy brown like the crown; throat and chest somewhat paler earthy brown (lightest on throat), passing into pale grayish brown on sides and flanks; middle of breast and abdomen extensively white; under tail-coverts white, the longer ones centrally streaked with dusky; axillaries and under wing-coverts isabella color, inner margin of remiges somewhat paler, more buffy; bill blackish. Wing (male) 89; tail 72-75; bill 13.

The type, a juvenile bird with undeveloped tail, agrees with another specimen in corresponding plumage, secured by O. Martins at Monte Alegre on September 16, 1908 (Museu Goeldi, No. 6106). Both are more rufescent above than the adult.

**E. pelzelni* is a strongly characterized species, the dark brown dorsal surface and the distinctly parti-colored under parts being the most striking features. In size it equals *E. spectabilis*, but has even a larger bill, and in shape of crest (with little white at the base) it more nearly agrees with that bird than any other member of the genus.

Material examined.—Brazil: Lamalonga (the type) 1; Monte Alegre 1, Rio Maecurú 1.

[a] *Elaenia cristata* PELZELN is a very distinct species. The small size with relatively large bill, the long crest of dark brown, laterally grayish-edged feathers without trace of white, and the grayish olive back render it easily recognizable among its affines. Wing 70-74, (female) 64-69; tail 61-65, (female) 54-62.

Specimens from the Orinoco Valley and French Guiana agree perfectly with series from various parts of Brazil. Birds from British Guiana (*lophotes*) average rather darker (more brownish olive) on the upper parts, with the crest-feathers more blackish brown, but the divergency appears too inconstant to warrant the recognition of a separate form. A single male from Santa Ana (Peru) is larger (wing 78; tail 72) than any other specimen I have seen.

Material examined.—Venezuela, Rio Orinoco: Altagracia 5, Quiribana de Caicara 1. British Guiana: Roraima 7, Merumé Mountains (types of *E. lophotes*) 2, Annai 1. French Guiana: Cayenne 6. Brazil: Boa Vista, Rio Branco 2; Santarem, Rio Tapajóz 4; Codó, Maranhão 2; São Antonio de Gilboez, Piauhy 1; Ceará (unspecified) 1; Bahia 27, São Amaro, Bahia 1; Goyaz City, Goyaz (including the types) 7, Philadelphia, Goyaz 2; Lavrinhas, Matto Grosso 1; Franca, São Paulo 1. Peru: Santa Ana 1.

Elaenia cristata whitelyi Chubb, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 4, p. 304, 1919—Mount Roraima, British Guiana; idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 189, 1921—Abary River, Merumé Mts., and Roraima.

Elaenia cristata Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, p. 86, 1906—Santa Ana, Urubamba, Peru (spec. examined); Berlepsch, l.c., 14, p. 398, 1907 (monog., range); idem, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 133, 1908—Cayenne, French Guiana; Hellmayr, l.c., p. 45, 1908—Goyaz and Fazenda Esperança, Goyaz; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 408, 1914—Rio Tapajóz (Boim) and Monte Alegre; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 229, 1916—Ciudad Bolivar, Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolivar, Caicara, and Quiribana de Caicara, Rio Orinoco.

Elaenea cristata Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 281, 1907—Bahia and Santarem (spec. examined).

Elainea pagana (not *Muscicapa pagana* Lichtenstein) Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 294—part, Roraima (spec. in British Museum examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 137, 1888—part, spec. n''-p'', Roraima.

Elainea albiceps (not *Muscipeta albiceps* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 141, 1888—part, spec. e, s', x', Roraima, Goyaz, Ceará (spec. examined).

Range: Campos of Brazil, in states of Amazonas (Boavista, Rio Branco), Pará (Monte Alegre; Boim and Santarem, Rio Tapajóz), Maranhão (Codó, Cocos), Piauhy (São Antonio de Gilboez), Bahia (São Amaro), Goyaz (City of Goyaz, Fazenda Esperança, Philadelphia), Matto Grosso (Lavrinhas), and São Paulo (Franca); French Guiana (Cayenne); British Guiana (Roraima, Merumé Mountains, Annai); Venezuela (banks of the Orinoco River from Ciudad Bolivar to Quiribana de Caicara); eastern Peru (Santa Ana, Urubamba Valley).

10: Brazil (Boavista, Rio Branco 2; Santarem, Rio Tapajóz 3; Philadelphia, Goyaz 2; Codó, Cocos, Maranhão 2; São Amaro, Bahia 1).

*Elaenia chiriquensis[a] chiriquensis *Lawrence*. Lawrence's Elaenia.

Elainea chiriquensis Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, p. 176, 1867—David, Panama; Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 147—Santa Fé (Veragua) and David.

Elaenia chiriquensis chiriquensis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 432, 1907—part, Panama references and localities only; Bangs, Auk, 24, p. 301, 1907—Boruca, Paso Real, and Lagarto, Costa Rica (crit.); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 719, 1910—Buenos Aires, El General de Terraba, Boruca, Costa Rica; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918,p. 265—Gatun and Miraflores, Panama.

[a] *Elaenia chiriquensis*, although often confused with *E. flavogaster*, is a very distinct species, as pointed out by the late Count Berlepsch, its best characters being the much more compressed, slenderer bill and the much shorter, also differently shaped crest feathers. It is, moreover, decidedly smaller in all proportions.

Elaenia chiriquensis HALLINAN, Auk, 41, p. 317, 1924—Rio Velazquez and Balboa, Panama.

Elaenia sordidata BANGS, Auk, 18, p. 28, 1901—San Miguel Island, Panama.

Elainea albivertex sordidata THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 152, 1905—San Miguel Island (crit.).

Elaenia chiriquensis sordidata RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 433, 1907—San Miguel Island.

Elainea albivertex (not of PELZELN) THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 218, 1906—Savanna of Panama.

Elainea pagana (not *Muscicapa pagana* LICHTENSTEIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 137, 1888—part.

Elaenia albivertex (not of PELZELN) BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 400, 1907—part, Boruca, Terraba, and Buenos Aires (Costa Rica), Chiriqui, Panama, and San Miguel Island (crit.).

Range: Southwestern Costa Rica and Panama (east to the Canal Zone and including San Miguel Island)[a].

3: Panama (Colon 3).

Elaenia chiriquensis brachyptera *Berlepsch*[b]. SHORT-WINGED ELAENIA.

Elaenia brachyptera BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 407, 1907—San Pablo, Prov. Tuqueres, Colombia (type examined).

Range: Tropical Zone of southwestern Colombia (San Pablo, Prov. Tuqueres) and northwestern Ecuador (San Javier and Paramba, Prov. Esmeraldas).

***Elaenia chiriquensis albivertex** *Pelzeln*[c]. WHITE-CROWNED ELAENIA.

[a] Specimens from southwestern Costa Rica appear to me exactly like others from Panama, nor am I able to satisfactorily distinguish the San Miguel Island race (*sordidata*).

Material examined.—Costa Rica: Boruca 10, Terraba 3, Buenos Aires 5. Panama: Boquete 1, El Banco, Chiriqui 2; Panama (City) 4, Colon 3, San Miguel Island 4.

[b] *Elaenia chiriquensis brachyptera* BERLEPSCH: Agreeing in structure with *E. c. chiriquensis*, but upper parts darker, more brownish olive; throat and chest tinged with grayish olive, and abdomen somewhat deeper yellow; size rather smaller. Wing (male) 67-71, (female) 67-69; tail 63-64, (female) 61½-63; bill 10.

This is a smaller, darker form of *E. c. chiriquensis* whose range appears to be restricted to the southwestern section of Colombia and the adjacent parts of western Ecuador. Certain specimens from Costa Rica (Boruca) approach it closely in coloration, but are larger. In the original description, the measurements of the male are disfigured by misprint.

Material examined.—Colombia: San Pablo (including the type) 3. Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: Paramba (3,500 ft.) 1, San Javier (60 ft.) 1.

[c] *Elaenia chiriquensis albivertex* PELZELN: Very similar to *E. c. chiriquensis*, but chest more grayish and abdomen paler yellowish; upper parts on average slightly more grayish olive, less brownish.

I am unable to find any constant differences between series from Brazil (*albivertex*), Peru (*gracilis*), and Colombia (*sororia*). With few exceptions, the South Ameri-

Elainea albivertex Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 107, 177, 1868—Ypanema, São Paulo (type), Goyaz, and Forte do Rio Branco, Brazil (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 301, 1884—Bucaramanga, Colombia (crit.; spec. examined); Berlepsch and Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 53, p. 2, 1905 (crit., char., synon., range); Nicoll, Ibis, 1906, p. 668—Itaparica Island, Bahia; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 283, 1907—Bogotá (range); Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 119—Curuzú Chica, Paraguay.

Elainea lundii Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 344, pl. 8, fig. 1—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës (type in Mus. Copenhagen examined).

Elainea gracilis Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 271, 1884—Chirimoto, Peru (type in Warsaw Museum examined).

Elaenia sororia Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 175, 1898—Palomina, Santa Marta region, Colombia (type examined).

Elainea sp. (allied to *E. mesoleuca*) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 188—Nauta and lower Ucayali (spec. examined).

Elainea griseogularis (not of Sclater) Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 343—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës (spec. examined).

Elainea albiceps (not *Muscipeta albiceps* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 16—part, Potrero, Urubamba, Peru (spec. examined); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 294—part, Merumé Mts. and Roraima; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 141, 1888—part, spec. a-c, f, i, r, r′, y′, Roraima, Merumé Mts., Cayenne, lower Ucayali, Goyaz, and Lagoa Santa (spec. examined); Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 193, 1899—Ypiranga and São Carlos do Pinhel, São Paulo (spec. examined).

Elainea spec. inc. Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 20—Chirimoto.

Elaenea pagana (not *Muscicapa pagana* Lichtenstein) Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 335, 1892—part, Chapada, Matto Grosso (spec. examined).

Elaenea pagana sororia Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 147, 1900—Bonda, Minca, and Santa Marta.

Elainea albiceps parvirostris (not of Pelzeln) Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 44, 1902—part, No. 10591, Caicara, Orinoco River (nest and eggs descr.; spec. in Tring Museum examined).

can birds appear, however, separable from typical *chiriquensis* by their paler under parts.

Material examined.—Brazil: São Paulo, Ypanema (including the type) 3, Ypiranga 1, Franca 2; Minas Geraës, Lagoa Santa (including the type of *E. lundii*) 4, Monte Alegre 1; Goyaz 1; Chapada, Matto Grosso 12; Bahia 7; Maranhão (Barra do Corda, Grajahú, Tranqueira, Alto Parnahyba) 6; Forte do Rio Branco 2, Serra da Lua, Rio Branco 1. Bolivia: Buenavista 4. Peru: Chirimoto (type of *E. gracilis*) 1, Chachapoyas 1, Vista Alegre 2, lower Ucayali 1, Potrero, Urubamba 1. French Guiana: Cayenne 6. British Guiana: Rio Carimang 1, Bartica Grove 1, Roraima 6, Merumé Mountains 1. Trinidad: Carenage (male, January 14, 1913. S. M. Klages, Munich Museum) 1. Venezuela: Celci Puede, Bermudez 5, Maracay, Aragua 10, Quiribana de Caicara, Rio Orinoco 1, Rio Chama, Mérida 1. Colombia: La Concepcion, Santa Marta 2, Bucaramanga 2, Bogotá 15, San Antonio 1, near San Agustin 1.

Elainea pagana (errore) NICOLL, Ibis, 1904, p. 40—Bahia (spec. examined).

Elaenia albivertex BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 400, 1907—part, Colombia, Venezuela, Guiana, Brazil, Peru (crit.).

Elaenia chiriquensis (not of LAWRENCE) BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 134, 1908—Cayenne and Oyapock, French Guiana; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 527, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 409, 1914—Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua), Rio Tapajóz (Boim) and Marajó (Fazenda Teso São José).

Elaenia chiriquensis chiriquensis RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 432, 1907—part, South American references and localities; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 228, 1916—Quiribana de Caicara and Ciudad Bolivar, Orinoco River; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 455, 1917—San Antonio, La Florida, Miraflores, near San Agustin, La Candela, Andalucia, Fusugasugá, and Monteredondo (near Quetame), Colombia.

Elaenia chiriquensis albivertex TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 365, 1922—Mamatoco, Cincinnati, La Tigrera, Minca, San Lorenzo, Pueblo Viejo, and Las Taguas, Santa Marta region.

Range: Paraguay; Brazil, from the confines of Guiana south to Matto Grosso and São Paulo; eastern Bolivia; eastern Peru; French and British Guiana; Island of Trinidad; Venezuela; Colombia (except extreme southwest).

28: Brazil (Chapada, Matto Grosso 2; Grajahú, Maranhão 1, Barra do Corda, Maranhão 1, Tranqueira, Maranhão 2, Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão 2; Serra da Lua, near Boavista, Rio Branco 1); Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz 4); Peru (Vista Alegre, Dept. Huánuco 2, Chachapoyas 1); Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua 10; Rio Chama, Mérida 1); Colombia (Bogotá 1).

Elaenia chiriquensis ridleyana *Sharpe*[a]. FERNANDO NORONHA ELAENIA.

Elainea ridleyana SHARPE, P. Z. S. Lond., 1888, p. 107—Fernando Noronha Island; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 139, 1888; RIDLEY, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool., 20, p. 477, 1890; NICOLL, Ibis, 1904, p. 39; MURPHY, Auk, 32, p. 50, 1915.

Elaenia ridleyana BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 400, 1907 (monog.).

Range: Island of Fernando Noronha, off the Brazilian coast.

[a] *Elaenia chiriquensis ridleyana* SHARPE: Similar to *E. c. albivertex* in coloration, but larger, with longer bill and stronger feet. Wing (female) 82; tail 63; bill 12-13.

This is merely a large insular race of the continental *E. c. albivertex*. In shape of wing and crest as well as in other structural details, the two birds are perfectly alike nor can I perceive any difference in coloration. Besides the unsexed types, I have examined an adult female secured by the late M. J. Nicoll on December 21, 1902, all in the British Museum.

Elaenia ruficeps *Pelzeln.* Rufous-crested Elainea.

Elainea ruficeps Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 108, 178, 1868—Borba, Rio Madeira (type in Vienna Museum examined); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 294—Merumé Mountains, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 152, 1888—Merumé Mountains and Oyapock, Guiana.

Elaenia ruficeps Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 399, 1907—Borba, Merumé Mts., Oyapock (monog.); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 294, 1910—Borba.

Elaenea pagana (!) *ruficeps* Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 188, 1921—Roraima and Merumé Mountains.

Range: Northern Brazil (Borba, Rio Madeira); French, Dutch, and British Guiana[a].

***Elaenia obscura obscura** (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). Dusky Elaenia.

Muscipeta obscura Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 48, 1837—Yungas, Bolivia (types in Paris Museum examined).

Muscipeta guillemini D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 319, 1839—new name for *Muscipeta obscura* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny[b].

Elainia obscura Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), p. 274, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 158, 1846—"Ceja region," 7,500 ft., Peru; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 108, 1868—Taipa, Mugy das Cruzes, Casa Pintada, São Paulo, and Ypanema (São Paulo), Curytiba (Paraná)[c] (spec. examined); Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 536—Paltaypampa, Pumamarca, and Ninabamba, Peru; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1876, p. 16—Huiro, Urubamba, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 614—Tilotilo, Yungas, Bolivia; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 270, 1884—part, Paltaypampa, Pumamarca, Ninabamba, Huiro; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 152, 1888—Ypanema, São Paulo, "Pelotas," Lagoa Santa, Rio Grande do Sul, Tilotilo, Huiro; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 364—Garita del Sol, Vitoc, Peru; Ihering, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 126, 1899—Mundo Novo and Pedras Brancas; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 194, 1899—Iguapé and Piracicaba (Rio das Pedras), São Paulo; Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 186,

[a] *E. ruficeps* is somewhat aberrant in structural details and should perhaps be separated generically.

The type—an adult female in rather worn plumage—differs, in certain details of coloration, from five Guianan skins which are, however, all in freshly molted condition and, therefore, not properly comparable. Specimens from various localities exhibit but little variation in size: wing 62 (female, Borba), 65 (unsexed, near Paramaribo), 67-69 (females, Merumé Mountains); tail 55 (Borba and near Paramaribo), 58½-60 (Merumé Mts.).

Material examined.—Brazil: Borba (the type) 1. Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo (June 17, 1905. R. Chunkoo, Tring Museum) 1. British Guiana: Merumé Mountains 4.

[b] Considered as untenable on account of the earlier *Muscicapa obscura* Vieillot (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 21, p. 451, 1818—Cayenne).

[c] Cidade de Goyaz is included by mistake among the localities. The respective specimen is the type of *E. spectabilis* Pelzeln.

1902—San Pablo, Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 49, 1905—San Pablo; BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 417, 1907—Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, and Tucumán (monog.); IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 283, 1907—Ypiranga, Franca, Itararé, Piracicaba, Rio Mogy Guassu, Campos de Jordão, and Iguapé (São Paulo), Taquara (Rio Grande do Sul), Itatiaya and Vargem Alegre (Minas Geraës); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 339, 1910—Tucumán, Misiones, and Ocampo (Santa Fé); BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Alto Paraná, Paraguay.

Elainea rustica (LICHTENSTEIN MS.) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 408—new name for *Elainia obscura* TSCHUDI—Brazil and Argentina; REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 342—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës, and São Bento, São Paulo.

Elainea obscura rustica BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., 2, p. 132, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul (crit.).

Elanea obscura MIRANDA RIBEIRO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 13, p. 184, 1906—Retiro do Ramos and Morro Redondo, Itatiaya.

Elaenia obscura obscura HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 199, 1909—Villa Nougues, Tucumán; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 95, 1921—San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba; HELLMAYR, l.c., 32, p. 29, 1925—Bolivia and Tucumán (note on type).

Range: Southern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraës south to Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; northern Argentina (in prov. Misiones, Santa Fé, and Tucumán); Bolivia; Peru (in depts. Cuzco, Junin, and Huánuco, north to Molinopampa, Dept. Amazonas)[a].

7: Brazil (Therezopolis, Rio 1; Baurú 3, Victoria, São Paulo 1); Peru (Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco 1; Molinopampa, Dept. Amazonas 1).

Elaenia obscura stolzmanni *Ridgway*[b]. TAMBILLO ELAENIA.

[a] On comparing large series from various parts of the range, I fail to discover any differences connected with particular geographic areas, although there is much individual variation in size and coloration within the same locality. It is possible that birds from Bolivia and Peru average slightly smaller, but the divergency is insignificant. Specimens from Chinchao (Huánuco) and Molinopampa (Dept. Amazonas) are indistinguishable from Bolivian birds and certainly do not belong to *E. o. stolzmanni* if this form be separable.

Material examined.—Brazil: Monte Alegre, Minas Geraës 1; Therezopolis 1, Colonia Alpina, Serra dos Orgãos, Rio de Janeiro 5; Ypanema 9, São Paulo 2, Faxina 1, Baurú 3, Victoria 1, Casa Pintada, São Paulo 1; Curytiba, Paraná 2; Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul 6. Argentina: Villa Nougues, Tucumán 2. Bolivia: Yungas (the types) 2, Tanampaya 3, Chaco 5, Omeja 1, Chulumani 1. Peru: Garita del Sol 1, Chinchao 1 Molinopampa 1.

[b] *Elaenia obscura stolzmanni* RIDGWAY: Very similar to *E. o. obscura*, but upper parts apparently somewhat darker and browner; ventral surface brighter yellowish, particularly on the throat; size rather smaller. Wing (two adult females) 80-82; tail 75½-79; bill 11-12.

This form requires confirmation by additional material. While the two only examples cannot be matched by any individual in the large series of *E. o. obscura*, they are closely approached, both in coloration and size, by an adult from Chaco, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia.

Material examined.—Peru: Tambillo (types of *E. f. stolzmanni* and *E. o. tambillana*) 2 (both females).

Elaenia frantzii stolzmanni Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 116, Sept. 1906—Tambillo, Peru (type in U. S. National Museum examined).

Elaenia obscura tambillana Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 419, Feb. 1907—Tambillo, Peru (type in Berlepsch Collection examined).

Elainea obscura (not *Muscipeta obscura* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 235—Tambillo; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 203—Callacate; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 270, 1884—part, Tambillo and Callacate.

Range: Northwestern Peru, on eastern slope of Western Cordillera in Province of Jaen, Dept. Cajamarca (Tambillo, Callacate).

***Elaenia obscura pudica** *Sclater*[a]. Sclater's Elaenia.

Elainea pudica Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond. for Dec. 1870, p. 833, 1871—part, Bogotá (type) and Mérida; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 302, 1884—Bucaramanga; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 145, 1888—part, spec. o-y, Bogotá, Santa Elena, Antioquia, Mérida.

Elainea sp. ign. Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 781—Mérida, Venezuela.

Elainea frantzii (not of Lawrence) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 513—Medellin and Santa Elena (eggs descr.).

Elaenia frantzii pudica Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 416, 1907—part, Bogotá, Bucaramanga, Medellin, Santa Elena, Mérida (crit.).

Elaenia pudica pudica Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 457, 1917—Barro Blanco, Salento, Laguneta, Rio Toché, Fusugasugá, Santa Elena, Choachi, Subia, Pradera, Colombia.

Range: Subtropical Zone of the Central and Eastern Andes of Colombia and adjacent section of western Venezuela (states of Tachira and Mérida).

6: Colombia (Santa Elena, Antioquia 1, Paramo de Tama, Santander 1); Venezuela, Andes of Mérida (Escorial 1, Pinos 1, Mérida 2).

Elaenia obscura browni *Bangs*[b]. Brown's Elaenia.

[a] *Elaenia obscura pudica* Sclater, while fairly distinguishable from *E. o. frantzii* by smaller bill, inferior size, darker (less greenish) upper parts with wider and paler wing bands, and as a rule paler, less yellowish ventral surface, is clearly subspecifically related to both *frantzii* and *obscura*.

It is somewhat significant that the North Peruvian form (*stolzmanni*) which, to a certain extent, bridges the gap between *frantzii* and *obscura*, was classified by Ridgway as a subspecies of the former, while Berlepsch considered it a race of the latter.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 5, Fusugasugá 3, Paramo de Tama, Eastern Andes 1; Santa Elena 9, Barro Blanco 1, Salento 1, Rio Toché, Central Andes 1. Venezuela: Andes of Mérida 8.

[b] *Elaenia obscura browni* Bangs: Closely allied to *E. o. pudica*, but on average smaller and upper parts decidedly paler, more greenish olive. Wing 70-74, (female) 66-71; tail 61-67, (female) 58-64; bill 9½-10.

Although united with *E. o. pudica* by Berlepsch, Chapman, and Todd this form appears to me sufficiently characterized by its lighter, more greenish dorsal surface,

Elaenia browni BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 158, 1898—Pueblo Viejo, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia; idem, l.c., p. 175, 1898—San Miguel; idem, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 1, p. 78, 1899—San Sebastian, El Mamon, Paramo de Macotama, and La Concepcion (local range); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 147, 1900—"El" Lorenzo, El Libano, and Valparaiso.

Elainea albiceps (not *Muscipeta albiceps* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 141, 1888—part, spec. j, "Valencia" [? = Cumbre de Valencia], Venezuela (spec. examined).

Elaenia frantzii pudica (not of SCLATER) BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 416, 1907—part, Santa Marta region and "Valencia," Venezuela (crit.).

Elaenia pudica pudica TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 363, 1922—San Francisco, Chirua, San Lorenzo, Cincinnati, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Las Vegas, San Miguel, and Heights of Chirua.

Range: Subtropical Zone of northern Colombia (Santa Marta Mountains) and northern Venezuela (Galipán, Cerro del Avila and Loma Redonda, near Caracas).

***Elaenia obscura frantzii** *Lawrence.* FRANTZIUS'S ELAENIA.

Elainea frantzii LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, p. 172, 1867—San José, Costa Rica; idem, l.c., 9, p. 112, 1868—San José, Barranca, and Dota Mts., Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 145, 1888—part, spec. a-n, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Chiriqui; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 36, 1888—part, Guatemala to Chiriqui.

Elaenia frantzii BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 37, 1902—Boquete and Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama; BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 416, 1907—Guatemala to Chiriqui (monog.); FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 268, 1910—Coliblanco and Volcan de Turrialba, Costa Rica.

Elaenia frantzii frantzii RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 434, 1907—part, Guatemala to Panama (monog., full bibliography); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 718, 1910—Costa Rica (nest and eggs descr.).

Range: Guatemala, south through Nicaragua and Costa Rica to western Panama (Chiriqui)[a].

7: Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte 2); Costa Rica (Volcan de Turrialba 4, Coliblanco 1).

in which respect it shows a decided approach to *E. o. frantzii*, of Central America. In small bill, conspicuous wing bands, and pale under parts, on the other hand, *E. o. brownii* agrees with *E. o. pudica*. Birds from Venezuela are perhaps slightly yellower beneath, but this is likely to be seasonal, as the majority are in fresher plumage.

Material examined.—Colombia, Santa Marta region: Pueblo Viejo 1, San Miguel 2, San Sebastian 9, San Francisco 1, Chirua 1, La Concepcion 1, El Mamon 3. Venezuela: Galipán, Cerro del Avila 14, Loma Redonda, near Caracas 1; "Valencia" 2.

[a] Material examined.—Nicaragua 2, Costa Rica 23, Panama (Boquete, Chiriqui) 3.

***Elaenia pallatangae** *Sclater*[a]. Pallatanga Elaenia.

Elainea pallatangae Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 407, pl. 41—Pallatanga, Ecuador; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 264, 1884—Maraynioc, Tambopata, Churay, Paltaypampa, Tambillo, Chota, Cutervo, Tamiapampa [excl. Xeberos and Chyavetas (ex Bartlett), errore]; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 146, 1888—Pallatanga, vicinity of Quito, Jima, Ecuador; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 364—Pariayacu, Maraynioc, Peru; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 9, 1899—Pun, Gualea, and Niebli, Ecuador.

Elainea albiceps (not *Muscipeta albiceps* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 536—Maraynioc, Paltaypampa, Tambapota, Churay; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 234—Tambillo (egg descr.); idem, l.c., 1882, p. 19—Tamiapampa.

Elaenia pallatangae Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 409, 447, 1907—Ecuador and Peru (monog.); Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 95, 1921—Torontoy, Urubamba Valley.

Elaenia pudica brachyptera (not *Elaenia brachyptera* Berlepsch) Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 456, 1917—Andes west of Popayan, Cerro Munchique, Florida, Ricaurte, and La Sierra, Western Andes of Colombia (spec. examined).

Elaenea pallatangae Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 74, 1922—below Nono, Chinquil (Pichincha), and road to Nanegal.

Range: Subtropical and Temperate Zone of the Western Andes of Colombia and of the Andes of Ecuador and Peru (south to Marcapata).

10: Peru (ten miles east of Molinopampa 1; Panao Mts., 10,300 ft. 5, Huánuco Mts., 10,500 ft. 2, Chinchao, 5,700 ft. 1, Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco 1).

Elaenia olivina *Salvin* and *Godman*[b]. Roraima Elaenia.

[a] *Elaenia pallatangae* Sclater, in general coloration, is much like *E. obscura pudica*, but may be recognized by its much more elongated crest feathers with a distinct white occipital patch (particularly well-marked in the male sex) and much more yellowish under parts. Wing 73-79, (female) 68½-73; tail 64-72, (female) 63-67; bill 10-11.

Birds from the Western Andes of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru are perfectly alike. In spite of its close resemblance to *E. o. pudica*, this form is evidently specifically different from the *obscura* group, *E. pallatangae* and *E. obscura stolzmanni* having been found together at Tambillo, while the collectors of Field Museum, at Molinopampa, secured the present species as well as *E. o. obscura*.

Material examined.—Colombia: Cerro Munchique 3, Ricaurte 1. Ecuador: Pallatanga 1, Huigra, Chimbo 4, Chunchi, Hacienda Jalancay 4. Peru: Tambillo 1; Molinopampa 1; Panao Mts. 5, Huánuco Mts. 2, Chinchao 1, Huachipa 1; Marcapata, alt. 2,000 metr., Dept. Cuzco 9.

[b] *Elaenia olivina* Salvin and Godman: Nearly allied to *E. pallatangae*, but with much longer bill; upper parts much darker; the wing bands decidedly narrower; throat and chest strongly shaded with olive. Wing (male) 76, (female) 72; tail 70, (female) 67; bill 12-13.

This scarce species is most probably a geographic race of *E. pallatangae*, but I have not been able to examine a sufficient series to form a definite opinion about its relationship.

Material examined.—Roraima 2.

Elainea olivina SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, (5) 2, p. 446, 1884—Roraima; SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 294—"Camacusa," Roraima; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 146, pl. 12, 1888—Roraima.

Elaenia olivina BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 408, 1907—Roraima and "Camacusa" (monog.).

Elaenea pagana (!) *olivina* CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 187, 1921—Roraima.

Range: Mount Roraima in British Guiana.

***Elaenia fallax fallax** *Sclater*. JAMAICAN ELAENIA.

Elainea fallax SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 76, footnote—Jamaica; idem, l.c., 1870, p. 832, fig. 2—Jamaica (redescribed); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 147, 1888—Jamaica; CORY, Birds W. Ind., p. 118, 1889—Jamaica.

Elaenia fallax BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 409, 1907—Jamaica (monog.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 436, 1907—Jamaica (monog.).

Range: Island of Jamaica.

5: Jamaica (Maryland, St. Andrews 2, unspecified 3).

***Elaenia fallax cherriei** *Cory*[a]. HAITIAN ELAENIA.

Elainea cherriei CORY[b], Auk, 12, p. 279, 1895—Catare, Santo Domingo.

Elainia cherriei CHERRIE, Field Columb. Mus. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 17, 1896—Catare and Aguacate, Santo Domingo.

Elaenia cherriei RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 437, 1907—Island of Haiti (monog.).

Elaenia fallax cherriei BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 410, 1907—Santo Domingo (ex CORY).

Elaina cherriei VERRILL and VERRILL, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 61, p. 361 1909—Miranda, Santo Domingo.

Range: Island of Haiti (Catare, Aguacate, Gonave, Miranda).

3: Santo Domingo (Catare 1, Aguacate 2).

Elaenia gaimardii trinitatis *Hartert* and *Goodson*[c]. TRINIDAD ELAENIA.

[a] *Elaenia fallax cherriei* CORY: Very similar to *E. f. fallax*, but under parts decidedly paler yellowish, the chin and upper throat inclining to grayish white; back slightly duller, less brownish. Wing (male) 69-72, (female) 64-66; tail 68-69, (female) 61½-64; bill 10-11.

Material examined.—Santo Domingo: Gonave 2, Catare 1, Aguacate 2.

[b] *Muscicapa albicapilla* VIEILLOT (Hist. Nat. Ois. Amér. Sept., 1, p. 66, pl. 37, 1807 (?)—San Domingo) can hardly refer to the present species. Description and plate correspond much better to the characters of *E. martinica*, and as this species has never been found on the Island of Haiti, I am inclined to regard the locality given by Vieillot as erroneous.

[c] *Elaenia gaimardii trinitatis* HARTERT and GOODSON: In coloration precisely similar to *E. g. guianensis*, but decidedly larger. Wing (male) 62-64½, (female) 56-61; tail 56-60, (female) 52-55.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Chaguaramas 1, Caparo 14.

Elaenia gaimardii trinitatis Hartert and Goodson, Nov. Zool., 24, p. 411, Aug. 1917—Caparo, Trinidad.

Elania fallax (not of Sclater) Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 236, 1866—Trinidad.

Elainea gaimardi(i) (not *Muscicapara gaimardii* D'Orbigny) Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, p. 38, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad; Hellmayr. Nov. Zool., 13, p. 23, 1906—Caparo, Trinidad; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl, Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 189, 1906—Aripo.

Elainopsis gaimardii gaimardii Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 364, 1908—Carenage and Aripo, Trinidad.

Range: Island of Trinidad.

*Elaenia gaimardii guianensis *Berlepsch*[a]. Guianan Elaenia.

Elaenia gaimardi guianensis Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 421, 1907—Camacusa, British Guiana (type examined); idem, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 134, 1908—Cayenne, French Guiana; Hellmayr, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 23, 89, 1912—Peixe-Boi and São Antonio, Pará district; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 410, 1914—Pará, Quati-purú, São Antonio do Prata, and Rio Tocantins (Baião, Ilha Pae Lourenço); Beebe, Zool., (N. Y.), 2, p. 89, 1916—Pará.

Elaenia agilis (not *Muscicapa agilis* Gmelin) Bonaparte, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 35, 1857—Cayenne (descr.).

Elainea caniceps (not *Tyrannula caniceps* Swainson) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 407—Guiana and Cayenne; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 217, 1862—Cayenne.

Elainea elegans (not of Pelzeln) Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 266, 1884—part, Cayenne; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 295—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Merumé Mts., Roraima.

Elainea gaimardi (not *Muscicapara gaimardii* D'Orbigny) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 150, 1888—part, spec. j-t, Roraima, Merumé Mts., Camacusa, Bartica Grove, Guiana, Cayenne, Oyapock; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. 13, p. 361, 1906—São Antonio do Prata, Pará; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 410, 1914—part, Obidos, Rio Jamundá (Faro).

Myiopagis gaimardii guianensis Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 77, 1918—Paramaribo and Lelydorp, Surinam.

[a] *Elaenia gaimardii guianensis* Berlepsch: Closely similar to *E. g. gaimardii*, but upper parts somewhat duller, less greenish.

This is a very unsatisfactory race which I have much difficulty in separating from *E. g. gaimardii*. Individual variation is unusually great, and hardly two specimens are precisely alike. Specimens from British Guiana, collected by the late H. Whitely, are markedly darker, more brownish olive above than *E. g. gaimardii*, but they appear to have undergone some *post-mortem* change, since in fresh material from the Guianas and northeastern Brazil this difference is much less pronounced. Two skins from near Pará are almost duplicates of the type from Camacusa, while two from Maranhão can hardly be distinguished from *E. g. gaimardii*.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Camacusa 2, Rio Carimang 2. French Guiana: Cayenne 9, Saint Jean du Maroni 1. Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo 1. Brazil: Rio Branco 4, Manáos 1, Pará 1, Peixe-Boi 1, Maranhão 2, São Antonio, Goyaz 1.

Elaenia guianensis PENARD, Auk, **36**, p. 220, 1919—British Guiana (crit.).

Elainopsis guianensis CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 192, 1921—numerous localities.

Range: British, Dutch, and French Guiana; northern Brazil, west to Manáos, south of the Amazon from western Maranhão west to the right bank of the Tocantins (fide Snethlage).

8: Brazil (São Luiz, Maranhão 1; Rosario, Maranhão 1; São Antonio, Rio Tocantins, Goyaz 1; Manáos 1; Boavista, Rio Branco 1, Serra da Lua, near Boavista 3).

***Elaenia gaimardii gaimardii** (*D'Orbigny*). GAIMARD'S ELAENIA.

Muscicapa albicilla (not of PALLAS 1826) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 52, 1837—Yuracares, Bolivia (descr.).

Muscicapara gaimardii D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 326, 1839—Yuracares, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined).

Elainea caniceps (not *Tyrannula caniceps* SWAINSON) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 978—Pebas; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 279—Pebas.

Elainea elegans (not *Muscicapa elegans* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 107, 179, 1868—Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé, Matto Grosso (type), Borba, Rio Madeira, and Marabitanas, Rio Negro (spec. examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 614—Simacu, Bolivia; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 266, 1884—part, Pebas.

Elainea gaimardi SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 150, 1888—part, spec. u-x, Borba, Pebas, and Simacu; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 336, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 44, 1902—Caicara, Maipures and Munduapo, Rio Orinoco, Suapure and La Union, Caura, Venezuela; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 502, 1908—Villa Braga and Goyana, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., p. 527, 1908—Arumatheua and Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins.

Elaenia gaimardi BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 419, 1907—part, excl. coast region of Venezuela and Trinidad; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 410, 1914—part, Rio Tocantins (left bank), Rio Xingú, Rio Iriri, Rio Tapajóz, and Rio Jamauchim.

Elaenia gaimardii gaimardii HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 45, 1908—Fazenda Esperança and Rio Thesouras, Goyaz; idem, l.c., **17**, p. 294, 1910—Borba, Rio Madeira; idem, Arch. Naturg., **85**, A, Heft 10, p. 54, 1920—Yahuarmayo, Sierra de Carabaya, Peru (crit.); idem, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 183, 1925—Yuracares, Bolivia (note on type).

Myiopagis gaimardi CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 230, 1916—Orinoco region.

Range: Amazonian forest region, from southern Venezuela (banks of the Orinoco and its tributaries) and the upper Rio Negro (Marabitanas) through eastern Peru south to Bolivia (Yuracares), Matto Grosso,

and northern São Paulo (Ituverava, Rio Paraná), east to the left bank of the Tocantins (fide Snethlage)[a].

2: Peru (Moyobamba 1, Rioja 1).

***Elaenia gaimardii bogotensis** *Berlepsch*[b]. Bogotá Elaenia.

Elaenia gaimardi bogotensis Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 421, 1907—Bogotá, Colombia (type examined); Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 362, 1922—Bonda, La Tigrera, Don Diego, and Dibulla.

Elainea elegans (not of Pelzeln) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 628—San Esteban, Venezuela; idem, l.c., p. 631—part, Bogotá.

Elainea gaimardi(i) (not *Muscicapara gaimardii* D'Orbigny) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 150, 1888—part, spec. d-i, Bogotá and San Esteban; Phelps, Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—Cumanacoa, Bermudez; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 204, 1913—Cariaquito, Paria Peninsula.

Myiopagis macilvainii (not *Elainea macilvainii* Lawrence) Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 136, 1898—Santa Marta.

Myiopagis gaimardi Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 148, 1900—Bonda.

Elaenia gaimardii gaimardii Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 79, 1912—Las Quiguas, Carabobo.

Range: Eastern Colombia (Santa Marta region; "Bogotá" collections) and north coast of Venezuela (from Zulia to the Paria Peninsula).

3: Colombia (Bogotá 1); Venezuela (Catatumbo River, Zulia 1; Maracay, Aragua 1).

Elaenia gaimardii macilvainii *Lawrence*[c]. Macilvaine's Elaenia.

[a] Birds from Peru, Bolivia, and the interior of Brazil (Matto Grosso, Rio Madeira) appear to be alike. A single adult male from Ituverava (State of São Paulo) is remarkably pale above, particularly about the head. Specimens from the Rio Negro (Marabitanas) and Venezuela, by somewhat darker upper parts, form the transition to *E. g. guianensis*.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Yuracares (the type) 1. Peru: Yahuarmayo, Sierra of Carabaya 1; Moyobamba 1; Rioja 1. Brazil: Ituverava, São Paulo (male, August 1911. E. Garbe. Museu Paulista, No. 8241); Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso 3; Borba, Rio Madeira 2; Marabitanas, Rio Negro 3. Venezuela: Maipures 2, Munduapo, Rio Orinoco 1; Suapure, Caura River 4.

[b] *Elaenia gaimardii bogotensis* Berlepsch: Nearly allied to *E. g. gaimardii*, but on average larger; green of upper parts brighter; crown patch often suffused with yellowish; abdomen deeper yellow. Wing 60-65; tail 55-61.

Specimens from the Santa Marta region agree with Bogotá skins. Those from the north coast of Venezuela are hard to allocate, on account of their unusual variation in the color of the back, though taken as a whole they seem better referred to *bogotensis* than any other form.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá (including the type) 15, Bonda 2, Mamatoco 1. Venezuela: Catatumbo River, Zulia 1; San Esteban Valley, Carabobo 3; Maracay, Aragua 1; Cumanacoa, Bermudez 4.

[c] *Elaenia gaimardii macilvainii* Lawrence: Similar to *E. g. bogotensis*, but crown patch bright yellow instead of yellowish white. Wing 59-60; tail 54-60; bill 9½-10½.

Material examined.—Colombia: Carthagena (the type) 1. Panama: Lion Hill Station 3.

Elainea macilvainii LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **10**, p. 10, 1871—"Venezuela?" (the type examined in American Museum of Natural History is marked "Carthagena"); SALVIN, Ibis, 1874, p. 315 (crit.).

Elainea caniceps? (not *Tyrannula caniceps* SWAINSON) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 359—Panama Railroad (spec. examined).

Elainea gaimardi (not *Muscicapara gaimardii* D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 150, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Panama.

Myiopagis macilvaini SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 27, 1888—Panama (crit.); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 339, p. 5, 1899—Punta de Sabana, Darien.

Elaenia macilvaini BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 423, 1907—part, Panama.

Elainopsis gaimardii macilvainii RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 800, 1907—Panama and Carthagena (monog.); STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 269—Gatun, Panama.

Elaenia macilvaini HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 47, in text, 1908—Panama (crit.).

Elaenia gaimardii macilvaini TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 363, 1922—Fundación and Valencia, west side of Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia.

Range: Eastern Panama (Lion Hill Station; Punta de Sabana, Darien) and Caribbean coast of Colombia, east to the western base of the Santa Marta Mountains.

***Elaenia cotta** *Gosse*. COTTA'S ELAENIA.

Elania cotta GOSSE, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2) **3**, p. 257, 1849—Jamaica; idem, Illustr. Birds Jam., pl. 45, 1849—Jamaica.

Elainea cotta SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 76—Jamaica; idem, l.c., p. 408—Jamaica (monog.); MARCH, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1863, p. 289—Jamaica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 149, 1888—Jamaica; SCOTT, Auk, **10**, p. 178—Jamaica; FIELD, l.c., **11**, p. 126, 1894—Port Henderson.

Elainia cotta CORY, Birds W. Ind., p. 118, 1889 (monog.).

Elaenia cotta BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 424, 1907 (monog.).

Myiopagis cotta RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 404, 1907—Jamaica (monog.).

Range: Island of Jamaica.

5: Jamaica (Kingston 1, Windsor Park 1, Maryland, St. Andrews 2, unspecified 2).

Elaenia flavivertex *Sclater*[a]. YELLOW-CROWNED ELAENIA.

[a] *Elaenia flavivertex* SCLATER: Allied to *E. viridicata*, but easily recognizable by considerably smaller size; slenderer bill; deeper yellow crown patch; deeper, more tawny olive back; dark grayish chest, faintly flammulated with pale yellowish;

Elainea flavivertex Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1887, p. 49—upper Ucayali, Peru (type in British Museum examined); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 151, 1888—upper Ucayali and Elvira, Peru; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 45, 1902—Munduapo, Rio Orinoco (spec. examined).

Elainea sp. (near *E. placens*) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 189—upper Ucayali.

Elainea implacens (not of Sclater) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 108, 1868—part, Borba, Rio Madeira (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Elainea placens (not of Sclater 1859) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 279—upper Ucayali.

Elainea caniceps (not *Tyrannula caniceps* Swainson) Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 269, 1884—Ucayali and Pebas.

Elaenia flavivertex Berlepsch, Ornis, **14**, p. 423, 1907—Peru, Venezuela (Orinoco), and "Cayenne" (monog.); idem, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 134, 1908—Roche-Marie, French Guiana; Hellmayr, l.c., **17**, p. 294, 1910—Borba, Rio Madeira; idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 107, 1912—Fazenda Nazareth, Mexiana; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 410, 1914—Monte Alegre and Rio Jamundá (Faro).

Myiopagis flavivertex Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 230, 1916—Munduapo, Rio Orinoco; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62**, p. 77, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.

Range: French and Dutch Guiana; southern Venezuela (Munduapo, on the Orinoco River); northern Brazil (Island of Mexiana; Monte Alegre; Rio Jamundá; Borba, Rio Madeira); northeastern Peru (Nauta, Elvira, Ucayali).

*Elaenia viridicata viridicata (*Vieillot*). Azara's Elaenia.

Sylvia viridicata Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11**, p. 171, 1817—based on Azara, No. 156, Paraguay.

Muscicapa elegans (not of Lesson 1830) Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 52, 1837—Chiquitos, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined).

Muscicapara viridicata D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 325, 1839—Santo Corazón, Chiquitos, Bolivia.

Elainea implacens (not of Sclater) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 108, 1868—part, Ypanema, São Paulo (spec. examined).

Elainea placens (not of Sclater 1859) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 16, 17—Maranura, Urubamba, Peru (spec. examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 148, 1888—part, spec. f'-h', Maranura, Bahia, Brazil.

darker yellow abdomen; finally by the median and greater wing coverts being apically edged with olive yellow, so as to form two wing-bands. Wing (male) 61-63, once 66, (female) 55-58; tail 54-59, (female) 48-51; bill 11-12.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Roche-Marie 1. Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo 2, Kwata 1, Rijweg 1. Venezuela: Munduapo, Rio Orinoco 3. Brazil: Mexiana 2; Borba, Rio Madeira 1. Peru: upper Ucayali 1, Nauta 1.

Elainea grata CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **31**, p. 216, 1883—Biscacheral, Tucumán (type in Berlin Museum examined).

Elainea subplacens (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 268, 1884—part, Maranura.

Elainea viridicata BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **35**, p. 118, 1887 (crit.); SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 146, 1888—Tucumán; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 336, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **12**, No. 292, p. 15, 1897—San Francisco, Bolivia; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 282, 1907—Bebedouro and Avanhandava, Rio Tieté, São Paulo; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 584—Sapucay, Paraguay; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 73, 1910; p. 160, 1925—Catinho and Porto da Pedra, near Santa Ana, Rio Preto (Bahia) and Parnaguá (Piauhy).

Myiopagis placens LILLO, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., **3**, p. 49, 1905—El Bosque, Tucumán.

Elaenia viridicata BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, **13**, p. 87, 1906—Santa Ana, Urubamba, Peru; BERLEPSCH, l.c., **14**, p. 425, 1907—part, Chapada, Ypanema, Maranura, Santo Corazón, Santa Cruz (Bolivia), Paraguay, Tucumán, San Francisco; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 410, 1914—Boim, Rio Tapajóz.

Elaenia viridicata delicata BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 430, 1907—part, type from Bahia (spec. examined).

Elaenia viridicata viridicata HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 199, 1909—Tucumán; HELLMAYR, l.c., **32**, p. 182, 1925—Chiquitos, Bolivia (crit.).

Myiopagis viridicata BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Alto Paraná, Paraguay.

Myiopagis viridicata viridicata DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 333, 1910—Tucumán; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 329, 1926—base of Cerro Lorito, Paraguay.

Myiopagis viridicata rondoni CHERRIE, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **35**, p. 188, 1916—Urucúm, near Corumbá, Matto Grosso (type examined).

Myiopagis viridicata subsp. CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **113**, p. 95, 1921—Idma, Peru.

Range: Northern Argentina (Prov. Tucumán); Paraguay; Brazil, from São Paulo and Matto Grosso north to Piauhy and Grão Pará (Boim, Rio Tapajóz); eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos; Santa Cruz); southeastern Peru (Maranura, Santa Ana, and Idma, Urubamba Valley)[a].

[a] There is so much individual variation within the same locality that further subdivision of *E. v. viridicata* seems impossible. Birds from São Paulo and Bolivia agree perfectly with Paraguayan topotypes. Bahia skins (including the type of *E. v. delicata*) and a series from Piauhy do not constantly differ in coloration, though they generally have smaller (slenderer) bills. A male from Tucumán, however, has even a smaller bill, while the type of *E. grata*, from the same locality, is as large-billed as any from Paraguay and Bolivia. Three (out of five) examples from Matto Grosso (*M. v. rondoni* CHERRIE) are indeed very pale above and below, but they are closely matched by one or two in the series from Piauhy, while a fourth specimen from Matto Grosso (Chapada) is not appreciably different from Paraguayan skins. One from Urubamba (Maranura), Peru is even paler above than *rondoni*, but a second example from the same valley (Santa Ana) resembles the average from Bahia.

Material examined.—Paraguay: Sapucay 2, Rio Negro 2, Trinidad 1. Bolivia: Chiquitos (type of *M. elegans* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) 1, Santa Cruz 1.

9: Brazil (Rio das Velhas, near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 2; Ibiapaba, Piauhy 5; Arára, Piauhy 1; Deserto, Piauhy 1).

***Elaenia viridicata pallens** (*Bangs*)[a]. Pale Elaenia.

Myiopagis placens pallens Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., **3**, p. 85, 1902—Santa Marta, Colombia.

Elainea placens (not of Sclater) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 628—San Esteban, Venezuela; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 148, 1888—part, spec. d′, e′, Bogotá and San Esteban.

Myiopagis placens Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **12**, p. 136, 1898—Santa Marta; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 148, 1900—Bonda and Minca.

Elainea viridicata (not *Sylvia viridicata* Vieillot) Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 44, 1902—Caicara and Quiribana de Caicara, Orinoco River, Venezuela (spec. examined).

Elaenia viridicata delicata Berlepsch, Ornis, **14**, p. 430, 1907—part, Venezuela; Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 164, 1912—San Esteban, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Elaenia viridicata placens Berlepsch, Ornis, **14**, p. 427, 1907—part, Santa Marta and Bogotá.

Myiopagis viridicata viridicata Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 229, 1916—Caicara, Orinoco.

Myiopagis viridicata accola (not of Bangs) Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 457, 1917—Los Cisneros, Caldas, Jimenez, Pavas, and Rio Frio, Colombia.

Myiopagis viridicata pallens Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 459, 1917—Honda.

Elaenia viridicata pallens Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 361, 1922—Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Don Diego, and La Concepcion.

Range: Tropical Zone of Colombia and northern Venezuela (San Esteban, Carabobo; Colon, Tachira; Caicara and Quiribana de Caicara, Orinoco Valley).

2: Colombia (Bogotá 1); Venezuela (Colon, Tachira 1).

Argentina: Tucumán 2. Peru, Urubamba Valley: Maranura 1, Santa Ana 1. Brazil, Matto Grosso: Chapada 1, Urucúm 4, Descalvados 1; Ypanema, São Paulo 4; Rio de Janeiro 1; Bahia 7; Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 2; Piauhy (Ibiapaba, Arára, Deserto) 7.

[a] *Elaenia viridicata pallens* (Bangs) differs from *E. v. viridicata* mainly by its much larger bill, while the upper parts are perhaps slightly brighter green. It is, however, exceedingly close to *E. v. accola*, but appears to average a little paler above and below. We are unable to appreciate any difference in the color of the lateral portions of the crown, and if the two forms be kept separate, we have no hesitation in referring the birds from western Colombia to *pallens*, and not to *accola*. Specimens from Venezuela appear to be inseparable from those of Colombia.

Material examined.—Colombia: Santa Marta 2, La Concepcion 1; Bogotá 26; Media Luna, Cauca 3, Los Cisneros 2, Pavas 1. Venezuela: Colon, Tachira 1; San Esteban, Carabobo 2; Caicara 1, Quiribana de Caicara, Orinoco River 1.

***Elaenia viridicata implacens** *Sclater*[a]. SCLATER'S PACIFIC ELAENIA.

Elainea implacens SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 408—part, type from Esmeraldas, Ecuador; see HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 182, footnote 7, 1925 (crit.).

Elainea placens SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 148, 1888—part, spec. c', Esmeraldas; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 705—Intac (spec. examined).

Elaenia viridicata (not *Sylvia viridicata* VIEILLOT) BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 425, 1907—part, western Ecuador.

Range: Western Ecuador (Intac, Chimbo, Esmeraldas).

1: Ecuador (Chimbo 1).

***Elaenia viridicata accola** (*Bangs*). PANAMA PLACID ELAENIA.

Myiopagis placens accola BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 35, 1902—Boquete, Chiriqui; THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 151, 1905—San Miguel and Saboga Islands, Bay of Panama; idem, l.c., p. 217, 1906—Savanna of Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 403, 1907—Nicaragua to Panama (monog., full bibliography); BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 301, 1907—Boruca, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 723, 1910—Costa Rica (local range); FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 267, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 264—Gatun, Panama.

Elainea placens (not of SCLATER 1859) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 148, 1888—part, spec. r-a', Costa Rica, Veragua, Panama.

Myiopagis placens SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 26, 1888—part, Costa Rica and Panama.

Elaenia viridicata placens BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 428, 1907—part, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

Range: Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama (east to the Canal Zone).

6: Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 1); Costa Rica (Lagarto 1, Bebedero 1, El General 1, Bolson 1, Guayabo 1).

***Elaenia viridicata placens** *Sclater*. PLACID ELAENIA.

Elainia placens SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, p. 46, 1859—Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico; SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, 1859, p. 123, pl. 4, fig. 2—Cordoba and Guatemala.

[a] *Elaenia viridicata implacens* SCLATER: Nearest to *E. v. pallens* and agreeing in large bill; but considerably smaller; lateral portions of pileum much darker, dull blackish instead of gray; back much richer olive green; edges to wing-coverts and remiges much brighter yellowish. Wing (two males) 64-68; tail 60-65; bill 11.

I am not quite certain that the name *implacens* is really applicable to this form. Two adult males from western Ecuador (Intac and Chimbo) are decidedly different from any specimen of *E. v. pallens* I have seen, but whether they are the same as the Esmeraldas birds is rather doubtful. The type, while agreeing in size, is much

Elainea placens Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 148, 1888—part, spec. a, c-q, Cordoba, Mugeres and Cozumel Islands, and Guatemala.

Myiopagis placens Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 26, 1888—part, Mexico (except Tres Marias Islands) and Guatemala.

Myiopagis placens placens Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 401, 1907—southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras (monog., full bibliography).

Elaenia viridicata placens Berlepsch, Ornis, **14**, p. 427, 1907—part, Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras; Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 102, 1907—Los Amates, San José, and Mazatenango, Guatemala.

Myiopagis yucatanensis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **14**, p. 172, 1901—La Vega, Yucatan (=juv.).

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Campeche, Yucatan, and Chiapas), Guatemala, and Honduras.

8: Yucatan (Cozumel Island 1); Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabel 3, San José, Esquintla 1, Mazatenango 2, unspecified 1).

Elaenia viridicata jaliscensis (*Nelson*). Jalisco Elaenia.

Myiopagis placens jaliscensis Nelson, Auk, **17**, p. 264, 1900—San Sebastian, Jalisco; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 402, 1907—southwestern Mexico (monog.).

Elaenia viridicata jaliscensis Berlepsch, Ornis, **14**, p. 429, 1907—Jalisco (ex Nelson).

Range: Southwestern Mexico (in State of Jalisco); straggler in winter to Tres Marias Islands.

Elaenia viridicata minima (*Nelson*). Tres Marias Elaenia

Myiopagis placens minimus Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **12**, p. 9, 1898—Maria Madre Island, Tres Marias Group, Mexico; idem, North Amer. Fauna, **14**, p. 50, 1899—Tres Marias (habits).

Elainea placens (not of Sclater 1859) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 148, 1888—part, spec. b, Tres Marias Islands.

Myiopagis placens minima Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 403, 1907—Tres Marias (monog.).

Elaenia viridicata minima Berlepsch, Ornis, **14**, p. 429, 1907—Tres Marias (ex Nelson).

Range: Tres Marias Islands, off western Mexico (Maria Madre Island).

paler on the back and has the yellowish wing-markings much less distinct; its deplorable condition, however, does not admit of definite conclusion.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Esmeraldas (the type) 1, Intac 1, Chimbo 1.

***Elaenia subplacens** *Sclater*[a]. FRASER'S ELAENIA.

Elainea subplacens SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 407, 1861—Pallatanga, Rio Chimbo, Ecuador; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 218, 1862—Pallatanga; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 555—Guayaquil and Chimbo, Ecuador (crit.); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 268, 1884—part, Lechugal and "Paucal"; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 149, 1888—Pallatanga, Balzar, and Puna Island, Ecuador; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 487, 1898—Chimbo (spec. examined).

Elainia sp. SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 27, p. 144, 1859—Pallatanga; idem, l.c., 28, p. 68, 1860—Pallatanga.

Elainea implacens SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 408—part, Babahoyo (spec. examined).

Elainea placens (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1877, p. 325—Lechugal, Prov. Tumbez.

Elaenia subplacens BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 431, 1907—part, western Ecuador and northwestern Peru[b] (monog.).

Range: Southwestern Ecuador (Balzar, Pallatanga, Babahoyo, Milagro, Chimbo, Guayaquil, Puna Island) and northwestern Peru (Prov. Tumbez).

1: Ecuador (Milagro 1).

***Elaenia caniceps caniceps** (*Swainson*)[c]. GRAY-HEADED ELAENIA.

Tyrannula caniceps SWAINSON, Ornith. Draw., Part 5, pl. 49, before Dec. 1837—Brazil.

[a] *Elaenia subplacens* SCLATER is obviously a distinct species, differing from *E. viridicata implacens* SCLATER, which is also found in western Ecuador, by much longer tarsi; much duller upper parts, obsoletely spotted with dusky on the mantle; much paler (yellowish gray rather than light yellow) edges to the wing-coverts; much paler yellowish margins to the remiges; much paler yellow abdomen, with the chest mainly pale gray; more whitish throat; and particularly by the long grayish white superciliaries reaching back to the sides of the neck. Wing (male) 75, (female) 69-70; tail 73-75, (female) 65-69; bill 12.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Babahoyo 1, Chimbo 3, Milagro 1, Guayaquil 1, Puna Island 2.

[b] The Bogotá skins mentioned by Berlepsch I have carefully examined. Although approaching *E. subplacens* in dimensions of wing and tail, they agree with *E. viridicata pallens* in shortness of tarsi and coloration, especially in lacking the conspicuous superciliaries, and I am convinced they are but unusually large examples of the *viridicata* form of eastern Colombia.

[c] *Elaenia c. caniceps* is exceedingly variable in coloration, the grayish extreme with white coronal patch and wing markings of the male plumage having been described as a distinct species (*E. taczanowskii*), as I have shown in another connection (Nov. Zool., 15, p. 45-46, 1908).

Specimens from Paraguay and Jujuy agree well with a series from Brazil.

Material examined.—Brazil: Codó, Cocos, Maranhão 1; above Nova Castelliano, Rio Parnahyba, Piauhy 1; Bahia (trade skins) 4, São Amaro, Bahia 1; Rio das Velhas, near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 1; Rio 1; São Paulo, Porto do Rio Paraná 1, Ypanema 2, Victoria 3, Ubatuba 1; Goyaz (City) 1; Matto Grosso, Chapada 1, Abrilongo 1. Paraguay: Sapucay 9. Argentina: Ledesma, Jujuy 2.

Elainea caniceps Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 107, 1868—Ypanema and Porto do Rio Paraná, São Paulo (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 88, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 151, 1888—Brazil; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 282, 1907—Ubatuba, Jundiahy, Victoria de Botucatú, Itararé, and Bebedouro, São Paulo; Lillo, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 41, 1909—Ledesma, Jujuy; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 586—Sapucay, Paraguay (spec. examined); Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 74, 1910; l.c., p. 160, 1925—Nova Castelliano, Rio Parnahyba, Piauhy (spec. examined).

Elainea taczanowskii Berlepsch, Ibis, (5) 1, p. 137, 1883—Bahia (type examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 144, 1888 (ex Berlepsch).

Serpophaga albogrisea (not of Sclater and Salvin) Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 333, 1892—part, adult males, Abrilongo and Chapada, Matto Grosso (spec. examined).

Myiopagis caniceps Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, p. 137, 1902—Sapucay, Paraguay; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 18, p. 333, 1910—Ledesma, Jujuy; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Alto Paraná.

Elaenia caniceps Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 422, 1907—Brazil and Paraguay (monog.); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 45, 46, 1908—Goyaz (crit., variation, range); Hartert and Venturi, l.c., 16, p. 202, 1909—Ledesma, Jujuy.

Elaenia cinerea taczanowskii Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 433, 1907—Bahia and Porto do Rio Paraná (monog.).

Range: Eastern and central Brazil, from Maranhão and Piauhy south through Bahia, Minas Geraës, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso to Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo; Paraguay; northern Argentina (Prov. Jujuy).

3: Brazil (Codó, Cocos, Maranhão 1; São Amaro, Bahia 1; Rio das Velhas, near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 1).

*Elaenia caniceps cinerea *Pelzeln*[a]. Gray Elaenia.

Elainea cinerea Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 108, 180, 1868—Marabitanas, Rio Negro (type in Vienna Museum examined; = adult male); Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 45, 1902—Suapure, Caura, Venezuela (spec. examined).

[a] *Elaenia caniceps cinerea* Pelzeln: Closely similar in the male sex to the grayish "phase" of *E. c. caniceps* (*E. taczanowskii*), but upper parts of a purer bluish gray (without olivaceous tinge); white wing-markings broader; bill larger. Female (and immature male) immediately distinguishable from the corresponding plumage of *E. c. caniceps* by brighter green back, bright yellow (instead of grayish white) under parts, and wider, deeper yellow wing-markings. Wing 60-63, (female) 56-58; tail 55-57, (female) 47-50; bill 11.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Suapure, Caura River (one male, one female) 2. Colombia: Bogotá (one adult male, one male in change of plumage) 2. Ecuador: Sarayacu (male) 1. Brazil: Marabitanas, Rio Negro (male, type) 1; Tonantins, Rio Solimoës (females) 2. Peru: Chamicuros (male) 1, Puerto Bermudez (female) 1.

Serpophaga albogrisea SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1880, p. 156—Sarayacu, Ecuador (type in British Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 103, 1888—Sarayacu, Ecuador and Chamicuros, Peru (spec. examined).

Elainea macilvaini (not of LAWRENCE) BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 44, 1902—Suapure, Caura, Venezuela (spec. examined; = female).

Elaenia cinerea BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 433, 1907—Colombia (Bogotá), Venezuela (Suapure, Caura), Brazil (Marabitanas), Ecuador (Sarayacu), and Peru (Chamicuros) (monog.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 46, 47, 1908 (crit., plumages, range).

Myiopagis cinerea CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 230, 1916—Suapure, Caura.

Range: Amazonian forest region from southern Venezuela (Suapure, Caura Valley) and eastern Colombia (Bogotá-collections) through eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu) and northwestern Brazil (Marabitanas, Rio Negro; Tonantins, Rio Solimoës) to Peru (Chamicuros, Dept. Loreto; Puerto Bermudez, Dept. Junin)[a].

1: Peru (Puerto Bermudez 1).

Elaenia caniceps parambae (*Hellmayr*)[b]. PARAMBA ELAENIA.

Serpophaga parambae HELLMAYR, Bull. B. O. C., 14, p. 54, 1904—Paramba, Prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador.

Elaenia cinerea parambae HELLMAYR, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1132—Nóvita and Noanama, Chocó, Colombia (crit., juv. descr.).

Range: Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast of western Colombia (Chocó district) and northwestern Ecuador (Paramba, Prov. Esmeraldas).

Elaenia leucospodia leucospodia *Taczanowski*[c]. STOLZMANN'S ELAENIA.

Elainea leucospodia TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1877, p. 325—Tumbez, Peru; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 203—Chepen; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 267, 1884—Guadalupa, Tumbez, Chepen, Paucal; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 144, 1888—Tumbez, Chepen.

[a] A female of an apparently undescribed race from French Guiana (Pied Saut, Oyapock) is in the Carnegie Museum.

[b] *Elaenia caniceps parambae* (HELLMAYR): Similar to *E. c. cinerea*, but much smaller; male in adult plumage with more grayish chest, while the immature dress differs from the corresponding stage of its ally in ashy gray pileum with white (instead of pale yellow) coronal patch, and paler yellow under parts with more whitish throat. Wing (one adult male, the type) 56½, (immature males) 53½-56; tail 44-49; bill 9-10.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Paramba 1. Colombia: Nóvita 1, Noanama 1.

[c] A rather aberrant species, recalling, in some respects, certain members of the genus *Serpophaga*.

Material examined.—Peru: Chepen 2, Tembladera 1.

Elaenia leucospodia Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 432, 1907—northwestern Peru (monog.); Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 454, 1918—Sullana, Dept. Piura.

Range: Arid littoral of northwestern Peru (in prov. Tumbez, Piura, Lambayeque, and Libertad).

Elaenia leucospodia cinereifrons *Salvadori* and *Festa*[a]. Gray-fronted Elaenia.

Elainea cinereifrons Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 8, 1899—Puntilla de Santa Elena, near Guayaquil, Ecuador (type examined).

Elaenia cinereifrons Berlepsch, Ornis, 14, p. 432, 1907—Puntilla de Santa Elena (crit.).

Range: Arid littoral of southwestern Ecuador (vicinity of Guayaquil).

Genus **SUIRIRI** D'Orbigny.

Suiriri D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 336, 1839—type by tautonomy *Muscicapa suiriri* Vieillot.

Empidagra Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 59, 1859—new name for *Suiriri* D'Orbigny.

***Suiriri suiriri** (*Vieillot*). Suiriri Flycatcher.

Muscicapa suiriri Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 21, p. 487, 1818—based on Azara, No. 179, Paraguay; Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 51, 1837—Mojos, Bolivia, and "Choao" [=Chaco], Argentina (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Pachyrhamphus albescens Gould in Darwin, Zool. Beagle, 3, Part 9, p. 50, pl. 14, 1839—Buenos Aires.

Suiriri suiriri D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 336, 1839—Corrientes, Mojos, Chiquitos; Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, p. 136, 1902—Sapucay, Paraguay (crit.); Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 200, 1909—Ocampo (Santa Fé), Bahia Blanca (Buenos Aires), and Tucumán; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 587—Sapucay; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1913—Asunción; Daguerre, El Hornero, 2, p. 269, 1922—Rosas, Prov. Buenos Aires; Giacomelli, l.c., 3, p. 71, 1923—La Rioja; Pereyra, l.c., p. 168, 1923—Zelaya, Prov. Buenos Aires; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. (Buenos Aires) for 1922-23, p. 648, 1924—Buenos Aires; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 178, 1925—Chaco and Mojos (crit., variation, meas., range); Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 329, 1926—Chaco, from northern Argentina into Paraguay, Territory of Pampa, and Tucumán (crit., habits).

[a] *Elaenia leucospodia cinereifrons* Salvadori and Festa: Very similar to *E. l. leucospodia*, but upper parts slightly purer grayish, without any olive on rump; flanks and under tail-coverts white like the rest of the belly, not tinged with yellowish. Wing (one male, the type) 63½; tail 55½; bill 11.

More material is required to prove if this form is really separable from *E. leucospodia*.

Taenioptera suiriri BURMEISTER, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 247, 1860—Tucumán; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 460, 1861—Tucumán.

Elainea albescens BURMEISTER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 634—Buenos Aires.

Empidagra suiriri SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 633—Conchitas; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 26, p. 197, 1878—Cordoba; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 154, 1888—Uruguay, Conchitas, Buenos Aires; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 146, 1888—Argentina; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, 10, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba; SALVADORI, Bol. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 10, 1895—Villa Rica, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 12, No. 292, p. 16, 1897—Campo Santo, Tala, and Lesser (Salta), Caiza (Bolivia); LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 186, 1902—Tucumán; LÖNNBERG, Ibis, 1903, p. 469—Fortin Crevaux and Tatarenda, Bolivia; BAER, Ornis, 12, p. 220, 1904—Tapia; BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 255, 1904—Oran, Salta; LILLO, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 49, 1905—Tucumán; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. B. Aires, 18, p. 339, 1910 (range in Argentina); GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 119—Tayrú and Santa Rosa, Paraguay; TREMOLERAS, El Hornero, 2, p. 21, 1920—Montevideo, Canclones, Colonia, and Rio Negro, Uruguay.

Elainea albiceps (errore) BARROWS, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 200, 1883—Concepcion del Uruguay, Entrerios; see ALLEN, Auk, 6, p. 269, 1889 (crit.).

Suiriri improvisa WETMORE, Auk, 41, p. 595, 1924—Tapia, Tucumán (type in U. S. National Museum examined); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 330, 1926—Tapia.

Range: Eastern Bolivia (depts. Santa Cruz and Tarija); Brazil (Urucúm, Matto Grosso; Pirapora, Rio São Francisco, Minas Geraës); Uruguay; Paraguay; northern Argentina (south to La Rioja, Cordoba, Pampa, and Bahia Blanca, Prov. Buenos Aires)[a].

22: Bolivia (Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz 4); Argentina (San Vicente, Santa Fé 1; Concepcion, Tucumán 14); Brazil (Urucúm de Corumbá, Matto Grosso 3).

[a] I am unable to discover any constant differences between specimens from various localities. In worn plumage, the faint olivaceous hue of the back disappears almost entirely while the wing bands, through wear, become narrower and nearly white. An adult male (in abraded condition), obtained by E. Garbe at Pirapora, Minas Geraës, in August, 1912 (Museu Paulista, No. 8418) appears to be inseparable from Argentina and Bolivian examples in corresponding plumage.

The original of *S. improvisa* is evidently but an individual mutant with an unusual amount of lipochrom tints. In a series recently received from Concepcion (Tucumán) there is every possible transition between this type of coloration and the normal white-bellied form. I am very sorry to have misled Dr. Wetmore to describe it as new, but to my justification I may say that I had very scanty material to compare with at that time, and did not realize the variability of this species.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Mojos 1, Trigal 1, Olgin 2, Potrerito 2, Guarayos 2, Buenavista 4. Brazil: Urucúm, Matto Grosso 3; Pirapora, Minas Geraës 1. Paraguay: Sapucay 1, Bernalcué, near Asunción 2. Argentina: Bahia Blanca 1, Buenos Aires 2, Chaco 2, La Soledad, Entrerios 2, Tucumán (Tapia, Los Vasquez, Concepcion) 18.

***Suiriri affinis affinis** (*Burmeister*). ALLIED SUIRIRI FLYCATCHER.

Elaenea affinis BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 477, 1856—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës (types in Halle Museum examined); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 336, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso.

Elainea affinis PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 108, 1868—Capivari and Cimeterio [do Lambari], Paraná, and Nas Lages and Rio das Pedras, São Paulo (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 340—Paracatú, Curvelo, Lagoa Santa, and Aldea de Estivas, Minas Geraës; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 154, 1888—Lagoa Santa, Rio das Pedras, "Bahia" = Cayenne (spec. examined).

Empidagra affinis REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 74, 1910—Fazenda da Serra and Lagoa de Boqueirão (Rio Grande), Faz. Taboa, Pao de Canoa, and Santa Rita (Rio Preto), Bahia, and Serra do Paranaguá and São Antonio de Gilboez, Piauhy (spec. examined).

Suiriri affinis affinis HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 47, 1908—Rio Thesouras and Goyaz City, Goyaz (crit.).

Suiriri affinis SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 406, 1914—Serra de Ereré, near Monte Alegre (spec. examined).

Range: Campos of Brazil, from Matto Grosso, Paraná, northern São Paulo (headwaters of the Paraná), and Minas Geraës through Goyaz and northwestern Bahia (Rio Grande and Rio Preto) north to Piauhy, Maranhão, and Grão Pará (Serra de Ereré, near Monte Alegre, north bank of lower Amazon)[a].

7: Brazil (Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraës 1; Piraputanga, Matto Grosso 1; Tranqueira, Maranhão 1; Codó, Cocos, Maranhão 4).

***Suiriri affinis bahiae** (*Berlepsch*)[b]. BAHIA SUIRIRI FLYCATCHER.

[a] Specimens from various localities in the interior of Brazil agree well together. Five skins from northwestern Bahia (Rio Grande and Rio Preto) are perfectly similar to others from Minas Geraës (topotypical) and São Paulo. A single male from the Serra de Ereré (lower Amazon) is wholly typical of this form, having the rump and the concealed basal portion of the tail pale yellowish. The British Museum possesses a specimen (c, of Sclater's list), said to be from "Bahia," which is prepared like the trade skins imported from Cayenne.

Shape of bill and coloration of lower mandible are subject to remarkable variation, even more so than in the allied *S. suiriri*. As far as I can make out, it does not appear to be correlated with either sex or age.

Material examined.—São Paulo: Franca 1, Rio das Pedras 2, Nas Lages 3. Paraná: Capivari 3, Lambari 1. Matto Grosso: Piraputanga 1, Chapada 1, Rio Paranahyba 1. Minas Geraës: Lagoa Santa (the types) 2, Agua Suja, near Bagagem 5, Abaité 1, Pirapora 1. Goyaz: Rio Thesouras 4, Goyaz City 2. Bahia: Faz. da Serra, Rio Grande 1, Lagoa de Boqueirão, Rio Grande 1; Rio Preto 3. Piauhy: boundary ridge north of Santa Rita 2, Serra of Parnaguá 1, São Antonio de Gilboez 1. Maranhão: Codó, Cocos 4, Tranqueira 1. Grão Pará: Serra de Ereré, Monte Alegre 1.

[b] *Suiriri affinis bahiae* (BERLEPSCH): Similar to *S. a. affinis*, but upper tail-coverts dark hair brown like the tail; rectrices without any yellowish at the base and

Empidagra bahiae BERLEPSCH, Orn. Monatsber., 1, p. 12, 1893—Bahia (type in Coll. Berlepsch examined).

Range: Campos of eastern Bahia (Joazeiro, Rio São Francisco; Rio do Peixe, near Queimadas).

1: Brazil (Rio do Peixe, near Queimadas, Bahia 1).

Genus SUBLEGATUS Sclater and Salvin[a].

Sublegatus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 172—type by monotypy *Sublegatus glaber* SCLATER and SALVIN.

*Sublegatus modestus modestus (*Wied*). WIED'S FLYCATCHER.

Muscipeta modesta WIED[b], Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 923, 1831—Camamú and Bahia, Brazil.

Muscipeta brevirostris LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, el. 2, p. 49, 1837—Corrientes (type in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 321, 1839—Corrientes.

Elaenia brevirostris TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), p. 274, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 159, 1846—forest region of Peru (type in Neuchâtel Museum examined); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 272, 1884 (deser. of type).

Elainea wiedii PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 3, p. 390, 1869—new name for *Muscipeta modesta* WIED.

Phyllomyia modesta REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 348, 1870—Paraeatú and Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës (types in Copenhagen Museum examined).

Phyllomyias platyrhyncha SCLATER and SALVIN, Nomenel. Av. Neotrop., p. 159, 1873—Goyaz, Brazil (type in British Museum examined).

Sublegatus griseocularis SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1876, p. 17—Maranura, Urubamba, Peru (type in British Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 158, 1888—Maranura and Mendoza; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 147, 1888—Mendoza; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 336, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); LILLO, Rev. letr. eienc. soe., 3, p. 49, 1905—Tucumán.

Sublegatus frontalis SALVADORI[c], Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 12, No. 292, p. 14, 1897—Caiza, southeastern Bolivia.

without the pale brownish apical band. Wing (male) 85, (female) 74-79; tail 74, (female) 67-71; bill 12-13.

This form appears to be restricted to the eastern section of the State of Bahia. In addition to the type, a Bahia trade skin, I have examined an adult and a young male from Joazeiro (Museu Paulista, Nos. 7653, 7809), and an adult female from Rio do Peixe, near Queimadas.

[a] This genus is barely separable from *Phyllomyias* CABANIS and HEINE.

[b] Although the type is lost (see Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 232, 1889), Wied's description is unmistakable.

[c] The late Count Berlepsch (in litt.) informed me that he could not find any tangible difference between one of the types and other specimens from Peru.

Phyllomyias semifuscus (not of Sclater) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 105, 1868—part, City of Goyaz and Serrado, Goyaz (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Empidagra brevirostris Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 155, 1888—part, Peru (ex Tschudi).

Sublegatus platyrhynchus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 158, 1888—part, spec. a-d, Bahia, "São Paulo," Goiaz; Berlepsch and Leverkühn, Ornis, **6**, p. 14, 1890—Cuyabá and Jatuba, Matto Grosso (crit.); Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 74, 1910—Boavista (Rio Grande), Santa Rita (Rio Preto), Bahia, and Serra da Prata, Parnaguá, and Santa Philomena, Piauhy.

Sublegatus brevirostris Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 365—La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru.

Serpophaga albogrisea (not of Sclater and Salvin) Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **4**, p. 333, 1892—part, juv. in first plumage, Chapada (spec. examined).

Sublegatus fasciatus (not *Pipra fasciata* Thunberg) Berlepsch and Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., **53**, p. 4, 12, 1905 (crit., synon., range); Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, **13**, p. 87, 1906—Santa Ana, Peru (spec. examined); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 285, 1907—Itapurá, São Paulo; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 12, 1908—Bom Lugar, Rio Purús; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1913—Asunción, Paraguay; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 411, 1914—part, Rio Purús; Ménégaux, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., **9**, p. 58, 1917—Caceres, Matto Grosso; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 330, 1926—Las Palmas (Chaco) and Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay.

Sublegatus fasciatus fasciatus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 48, 1908—Fazenda Esperança and Goyaz City, Goyaz; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 340, 1910 (range in Argentina); idem, El Hornero, **1**, p. 237, 1919—Isla Martin Garcia, Buenos Aires; Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 96, 1921—Santa Ana, Urubamba, Peru; Marelli, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. for 1922-23, p. 648, 1924—Isla Martin Garcia.

Sublegatus brevirostris brevirostris Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 200, 1909—San Vicente and Ocampo, Chaco (spec. examined).

Sublegatus modestus modestus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 175, 1925—Corrientes (crit., nomencl., meas.).

Range: Northern Argentina, from provinces of Buenos Aires (Isla Martin Garcia) and Mendoza to Corrientes, Chaco, and Tucumán; Paraguay; Brazil, from northern São Paulo (Itapurá[a]), western Minas Geraës, and Matto Grosso north through the interior campos districts of Goyaz and Bahia to Piauhy and Maranhão, west to the Rio Purús; eastern Bolivia (Caiza, Dept. Tarija; Buenavista, Dept. Santa Cruz; Trinidad, Rio Mamoré, Dept. Beni); eastern Peru (Maranura

[a] The record from Iguapé of *Sublegatus platyrhynchus* by Ihering (Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 195, 1899) must refer to some other species. *S. m. modestus*, an inhabitant of semi-arid country, is not likely to occur in the heavily forested littoral of São Paulo.

and Santa Ana, Urubamba Valley, Dept. Cuzco; La Merced, Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin; Chuchurras, Dept. Huánuco)[a].

8: Brazil (São Marcello, Rio Preto, Bahia 1; Tranqueira 1, Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão 2; Piraputanga, Matto Grosso 2); Bolivia (Buenavista 1, Trinidad, Mamoré River 1).

***Sublegatus modestus obscurior** *Todd*[b]. TODD'S FLYCATCHER.

Sublegatus glaber obscurior TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **33**, p. 72, 1920—Cayenne, French Guiana (type examined).

Phyllomyias semifuscus (not of SCLATER) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., ?, p. 105, 1868—Cajútuba, near Manáos (spec. examined).

Sublegatus platyrhynchus (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 158, 1888—part, spec. e, f, Mexiana, lower Amazon.

Sublegatus glaber (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) HAGMANN, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), **26**, p. 30, 1907—Santa Maria, Mexiana (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 134, 1908—Isle le Père and Cayenne, French Guiana (spec. examined).

Sublegatus fasciatus (not *Pipra fasciata* THUNBERG) SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 411, 1914—part, Mexiana, Monte Alegre, and Ereré, Brazil; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62**, p. 77, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.

Sublegatus fasciatus fasciatus HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 120, 1912—Mexiana.

Range: French and Dutch Guiana, and northeastern Brazil, south to the north bank of the lower Amazon (Mexiana, Monte Alegre, Obidos, Manáos).

[a] Birds from Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru average somewhat larger, but the variation is insignificant. Two from Mendoza have stouter, blunter bills than any other specimen examined.

Material examined.—Argentina: Mendoza 2, Corrientes (type of *M. brevirostris*) 1, San Vicente, Santa Fé 2. Bolivia: Rio Surutu 2, Buenavista 1, Trinidad, Rio Mamoré 1. Brazil: Chapada, Matto Grosso 2, Jatuba 1, Cuyabá 2, Piraputanga 2; Itapurá, São Paulo 1; Goyaz City 4, Serrado, Goyaz 1, Fazenda Esperança, Goyaz 1; Lagoa Santa 1, Paracatú, Minas Geraës 1; Bahia 4; São Marcello, Rio Preto, Bahia 1; Maranhão 3. Peru: Maranura 2, Santa Ana 1, unspecified (type of *E. brevirostris*) 1; Chuchurras, Huánuco 1.

[b] *Sublegatus modestus obscurior* TODD: Nearly allied to *S. m. glaber*, but throat and chest deeper (less whitish) gray; abdomen paler yellow; upper parts on average darker, dark olive gray rather than grayish olive. Wing (male) 68-74, (female) 67-68; tail 62-68; bill 9½-11.

Specimens from French Guiana may be distinguished from *glaber* by their deeper grayish anterior under parts and paler yellow belly. The color of the upper surface, however, is somewhat variable, certain examples being hardly different from the Venezuelan race. Birds from the north bank of the Amazon (Mexiana, Obidos) diverge in the direction of *S. m. modestus*, in coloration as well as in shape of bill which, while more like that of *modestus* in general outline, is nevertheless decidedly larger. They are also more or less intermediate in proportion of tail, and their allocation is largely a matter of personal opinion.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 2, Isle le Père 4, Mana 2. Brazil: Rio Branco 2, Cajútuba, near Manáos 1, Islands near Obidos 5, Mexiana 1.

2: Brazil (Boavista, Rio Branco 1, Serra da Lua, near Boavista 1).

***Sublegatus modestus glaber** *Sclater* and *Salvin*. Smooth Flycatcher.

Sublegatus glaber Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168, 172, pl. 13, fig. 2—Caracas, Venezuela; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 333—Santa Marta; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 157, 1888—Caracas, Valencia, "Bogotá"; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 54, 1892—Carúpano, Bermudez; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 40, p. 84, 1892—Curaçao; Hartert, Ibis, 1893, p. 298, 318, 328—Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, p. 39, 1894—Monos Isl., Trinidad; Robinson, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 18, p. 673, 1896—Margarita Isl.; Phelps, Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—Cumaná; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 136, 1898—Santa Marta; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 147, 1900—Bonda; Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 300, 1902—Aruba, Curaçao, Bonaire; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 421, 1907 (monog., synon.); Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 363, 1908—Pointe Gourde, Trinidad; Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 200, 1909—Aruba; p. 207—Curaçao; p. 212—Aruba; p. 216—Los Roques; p. 246—Margarita Island; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 231, 1916—Orinoco Valley, from Ciudad Bolivar to the mouth of the Apure, and Maripa, Caura (nest and eggs descr.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 460, 1917—La Playa and Algodonal, Magdalena River, Colombia; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 367, 1922—Bonda, Don Diego, Mamatoco, Punto Caiman, Dibulla, and Rio Hacha.

Empidonax atrirostris Lawrence, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1871, p. 234—Venezuela? = Carthagena, Colombia; Salvin, Ibis, 1874, p. 316 (crit.).

Sublegatus brevirostris glaber Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 45, 1902—Altagracia, Caicara, and Ciudad Bolivar, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela (spec. examined).

Sublegatus arenarum (not of Salvin) Clark, Auk, 19, p. 264, 1902—Margarita Isl.; Lowe, Ibis, 1907, p. 562—Margarita Isl.; idem, l.c., 1909, p. 322—Cariaco.

Range: Northern Venezuela, south to the Orinoco and Caura valleys; Margarita Island; Monos Island; Trinidad; Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire, and Los Roques Island; northern Colombia (Santa Marta district, south to the lower Magdalena)[a].

[a] In the absence of material I am unable to determine whether birds from Panama and neighboring islands are referable to *S. m. glaber* or *S. m. arenarum*, and accordingly the following references could not be allocated in synonymy:

Sublegatus arenarum Bangs, Auk, 18, p. 30, 1901—San Miguel Island; idem, l.c., p. 363, 1901—David, Chiriqui; Thayer and Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 152, 1905—San Miguel and Saboga Isl.; idem, l.c., p. 218, 1906—Savanna of Panama.

In addition to those listed above, the following specimens have been examined. Trinidad: Carenage 1. Venezuela: Cariaco 2; Altagracia, Rio Orinoco 6; San Fernando, Rio Apure 2.

45: Venezuela (Margarita Island 9; Maripa, Caura River 1; Macuto, Caracas 6; Encontrados, Zulia 1; Rio Aurare, Zulia 3); Los Roques Island 6; Curaçao 2; Aruba 4; Bonaire 13.

Sublegatus modestus arenarum (*Salvin*)[a]. PUNTA ARENAS FLYCATCHER.

Elainea arenarum SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1863, p. 190—Punta Arenas, Costa Rica (type examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 153, 1888—Punta Arenas.

Sublegatus arenarum SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 37, pl. 36, fig. 3, 1888—part, Punta Arenas; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 420, 1907—Punta Arenas; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 720, 1910—Punta Arenas.

Range: Southwestern Costa Rica (Punta Arenas).

Genus PHAEOMYIAS Berlepsch.

Phaeomyias BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 41, 1902—type by subs. desig. (CHUBB, 1921) *Elainea incomta* CABANIS and HEINE.

***Phaeomyias murina murina** (*Spix*). MOUSE-COLORED TYRANNULET.

Platyrhynchus murinus SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 14, pl. 16, fig. 2, 1825—Brazil (type lost, formerly in Munich Museum); BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Ornis, 6, p. 15, 1890 (crit.).

Myiopatis superciliaris REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 346, pl. 8, fig. 2—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës (type in Copenhagen Museum examined); BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Orn., 53, p. 2, 1905 (crit.).

Phyllomyias semifusca (not of SCLATER 1861) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 577—Mexiana Island; LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 382—Pará; FORBES, l.c., 1881, p. 342—Pernambuco.

Myiopatis incanescens (not *Muscipeta incanescens* WIED) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 106, 1868—part, Ypanema, São Paulo, and Goyaz and Serrado, Goyaz (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Myiopatis semifusca SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 123, 1888—part, spec. j-t, Mexiana, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Ypanema, Brazil; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 334, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 12, No. 292, p. 15, 1897—San Francisco, southeastern Bolivia.

Phaeomyias murina BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Orn., 53, p. 3, 1905 (crit., range excl. Barra do Rio Negro); HELLMAYR, Abhdl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak.

[a] *Sublegatus modestus arenarum* (SALVIN): Nearly allied to *S. m. glaber*, but crown much darker, forming a distinct dusky cap; pale edges to wing-coverts less conspicuous; throat and chest deeper gray, abdomen paler yellow (under parts, thus, more like *S. m. obscurior*). Wing (male) 71; tail 68½; bill 11.

Material examined.—Costa Rica: Punta Arenas (the type) 1.

Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 646, 1906 (crit.); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 279, 1907—Rincão (São Paulo), Bahia, and Santarem; Lillo, Apunt. Hist. Nat., **1**, p. 41, 1909—Vipos, Tucumán (spec. examined); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 334, 1910—Vipos; Reiser, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 73, 1910—Pao d'Alho, near Recife (Pernambuco), Barra do Rio Grande, Faz. da Porteiro, and Porto Grande, Rio Preto (Bahia), Parnaguá, São Antonio de Gilboez, Caissara, Rio Parnahyba, and littoral of Piauhy; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 583—Sapucay, Paraguay; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay; Ménégaux, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., **9**, p. 57, 1917—Caceres and Poconé, Matto Grosso.

Phaeomyias murina murina Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **14**, p. 11, 1907—Urucurituba, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., **15**, p. 43, 1908—Rio Araguaya, Goyaz; idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, 1912, p. 89—Pará; l.c., p. 107, 119—Mexiana Isl.; l.c., p. 130—Cachoueira, Marajó.

Phaeomyias incomta (not of Cabanis and Heine) Snethlage, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 502, 1908—Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., p. 526, 1908—Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins.

Phaeomyias murina incomta Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 411, 1914—part, Pará, Quati-purú, Rio Tocantins (Alcobaça), and Rio Tapajóz (Itaituba).

Range: Brazil, south of the Amazon, from Mexiana, Marajó, and the banks of the Tapajóz down to São Paulo, Minas Geraës, and Matto Grosso; west through Paraguay to northern Argentina (Vipos, Tucumán) and southeastern Bolivia (San Francisco, Dept. Tarija)[a].

13: Brazil (Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará 6; Ibiapaba, Piauhy 1; Grajahú, Maranhão 3; Codó, Cocos, Maranhão 1; Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão 1; Philadelphia, Goyaz 1).

***Phaeomyias murina incomta** (*Cabanis* and *Heine*). Northern Mouse-colored Tyrannulet.

Elainea incomta Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 59, 1859—Carthagena, Colombia (type in Berlin Museum examined).

Phyllomyias semifusca Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., "1861," p. 383, pl. 36, fig. 1, 1862—Santa Marta (type in British Museum examined); Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 86—Trinidad; Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 168—Caracas; Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1879, p. 201—Atanques, Santa Marta region; Salvin, l.c., 1885, p. 293—Bartica Grove.

[a] *Phaeomyias m. murina* and its northern representative are so closely similar that it is largely a matter of personal opinion where to draw a line between their ranges. As stated elsewhere, birds from the islands in the delta of the Amazon (Marajó, Mexiana) and Pará appear to be inseparable from those found in the interior of Brazil. A single adult male from Vipos (Tucumán) agrees better with this than any other form, though its bill is unusually slender.

Material examined.—Brazil: Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës 1; São Paulo, Ypanema 1, Campinas 1, Jundiahy 1; Goyaz (City) 2, Rio Araguaya, Goyaz 3; Bahia 8; Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará 6; Ibiapaba, Piauhy 1; Maranhão 5; Pará 3; Mexiana 3; Marajó 1. Argentina: Vipos, Tucumán 1.

Myiopatis semifusca SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 123, 1888—part, spec. a-i, Santa Marta, Atanques, Bogotá, Caracas, Bartica Grove, Oyapock, Surinam; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, p. 38, 1894—Monos Island; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 136, 1898—Santa Marta and La Guaira (crit.); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 149, 1900—Bonda and Cacagualito; MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 117, 1904—Mahury, French Guiana.

Myiopatis incanescens (not *Muscipeta incanescens* WIED) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 106, 1868—part, Barra do Rio Negro (spec. examined).

Phyllomyias virescens (not of TEMMINCK) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 105, 1868—part, Forte do Rio Branco (spec. examined; = juv.).

Pogonotriccus sp. ROBINSON, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 18, p. 684, 1895—La Guaira; idem, l.c., 24, p. 173, 1901—La Guaira.

Phaeomyias incomta BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 41, 1902—Ciudad Bolivar, Altagracia, and Caicara, Rio Orinoco.

Phaeomyias murina incomta BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Orn., 53, p. 3, 1905 (range); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 135, 318, 1908—Cayenne, Roche-Marie, Ile le Père, Mahury, French Guiana; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 411, 1914—part, Monte Alegre (spec. examined); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 226, 1916—Orinoco Valley; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 451, 1917—Cisneros, Cali, Calamar, Chicoral, Honda, Fusugasugá, Villavicencio, Colombia; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 76, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 369, 1922—Bonda, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Minca, Rio Hacha, Arroya de Arenas, and Valencia, Santa Marta region.

Phaeomyias incompta CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 177, 1921—Upper Takutu Mountains, Bonasika River, Abary River, Bartica.

Range: Tropical Zone of Colombia; Venezuela; Monos and Trinidad Islands; British, Dutch, and French Guiana; northern Brazil, from the confines of Guiana south to the north bank of the lower Amazon (Manáos, Monte Alegre)[a].

37: Colombia (El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, Santander 1; Villavicencio 1); Venezuela (Colon, Tachira 7; Lake Valencia, Carabobo 1; Puerto Cabello 1; Caracas 1; Macuto, Caracas 4; Maracay, Aragua 12); British Guiana (Georgetown 1); Brazil (Manáos 1; Boavista, Rio Branco 4, Serra da Lua, near Boavista 3).

*Phaeomyias murina wagae (*Taczanowski*)[b]. WAGA'S TYRANNULET.

[a] Specimens from French Guiana and Brazil average smaller than a series from the north coast of Venezuela and Colombia, while those from the north bank of the Amazon (Manaós, Monte Alegre), in coloration of upper parts, closely approach the typical race.

Forty-nine specimens examined.

[b] *Phaeomyias murina wagae* (TACZANOWSKI): Nearest to *P. m. incomta*, but with larger bill; upper parts darker and more olivaceous, less rufescent; yellow color below

Myiopatis wagae Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 253, 1884—Chirimoto, Peru (one of the typical examples in Coll. Berlepsch examined).

Phyllomyias sp., Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 19—Chirimoto.

Phyllomyias semifusca wagae Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 363—La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru (spec. examined).

Range: Tropical Zone of eastern Peru, from the eastern slope of the Central Cordillera in Dept. San Martin (Chirimoto, Valley of Huayabamba; Moyobamba) south to the Chanchamayo district, Dept. Junin; and western Bolivia (Chaco and Chulumani, Yungas of La Paz).

9: Peru (Moyobamba 5; San Ramon, Chanchamayo 4, Rio Colorado, Chanchamayo 1).

Phaeomyias murina tumbezana (*Taczanowski*)[a]. Tumbez Tyrannulet.

Phyllomyias tumbezana Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1877, p. 325—Tumbez, northwestern Peru (one of the typical examples in Vienna Museum examined); idem, l.c., 1879, p. 234—part, Guajango, Rio Marañon (spec. examined).

Myiopatis tumbezana Berlepsch and Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 554—Guayaquil, Ecuador (spec. examined); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 252, 1884—part, Tumbez and Guajango; Sclater, Cat B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 124, 1888—part, spec. a, c, d, Tumbez, Guajango.

Phaeomyias murina tumbezana Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 454, 1918—Perico and Bellavista, Dept. Cajamarca.

Range: Arid littoral of southwestern Ecuador (Guayaquil district) and adjacent section of northern Peru (Tumbez region, east to the valley of the upper Marañon).

***Phaeomyias murina inflava** *Chapman*[b]. Chapman's Tyrannulet.

more extensive, encroaching on the foreneck and leaving only the upper throat whitish. Wing (male) 60-63, (female) 54-57; tail 57-60, (female) 50-53; bill 9-10.

Material examined.—Peru, Dept. San Martin: Chirimoto 1, Moyobamba 5. Dept. Junin: San Ramon 4, La Merced 1, Rio Colorado 1. Bolivia: Chaco 1, Chulumani 1.

[a] *Phaeomyias murina tumbezana* (Taczanowski): Nearest to *P. m. wagae*, of eastern Peru, but upper parts much duller, between drab and hair brown; wing-bands much wider and decidedly cinnamon; foreneck, breast, and sides dingy grayish, only the middle of the abdomen very pale yellowish. Wing 61-64, (female) 56-59; tail 57-58, (female) 55; bill 10.

Birds from the Marañon (Guajango) average slightly larger.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Guayaquil 1. Peru: Tumbez 2, Guajango 4.

[b] *Phaeomyias murina inflava* Chapman: Similar to *P. m. tumbezana*, but slightly larger, and middle of the abdomen dingy white, without any yellow. Wing (male) 62-66, (female) 59; tail 57-61, (female) 55.

Material examined.—Peru, Dept. Libertad: Pacasmayo 3, San Pedro 1, Menocucho 1, Trujillo 6.

Phaeomyias inflava CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 118, p. 10, 1924—Virú, Dept. Trujillo, Peru.

Phyllomyias tumbezana (not of TACZANOWSKI 1877) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 234—part, Pacasmayo (spec. examined); idem, l.c., 1880, p. 202—Chepen.

Myiopatis tumbezana TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 252, 1884—part, Pacasmayo, Chepen, and Guadalupe; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 124, 1888—part, spec. b, e, Pacasmayo, San Pedro.

Range: Arid littoral of western Peru, in Dept. Libertad (Guadalupe, Pacasmayo, Chepen, San Pedro, Trujillo, Virú).

2: Peru (Menocucho 1, Trujillo 1).

***Phaeomyias tenuirostris** (*Cory*)[a]. SLENDER-BILLED TYRANNULET.

Camptostoma pusillum tenuirostris CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 289, 1913—Rio Aurare, east of Maracaibo, Zulia, Venezuela.

Ornithion pusillum (not *Myiopatis pusilla* CABANIS and HEINE) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 148, 1900—part, one spec. ex "Bonda" = Cienaga, Colombia.

Phaeomyias tenuirostris TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 370, 1922—Gaira, Dibulla, and Rio Hacha, Santa Marta region (crit.).

Range: Coast region of northern Colombia (from Cienaga at the mouth of the Magdalena east to Goajira) and northwestern Venezuela (shores of Lake Maracaibo, northern Zulia).

3: Venezuela (Maracaibo 1, Rio Aurare 2).

Genus **CAMPTOSTOMA** Sclater.

Camptostoma SCLATER P. Z. S. Lond., 25, p. 203, Nov. 1857—type by monotypy *Camptostoma imberbe* SCLATER.

Myiopatis CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 58, 1859—no type specified[b].

[a] *Phaeomyias tenuirostris* (CORY): Superficially resembling *Camptostoma obsoletum pusillum*, but considerably smaller; back and rump much more brownish, bright saccardo's olive rather than light greenish olive; breast and abdomen brighter yellow, strongly contrasting with white of throat; no grayish olive tinge on chest; bill very differently shaped, being narrower, much more depressed, and much less convex along culminal ridge. Wing (male) 45, (female) 44; tail 36-38; bill 8-8½.

While undoubtedly quite distinct from *C. pusillum*, of which the describer regarded it as a subspecies, this bird may even deserve generic separation from *Phaeomyias* on account of its smaller (though similarly shaped) bill and proportionately much shorter tail.

[b] The genus included (1) *Myiopatis "incanescens"* which, on examination of the original example in the Heine Collection, turns out to be *Camptostoma cinerascens;* (2) *Myiopatis obsoleta* (TEMMINCK); (3) *Myiopatis pusilla* CABANIS and HEINE.

The diagnosis, too, applies to the members of the genus *Camptostoma* of which *Myiopatis* thus becomes a synonym.

Renggerornis BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 130, Jan. 1901—type *Renggerornis leucophthalmus* BERTONI = *Muscicapa obsoleta* TEMMINCK.

***Camptostoma obsoletum obsoletum** (*Temminck*)[a]. TEMMINCK'S TYRANNULET.

Muscicapa obsoleta (NATTERER MS.) TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. col., livr. 46, pl. 275, fig. 1, 1824—type from Curytiba, Paraná, Brazil[b].

Renggerornis leucophthalmus BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 130, 1901—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay.

Myiopatis obsoleta PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 106, 1868—part, Ypanema and Curytiba (spec. examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 345—part, Rio de Janeiro and Campinas, São Paulo.

Ornithion obsoletum SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 578—São Paulo and Paraná; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. ges. Orn., **2**, p. 131, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul (crit.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 127, 1888—Ypanema; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Cordoba, **10**, p. 402, 1890—Cordoba; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 126, 1899—Mundo Novo; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **8**, p. 185, 1902—Tucumán; idem, Rev. letr. y cienc. soc., **3**, p. 49, 1905—Tucumán; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 280, 1907—part, Ypiranga, Alto da Serra, Itararé, and Rio Grande do Sul; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 584—Ybitimi and Sapucay, Paraguay; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Alto Paraná.

Ornithion cinerascens (not of WIED) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 148, 1889—part (syn. *M. obsoleta*); IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 280, 1907—part, Iguapé, Itatiba, Itararé, Jundiahy, São Paulo; GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 119—Curuzú Chica, Paraguay; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Alto Paraná.

Ornithion imberbe (not of SCLATER) IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 192, 1899—Iguapé (spec. examined).

Ornithion obsoletum obsoletum HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 44, 1908—range part, excl. Minas Geraës; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **18**, p. 337, 1910—Cordoba, Tucumán, Ocampo, Alto Paraná; MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç, d'Orn., **10**, p. 333, 1918—Villa Lutetia, near San Ignacio, Misiones.

Ornithion obsoleta obsoleta HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 198, 1909—Arcual (Salta), Tapia (Tucumán), San Vicente and Ocampo, Chaco (Santa Fé) (nest and egg descr.).

Camptostoma obsoletum obsoletum DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, **23**, p. 341, 1912—Gran Potrero, Paraguay; WETMORE, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **133**, p. 326, 1926—Resistencia (Chaco), 200 kilom. west of Puerto Pinasco and Cerro Lorito, Paraguay, and Tapia, Tucumán.

[a] An earlier name is perhaps *Sylvia cyanicollis* VIEILLOT (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **11**, p. 177, 1817—based on Azara, No. 162, Paraguay), but the description is not precise enough for certain identification.

[b] See Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 43, 1908, sub No. 67.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; northern Argentina (in prov. Misiones, Santa Fé, Chaco, Cordoba, Tucumán, and Salta)[a].

5: Brazil (Therezopolis, Rio 1); Argentina (Ocampo, Prov. Santa Fé 1; Puerto Segundo, Misiones 2, Eldorado, Misiones 1).

***Camptostoma obsoletum cinerascens** (*Wied*)[b]. WIED'S TYRANNULET.

Hylophilus cinerascens WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3 (2), p. 723, 1831—Barra do Jueú, Rio Espirito Santo, Espirito Santo.

Muscicapa obsoleta (not of TEMMINCK) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 53, 1837—part, Chiquitos (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Muscicapara obsoleta D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 328, 1839—part, Chiquitos.

Elaenea murina (not *Platyrhynchus murinus* SPIX) BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 481, 1856—Congonhas, Minas Geraës (spec. examined).

Myiopatis obsoleta (not of TEMMINCK) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 106, 1868—part, Goyaz (spec. examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 345—part, Lagoa Santa, Paracatú, and Andrequecé, Minas Geraës.

Ornithion incanescens (not *Muscipeta incanescens* WIED) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 577—part, Goyaz and Bahia.

Ornithion cinerascens ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 148, 231, 1889 (crit. note on type); idem, l.c., 4, p. 334, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 280, 1907—part, Salto Grande do Paranapanema, Bahia, and Espirito Santo; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 73, 1910—Faz. São Antonio, Rio Preto (Bahia); Olho d'Agoa, Apertada Hora and coast district (Piauhy).

[a] Two specimens from Ocampo and three from Misiones—the only ones from Argentina I have been able to examine—apparently do not differ from others taken in southern Brazil.

Material examined.—Rio de Janeiro: Therezopolis 1. São Paulo: Ypanema 3, Victoria 2, Iguapé 1, Iporanga 1, Itararé 2, Ypiranga 2. Paraná: Curytiba 1, Roça Nova, Serra do Mar 1. Santa Catharina: Laguna 1. Rio Grande do Sul: Taquara 3. Paraguay: Sapucay 2. Argentina: Ocampo, Santa Fé 2; Puerto Segundo and Eldorado, Misiones 3.

[b] *Camptostoma obsoletum cinerascens* (WIED): Very similar to *C. o. obsoletum*, but decidedly smaller and paler, especially above. Wing 48-55; tail 38-48.

The range of this form is hard to define. While birds from Espirito Santo to Maranhão are fairly separable by smaller size, shorter bill, and paler coloring, those from Minas, Goyaz, and northern São Paulo are so variously intermediate, that they might, with equal justification, be referred to either *obsoletum* or *cinerascens*. It is mainly on geographical grounds that I include them under the heading of *cinerascens*.

Material examined.—Espirito Santo (topotypical) 2. Bahia 14. Piauhy: Apertada Hora 1, Arára 1. Maranhão: Grajahú 1. Goyaz: Rio Thesouras 1, Goyaz City 2, Porto Imperial 1. Minas Geraës: Congonhas 1. São Paulo: Bebedouro 2. Bolivia: Chiquitos 1.

Ornithion imberbe (not of Sclater 1857) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 126, 1888—part, spec. o-t, Bahia, Lagoa Santa, Brazil.

Ornithion obsoletum Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 280, 1907—part, Avanhandava, Bebedouro, São Paulo (spec. examined).

Ornithion obsoletum cinerascens Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 43, 44, 1908—Rio Thesouras, Goyaz (range, crit.); idem, l.c., **32**, p. 186, 1925—part, spec. a, Chiquitos; Ménégaux Rev. Franç. d'Orn., **9**, p. 57, 1917—Caceres and Poconé, Matto Grosso.

Range: Eastern and central Brazil, from Espirito Santo north to Piauhy and Maranhão, west through Minas Geraës and Goyaz to Matto Grosso, south to northern São Paulo (Bebedouro, Avanhandava); and eastern Bolivia (plains of Chiquitos).

4: Brazil (Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará 1; Arára, Piauhy 1; Grajahú, Maranhão 1; Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão 1).

***Camptostoma obsoletum** subsp.[a].

Muscicapa obsoleta (not of Temminck) Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., **7**, cl. 2, p. 53, 1837—part, Cochabamba (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Muscicapara obsoleta D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 328, 1839—part, Cochabamba.

Camptostoma obsoletum cinerascens (not of Wied) Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **32**, p. 186, 1925—part, spec. b, Cochabamba.

Range: Tropical Zone of Bolivia, in depts. Cochabamba, Santa Cruz (Buenavista, Samaipata), and La Paz (Songo).

1: Bolivia (Buenavista 1).

***Camptostoma obsoletum sclateri** (*Berlepsch* and *Taczanowski*)[b]. Sclater's Tyrannulet.

Eupsilostoma pusillum (not *Myiopatis pusilla* Cabanis and Heine) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 68, 1860—Pallatanga; idem, l.c., p. 283, 1860—Baba-

[a] Birds from the interior of Bolivia probably constitute a separable race. While nearly allied to *C. o. obsoletum*, they appear to be larger, the bill particularly so, and differ, besides, by being more decidedly greenish on the back and more suffused with grayish on the anterior lower parts. More material is needed to confirm the constancy of these characters.

Material examined.—Cochabamba 1, Buenavista 1, Samaipata 1, Songo 1.

[b] *Camptostoma obsoletum sclateri* (Berlepsch and Taczanowski): Similar to *C. o. cinerascens*, but with slenderer, longer bill; rump and tail-coverts buffy, paler than the back; rectrices tipped with buffy or whity brown. Peruvian birds average more grayish above.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Lita, Prov. Esmeraldas 2; Pallatanga 1, Yaguachi 1, Balzar 1, Chimbo 3. Peru: Tumbez 1, Callacate 1, Viña, Marañon 13, Chachapoyas 1, Tembladera 4, Trujillo 1, Menocucho 1, Hacienda Limon, east of Balsas 4, Lima 2, Santa Eulalia 1, Chosica 1.

hoyo; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 536—Lima; idem, l.c., 1877, p. 325—Tumbez, Peru; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 236, 1870—Puna Island.

Ornithion pusillum SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 577—part, western Ecuador; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1879, p. 234—Pacasmayo.

Ornithion imberbe (not of SCLATER 1857) TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 234—Guajango; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 202—Callacate; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 19—Chirimoto; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 126, 1888—part, spec. k-n, Pallatanga, Santa Rita, Lima, Guajango.

Ornithion sclateri BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 554 (new name for *Eupsilostoma pusillum* SCLATER, preoccupied)—Guayaquil, Yaguachi and Chimbo, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 1884, p. 296—Cayandeled; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 90—Yaguachi; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 254, 1884—Peruvian localities; SALVIN, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 12, 1895—Chusgon (Huamachuco), Malca (Cajabamba), Viña (Huamachuco); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 7, 1899—Guayaquil, Vinces and Balzar.

Ornithion imberbe sclateri BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1892, p. 380 Lima; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 487, 1898—Chimbo and Paramba, Ecuador.

Camptostoma sclateri BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, p. 454, 1918—Huancabamba, Peru.

Range: Western Ecuador (north to Prov. Esmeraldas) and Peru (along the coast south to Lima; in the north spreading east to the Marañon and even to the Huayabamba Valley).

11: Ecuador (Lita, Prov. Esmeraldas 1; Chimbo 1); Peru (Tumbez 1; Chachapoyas 1; Menocucho 1; Hacienda Limon, ten miles east of Balsas 4; Santa Eulalia 1; Chosica 1).

Camptostoma obsoletum olivaceum (*Berlepsch*)[a]. OLIVACEOUS TYRANNULET.

Ornithion pusillum olivaceum BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 301, 1889—Iquitos (type) and Tarapoto, Rio Huallaga, Peru (type in Berlepsch Collection examined).

Ornithion pusillum juruanum IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 434, 1905—Rio Juruá (type examined).

Camptostoma flaviventre (not of SCLATER and SALVIN 1864) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 188—upper Ucayali.

Ornithion pusillum (not *Myiopatis pusilla* CABANIS and HEINE) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 278—upper Ucayali; SCLATER, l.c., p. 577—

[a] *Camptostoma obsoletum olivaceum* (BERLEPSCH): Most nearly allied to *C. o. napaeum*, of Lower Amazonia etc., but upper parts brighter greenish; crown hardly darker than back; yellow of lower surface brighter and extending up to the throat, only the chin being whitish. Wing (male) 50, (female) 47; tail 44, (female) 38.

The type of *O. p. juruanum* is even lighter green above than the type from Iquitos, but otherwise the two specimens are alike except for the sexual difference in size. An old faded skin from the Ucayali in the British Museum appears to be similar.

part, eastern Peru; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 255, 1884—Iquitos; Sclater Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 126, 1888—part, spec. f, upper Ucayali; (?) d, e, Zamora, Rio Napo.

Ornithion pusillum napaeum (not of Ridgway) Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 280, 1907—Rio Juruá.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from western Brazil (Rio Juruá) to northeastern Peru (Iquitos; Tarapoto, Rio Huallaga; upper Ucayali); (?) eastern Ecuador (Rio Napo, Zamora).

***Camptostoma obsoletum napaeum** (*Ridgway*)[a]. Ridgway's Tyrannulet.

Ornithion napaeum Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 520, 1888—Diamantina, near Santarem, Rio Tapajóz; Riker, Auk, 7, p. 270, 1890—Diamantina.

Camptostoma flaviventre (not of Sclater and Salvin 1864) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 577—Mexiana (spec. examined).

Camptostoma imberbe (not of Sclater) Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 86—Trinidad.

Myiopatis pusilla (not of Cabanis and Heine) Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 234, 1866—Trinidad.

Ornithion pusillum Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 577—part, Trinidad and Guiana; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 294—Bartica Grove; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 126, 1888—part, spec. g-t, Bogotá, Venezuela, Trinidad, Bartica Grove, Surinam, Oyapock, Mexiana, Pará; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 54, 1892—Carúpano, Bermudez; Chapman, l.c., 6, p. 38, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad; Phelps, Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—Cumanacoa and San Antonio, Bermudez; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 42, 1902—Suapure and La Pricion (Caura), Ciudad Bolivar, Altagracia, and Caicara (Orinoco); Hellmayr, l.c., 13, p. 23, 1906—Caparo and Seelet, Trinidad; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 189, 1906—Aripo, Trinidad; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 136, 1908—Cayenne and Roche-Marie, French Guiana; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 502, 1908—Ilha de Coata and Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., p. 526, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 413, 1914—São Antonio do Prata, Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua), Rio Xingú (Victoria, Fort Ambé), Rio Tapajóz (Boim, Itaituba, Coata), Monte Alegre, Serra de Ereré, Rio Maecurú, Marajó (São Natal, Tuyuyú), Obidos, Rio Jamundá (Faro); Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 180, 1921—Bartica Grove and Arawai River.

Ornithion cinerascens (not of Wied) Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 382—Nazaré, Pará (spec. examined).

Ornithion pusillum pusillum Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 361, 1906—São Antonio do Prata, Pará.

Ornithion pusillum napaeum Hellmayr Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 89, 120, 1912—Nazaré and São Antonio, Pará, and

[a] While generally distinguishable by yellowish belly and whitish (instead of cinnamomeous) wing bands, there is much individual variation in this form, and certain specimens come very close to *C. o. cinerascens*.

Mexiana; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 227, 1916—Orinoco region.

Camptostoma pusillum napaeum RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 413, 1907—Venezuela and Trinidad to lower Amazon Valley; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 452, 1917—Villavicencio, Colombia; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62**, p. 76, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela (except northwestern section); Island of Trinidad; eastern Colombia (Villavicencio, at base of Eastern Andes); northern Brazil, on the lower Amazon, from Pará west to the Tapajóz and Manáos[a].

4: Brazil (Manáos 2); Venezuela (Caracas 1); Colombia ("Bogotá" 1).

***Camptostoma obsoletum pusillum** (*Cabanis* and *Heine*)[b]. LITTLE TYRANNULET.

Myiopatis pusillum CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 58, 1859—Carthagena (type in Berlin Museum examined).

Ornithion pusillum SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 577—part, Carthagena; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **12**, p. 136, 1898—Santa Marta; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 148, 1900—Bonda, part.

Ornithion imberbe (not of SCLATER) BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **32**, p. 301, 1884—Bucaramanga.

Ornithion inerme (not of HARTLAUB) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 149, 1900—Bonda.

Camptostoma pusillum pusillum RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 413, 1907—Caribbean slope of Colombia; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 452, 1917—Rio Atrato, Banco, Carpintero, Algodonal, and Chicoral, Colombia; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 368, 1922—Bonda, La Tigrera, Fundación, Dibulla, Tucurinca, and Rio Hacha.

Range: Caribbean coast of Colombia, from the Atrato to Rio Hacha, La Goajira, south into the Magdalena Valley (vicinity of Honda); and northwestern Venezuela, State of Zulia (Rio Aurare, east of Maracaibo).

1: Venezuela (Rio Aurare 1).

[a] Material examined.—Trinidad: Caparo 12. Venezuela: Altagracia 3, Caicara 2, Caracas 1, Bermudez 4. French Guiana 5. Colombia: "Bogotá" 10. Brazil: São Antonio, Pará 3, Mexiana 2, Pará 1, Rio Maecurú 1, Monte Alegre 3, Manáos 2, Arumatheua 1, Itaituba 1.

[b] *Camptostoma obsoletum pusillum* (CABANIS and HEINE): Similar to *C. p. napaeum*, but above lighter greenish olive with the pileum olive or olive brown, instead of sooty brown and forming a distinct cap.

The specimen from Rio Aurare is slightly intermediate, but nearer *pusillum*.

Material examined.—Colombia: Aracataca 2, Mamatoco 2, Carthagena 1, Bucaramanga 1. Venezuela: Rio Aurare 1.

Camptostoma obsoletum caucae *Chapman*[a]. Cauca Tyrannulet.

Camptostoma aucae Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33**, p. 178, 1914—Rio Frio (type) and Miraflores, Cauca Valley, Colombia; idem, l.c., **36**, p. 452, 1917—same localities.

Range: Western Colombia, in the Cauca Valley, on the western slope of the Central Andes.

***Camptostoma obsoletum flaviventre** *Sclater* and *Salvin*[b]. Panama Tyrannulet.

Camptostoma flaviventre Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 358—Panama.

Ornithion pusillum subflavum Cherrie, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **15**, p. 28, 1892—Pozo Azul de Pirris, southwestern Costa Rica.

Ornithion pusillum (not of Cabanis and Heine) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 126, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Bogaba, Chiriqui, Panama; idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 577—part, Chiriqui and Panama; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 30, 1888—part, Bogaba and Lion Hill, Panama.

Camptostoma pusillum flaviventre Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 417, 1907—Panama to Pacific Coast of Costa Rica (monog.); Bangs, Auk, **24**, p. 301, 1907—El Pozo and Paso Real de Terraba, Costa Rica; idem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **22**, p. 33, 1909—Bolson, Costa Rica; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 721, 1910—Pozo Azul de Pirris, Costa Rica; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 265—Gatun, Panama; Hallinan, Auk, **41**, p. 316, 1924—Sosa Hill, Panama.

Range: Panama (including the Pearl Islands) and Pacific coast of Costa Rica as far north as southern Guanacaste (Bolson).

3: Panama (Colon 1); Costa Rica (Palmar 1, Buenos Aires 1).

***Camptostoma imberbe** *Sclater*[c]. Beardless Tyrannulet.

Camptostoma imberbe Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., **25**, p. 203, Nov. 1857—San Andres Tuxtla, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type examined); idem, Ibis, 1859, p. 444, pl. 14, fig. 1—same locality; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 414, 1907—from southwestern border of United States to western Nicaragua

[a] *Camptostoma obsoletum caucae* Chapman: Closely allied to *C. p. pusillum*, but somewhat darker, more grayish olive above, with a well-defined sooty cap; throat and chest grayish, strongly contrasting with the sulphur yellow belly.

Material examined.—Colombia: Rio Frio 1.

[b] *Camptostoma obsoletum flaviventre* Sclater and Salvin differs from its South American allies by slightly larger size and much clearer yellow under parts, without any olive or grayish shading on throat or chest.

Costa Rican birds (*subflavum*) appear to be identical with those from Panama.

[c] I would not hesitate to regard the Beardless Tyrannulet as conspecific with *C. obsoletum* had not Underwood found it at Bolson, Costa Rica, along with *C. o. flaviventre*.

(monog.); BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, p. 33, 1909—Tenorio, Coralillo, and Bolson, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 720, 1910—Bebedero, Costa Rica; PHILLIPS, Auk, 28, p. 78, 1911—Guiaves and Altamira, Tamaulipas; SWARTH, Pacif. Coast Avif., 10, p. 44, 1914—Santa Cruz Valley, Tucson, Arizona; RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 28, 1919—Granada, Nicaragua; GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., 236, p. 10, 1926—Cozumel, Island (crit.).

Ornithion incanescens (not of WIED) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 577—part, Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

Ornithion imberbe SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 126, 1888—part, spec. a-j, San Andres Tuxtla, Presidio, Cozumel Isl., Escuintla, Realejo; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 29, 1888—part, Texas to Nicaragua.

Ornithion imberbe ridgwayi BREWSTER, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 7, p. 208, 1882—Tucson, Arizona.

Range: Southwestern border of United States (in southern Texas and southern Arizona), southward through Mexico, Guatemala, and western Nicaragua to northwestern Costa Rica (from the Gulf of Nicoya northwards).

4: Arizona (Tucson 1); Mexico (Colima 2; San Felipe, Yucatan 1).

Genus **XANTHOMYIAS** Berlepsch[a].

Xanthomyias BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 490, 1907—type by orig. desig. *Muscicapa virescens* TEMMINCK.

*Xanthomyias virescens virescens (*Temminck*)[b]. GREENISH TYRANNULET.

Muscicapa virescens (NATTERER MS.) TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. col., livr. 46, pl. 275, fig. 3, May 1824—Brazil, coll. Natterer = Curytiba, Paraná.

Elainea holmbergiana BERTONI, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 120, 1901—Alto Paraná[c].

Tyranniscus bolivianus paulistus IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 5, p. 272, 1902—Baurú, São Paulo (type in Museu Paulista examined); idem, l.c., 6, p. 346, 1905 (crit.).

[a] Genus *Xanthomyias* BERLEPSCH.

Allied to *Phyllomyias*, but bill narrower and higher (less dilated and depressed), with the culmen rounded and strongly convex on apical portion.

[b] *Xanthomyias virescens virescens* (TEMMINCK), while somewhat similar to *Phyllomyias fasciatus brevirostris*, may be recognized, in addition to the differently-shaped bill and whitish mandible, by much brighter, fresher green upper parts; like the rest of the lower surface bright yellow throat, and particularly by the two well-marked, pale yellow wing-bands, formed as in *Phylloscartes ventralis*.

[c] An authentic specimen, received from Bertoni, in the Museu Paulista (No. 4741. Puerto Bertoni, 1904), which I had an opportunity of examining through the courtesy of Dr. H. von Ihering, was found to be identical with some of Natterer's examples.

Elaenea brevirostris (not of Spix) Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 479, 1856—Rio de Janeiro and Novo Friburgo.

Phyllomyias virescens Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 105, 1868—part, Rio de Janeiro, Ypanema (São Paulo), and Curytiba (Paraná) (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); Berlepsch and Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., **53**, p. 25, 1905 (char., range); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 278, 1907—Baurú, Itararé, Itapurá (São Paulo) and Paraguay; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 583—Sapucay, Paraguay (spec. examined).

Phyllomyias salvadorii (not of Dubois) Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **25**, p. 137, 1902—Sapucay.

Xanthomyias virescens Berlepsch, Ornis, **14**, p. 490, 1907; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1913—Puerto Bertoni; Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., **12**, p. 136, 1915—Braço do Sul, near Victoria, Espirito Santo; Chrostowski, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., **1**, p. 32, 1921—Antonio Olyntho, Paraná.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Espirito Santo and Minas Geraës south to Paraná; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (Misiones)[a].

4: Brazil (Therezopolis, Rio 2); Argentina (Rio Paranay, Misiones 2).

Xanthomyias virescens reiseri (*Hellmayr*)[b]. Reiser's Tyrannulet.

Phyllomyias reiseri Hellmayr, Bull. B. O. C., **15**, p. 73, 1905—Grotão, on the road from São Antonio to Santa Philomena, Piauhy.

Xanthomyias reiseri Reiser, Denks. math. naturwiss. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 73, 1910; idem, l.c., p. 159, 1925—Grotão.

Range: Northeastern Brazil (in State of Piauhy).

Xanthomyias virescens urichi (*Chapman*)[c]. Urich's Tyrannulet.

Mecocerculus urichi Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **12**, p. 155, 1899—Quebrada Secca, Bermudez (type examined).

[a] Birds from Paraguay are identical with the Brazilian ones. Measurements: wing (male) 60-64, (female) 56-60; tail 59-64, (female) 53-58; bill 9-10.

Material examined.—Brazil: Braço do Sul, Espirito Santo 1; Therezopolis, Rio 2; Rio de Janeiro 2; Agua Suja, near Bagagem 1, Rio Jordão, Araguay, Minas Geraës 1; Ypanema 2, Itapurá 1, Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema 1, Baurú, São Paulo 1; Curytiba 2, Roça Nova, Serra do Mar, Paraná 1. Paraguay: Sapucay 2, Bernalcué, near Asunción 1, Puerto Bertoni 1.

[b] *Xanthomyias virescens reiseri* (Hellmayr): Similar to *X. v. virescens*, but smaller; forehead ashy gray; back of a clearer, much more yellowish green; wing bands broader; yellowish superciliaries more conspicuous; under parts paler yellow, obsoletely flammulated with whitish on the chest. Wing (male) 54; tail 50½; bill 9.

Material.—Brazil, Piauhy: Grotão (the type) 1.

[c] *Xanthomyias virescens urichi* (Chapman): In size nearer to *X. v. virescens*, but forehead tinged with ashy as in *reiseri;* back even duller green than in *virescens;* throat more whitish and wing bands paler yellowish than in either form. Wing (female) 56-58; tail 53-57; bill 10.

Material examined.—Venezuela, Bermudez: Quebrada Secca 2, Los Palmales 1, unspecified 1.

Phyllomyias venezuelensis HARTERT, Bull. B. O. C., 11, p. 39, 1900—"Cumaná" = Los Palmales, Bermudez (type examined).

Xanthomyias urichi HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 171, 1914 (crit.).

Range: Northeastern Venezuela (Los Palmales and Quebrada Secca, State of Bermudez).

***Xanthomyias sclateri sclateri** (*Berlepsch*)[a]. SCLATER'S TYRANNULET.

Phyllomyias sclateri BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 49, p. 90, 1901—Bueyes, near Santa Cruz de la Sierra (type) and San Mateo, north of Cochabamba, Bolivia (spec. examined); HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 200, 1909— Jujuy.

Xanthomyias sclateri BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 491, 1907; LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 26, 1909—Vipos, Tucumán (spec. examined); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. B. Aires, 18, p. 334, 1910—Vipos; DINELLI, El Hornero, 1, p. 144, 1918 (nest and eggs descr.); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 172, 1914 —Bolivia and northwestern Argentina (crit.).

(?) *Phyllomyias brevirostris* (not of SPIX) LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. B. Aires, 8, p. 185, 1902—Vipos; idem, Rev. letr. cienc. soc., 3, p. 49, 1905—Vipos.

Range: Tropical Zone of Bolivia (depts. Cochabamba and Santa Cruz) and northwestern Argentina (prov. Jujuy and Tucumán).

1: Argentina (Cafetal, Jujuy 1).

Xanthomyias sclateri subtropicalis (*Chapman*)[b]. SUBTROPICAL TYRANNULET.

Mecocerculus subtropicalis CHAPMAN, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 262, 1919—San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba Canyon (type) and Idma, above Santa Ana, Peru (type examined); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 89, 1921—same localities.

Range: Subtropical Zone of southeastern Peru (Urubamba Valley).

Genus **PHYLLOMYIAS** Cabanis and Heine.

Phyllomyias CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 57, 1859—type by subs. desig. (Sclater 1888) *Platyrhynchus brevirostris* SPIX.

[a] *Xanthomyias sclateri sclateri* (BERLEPSCH): Similar in form to *X. virescens virescens*, but under parts chiefly white shaded with pale grayish on throat, flammulated with pale yellowish on breast and sides, only the axillaries and under wing coverts bright yellow; crown grayish; lores and superciliary streak, cheeks, and anterior auriculars whitish instead of yellow. Wing (male) 62-66, (female) 59-62; tail 58-63, (female) 53-56; bill 9.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Bueyes, near Santa Cruz (type) 1, San Mateo, Cochabamba 4. Argentina: Cafetal, Jujuy 2, Vipos, Tucumán 1.

[b] *Xanthomyias sclateri subtropicalis* (CHAPMAN): Very similar to *X. s. sclateri*, but decidedly duller, more grayish green (somewhat duller than Krönberg's green instead of yellowish oil green) above, with the crown more grayish; white superciliaries wider and more pronounced. Wing (male) 62-65, (female) 60; tail 58-66, (female) 55; bill 8½-9.

Material examined.—Peru: San Miguel Bridge (including the type) 3, foot of Matchu Picchu 1, Idma 1.

***Phyllomyias fasciatus brevirostris** (*Spix*). Short-billed Tyrannulet.

Platyrhynchus brevirostris Spix, Av. Bras., **2**, p. 13, pl. 15, fig. 2, 1825—Rio de Janeiro (type lost, formerly in Munich Museum)[a].

Muscipeta asilus Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3** (2), p. 894, 1831—Cabo Frio and Rio de Janeiro.

Phyllomyias brevirostris Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 57, 1859—Brazil; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 105, 1868—Rio de Janeiro, Registo do Sai, and Sapitiba (Rio), Ypanema and São Luiz, São Paulo (spec. examined); idem, Nunq. otios., **2**, p. 292, 1874—Novo Friburgo; Cabanis, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 98, 1874—Cantagallo; Berlepsch and Ihering, Zeits. ges. Orn., **2**, p. 131, 1885—Taquara do Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 121, 1888—Brazil; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 231, 1889 (note on Wied's types); Boucard and Berlepsch, The Humming Bird, **2**, p. 44, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; Ihering, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 126, 1899—Taquara; idem, Rev. Mus., Paul., **3**, p. 190, 1899—Iguapé, São Paulo (spec. examined); idem, l.c., **4**, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo and Novo Friburgo; Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 646, 1906 (crit.); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 278, 1907—Iguapé, Jaboticabal, Ticté, Barretos, Ubatuba, Jundiahy, Alto da Serra, Baurú (São Paulo), Ilha Grande (Rio de Janeiro), Marianna and Itatiaya (Minas Geraës); Lüderwaldt, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), **27**, p. 354, 1909—Itatiaya; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay; Dabbene, El Hornero, **1**, p. 97, 1918—Iguazú, Misiones.

Phyllomyia brevirostris Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 347—Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraës (spec. in Copenhagen Museum examined).

Phyllomyias incanescens (not of Wied) Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., **5**, p. 271, 1902—Jaboticabal and Jundiahy, São Paulo (spec. from Jundiahy examined).

Phyllomyias brevirostris brevirostris Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 43, 1908 (range); idem, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., **12**, p. 135, 1912—Victoria, Espirito Santo (crit.).

Range: Wooded region of southern Brazil, from Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas Geraës south to Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (Misiones)[b].

1: Brazil (Therezopolis, Rio 1).

[a] Spix's diagnosis and plate being barely recognizable, it would perhaps be better to give preference to *Muscipeta asilus* Wied, accompanied by an excellent description.

[b] I am quite unable to perceive any geographic variation in a large series from the forests of Brazil, from Espirito Santo down to Rio Grande do Sul. Specimens in worn breeding plumage become very pale and closely resemble the northern form *fasciatus* to which Ihering had actually referred individuals from Jundiahy and Ilha Grande. Two birds from Itatiaya are deeper yellow underneath than any other specimen examined. It is quite possible that the inhabitants of the interior districts of São Paulo whence I have no material for comparison are more properly referable to *virescens*.

Material examined.—Espirito Santo: Victoria 2. Rio de Janeiro: Ilha Grande Rio 1, Sapitiba 1, Registo do Sai 1, Therezopolis 1. São Paulo: Ypanema 8, São Luiz 1, Piquete 1, Ubatuba 1, São Sebastião 2, Iguapé 4, Jundiahy 1. Minas Geraës: Lagoa Santa 1, Itatiaya 2. Paraná: Morretes, Serra do Mar 1. Santa Catharina: Blumenau 1. Rio Grande do Sul: Taquara 1.

Phyllomyias fasciatus virescens (*Allen*)[a]. ALLEN'S TYRANNULET.

Sublegatus virescens ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 149, 1889—Chapada, Matto Grosso (type examined); idem, l.c., **4**, p. 337, 1892—Chapada.

Phyllomyias brevirostris virescens HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 42, 1908—Goyaz (crit.).

Range: Interior of Brazil, in states of Goyaz (Goyaz City, Jaragua) and Matto Grosso (Chapada).

***Phyllomyias fasciatus fasciatus** (*Thunberg*)[b]. WIED'S TYRANNULET.

Pipra fasciata THUNBERG, Mém. Ac. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., **8**, p. 285, 1822—Brazil (type in Upsala Museum examined)[c].

Muscipeta incanescens WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3** (2), p. 898, 1831—Bahia; LAWRENCE, Ibis, 1876, p. 497 (crit.).

Phyllomyias lividus (TEMMINCK MS.) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 176, 1868—Brazil = Bahia (type in Vienna Museum examined).

Phyllomyias berlepschi SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1887, p. 49—Bahia; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 123, 1888—Bahia.

Phyllomyias incanescens ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 147, 1889 (crit. note on Wied's types); BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Ornis, **6**, p. 15, 1890 (crit.); BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Orn., **53**, p. 24, 1905 (synon.); IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 279, 1907—Bahia; REISER, Denks. math. naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 73, 1910—Pao de Canoa, Rio Preto, Bahia, and Paranaguá, Piauhy; idem, l.c., p. 159, 1925—same localities (spec. examined).

Phyllomyias brevirostris incanescens HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 43, 1908—Bahia.

[a] *Phyllomyias fasciatus virescens* (ALLEN): Very near *P. f. fasciatus*, but crown paler, ashy gray rather than blackish; back more greenish; posterior under parts brighter and more uniform yellow. Wing (three males) 57-58½; tail 52-53; bill 8½.

The validity of this race requires corroboration by a larger series.

Material examined.—Goyaz: Goyaz City 1, Jaragua 1; Chapada, Matto Grosso (the type) 1.

[b] *Phyllomyias fasciatus fasciatus* (THUNBERG): Much smaller than *P. f. brevirostris* and much paler; the back being light grayish, tinged with olive; the crown gray, with dusky centers to the feathers; the wing-markings more whitish; the throat more extensively white; the breast and abdomen decidedly paler yellow, the chest underlaid with grayish. Wing 51-58; tail 45-50; bill 8-9.

Birds from Piauhy and Maranhão agree well with a series of Bahia trade skins. An adult male from the Rio Preto, northwestern Bahia, while identical in coloration, approaches *cearae* in size.

Material examined.—Bahia: trade skins 11, Pao de Canoa, Rio Preto 1; Parnaguá, Piauhy 1; Maranhão 2; "Brazil" (type of *Pipra fasciata*) 1.

[c] The type, an adult bird in excellent condition, is perfectly identical with the original example of *Phyllomyias lividus* PELZELN, from Bahia. Its measurements are as follows: wing 58, tail 48; bill 8½. It had been forwarded to the British Museum and, as recorded by Lönnberg (Ibis, 1903, p. 241), was identified by the late Charles Chubb, whose label it still bears, with *Sublegatus platyrhynchus* = *S. modestus*, an unconceivable mistake which I hasten to correct. I am much indebted to Dr. Lönnberg for the opportunity of examining this important specimen.

Range: Eastern Brazil, in states of Bahia, Piauhy, and Maranhão.

2: Maranhão (Codó, Cocos 1; Alto Parnahyba 1).

***Phyllomyias fasciatus cearae** subsp. nov.[a] Ceará Tyrannulet.

Range: Northeastern Brazil, in State of Ceará (Serra Baturité).

5: Ceará (Serra Baturité 5).

Phyllomyias griseocapilla *Sclater*[b]. Gray-capped Tyrannulet.

Phyllomyias griseocapilla (Lafresnaye MS.) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1861, p. 382, pl. 36, fig. 2—Brazil, Rio de Janeiro (type examined); Cabanis, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 88, 1874—Cantagallo (spec. examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 122, 1888—Brazil; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., **4**, p. 155, 1900—Cantagallo; idem, l.c., **6**, p. 350, 1905—Iguapé, São Paulo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 278, 1907—Iguapé and Ubatuba, São Paulo (spec. examined); Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., **12**, p. 136, 1912—Braço do Sul, near Victoria, Espirito Santo (crit.).

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, in states of Espirito Santo (Victoria), Rio de Janeiro (Colonia Alpina, Serra dos Orgãos), and São Paulo (Iguapé, Ubatuba).

Phyllomyias griseiceps (*Sclater* and *Salvin*). Gray-headed Tyrannulet.

Tyranniscus griseiceps Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., "1870," p. 841, 843, publ. 1871—Babahoyo (type) and Pallatanga, Ecuador, and Lake of Valencia, Venezuela; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 294—Bartica Grove and Roraima, Brit. Guiana (spec. examined); Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **12**, p. 136, 1898—

[a] *Phyllomyias fasciatus cearae* subsp. nov.

Type from Serra Baturité, Ceará, in Field Museum of Natural History, No. 50534. Male. July 17, 1913. R. H. Becker.

Adult: Similar to *P. fasciatus brevirostris*, but upper parts much duller and less yellowish, varying from olive citrine to buffy olive (instead of being between citrine and dark citrine); pileum darker, the feathers being centered with dusky, and forehead tinged with ashy; ventral surface decidedly paler, primrose rather than pinard yellow, with the entire throat whitish. Not unlike *P. f. fasciatus* in coloration of pileum, but larger; back and rump much greener and under parts much deeper yellow. Wing (male) 61-62, (female) 56-57; tail (male) 54-57, (female) 49-51; bill 7-8.

Remarks.—While to a certain extent intermediate, this new form appears more nearly related to the geographically distant *P. f. brevirostris* than to *P. f. fasciatus* of the neighboring districts. So far, it is only known from the Serra of Baturité in the State of Ceará.

[b] This species is well characterized by the dark grayish brown cap (abruptly defined against the olive green back), the large white loral spot, and the grayish white throat and middle line of the belly, abruptly contrasting with the light greenish yellow sides.

Material examined.—Victoria, Espirito Santo 1; Rio de Janeiro 4, Colonia Alpina, Serra dos Orgãos 1; Iguapé 1, Ubatuba, São Paulo 1.

"Santa Marta"; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 148, 1900—Minca; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 134, 1888—Pallatanga, Babahoyo, Bucaramanga, Maruria, Bartica Grove, Roraima.

Phyllomyias cristatus BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 250, 300, 1884—Bucaramanga (type examined).

Phyllomyias griseiceps caucae CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 34, p. 645, 1915—Miraflores, east of Palmira, Central Andes, Cauca, Colombia; idem, l.c., 36, p. 451, 1917—same locality.

Tyranniscus sp. SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 216, 1862—Pallatanga, Babahoyo; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1869, p. 252—Maruria, Lake of Valencia (spec. examined).

Sublegatus incanescens (not of WIED) SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1880, p. 124—Minca (spec. examined).

Phyllomyias griseiceps BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 554—Chimbo (spec. examined); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 7, 1899—Zamora, Ecuador (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Orn., 53, p. 5, 1905—Minca (crit.); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B54, 1911—"Quito"; HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 78, 1912—Las Quiguas, Carabobo (crit.); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 176, 1921—Mount Roraima and Bartica.

Phyllomyias griseiceps griseiceps CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 450, 1917—Cunday, Bogotá region; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 367, 1922—La Tigrera, Santa Marta region.

Range: Tropical and Subtropical Zone of Ecuador, Colombia, northwestern Venezuela (Maruria, Lake of Valencia), and (?) British Guiana[a].

Genus **TYRANNISCUS** Cabanis and Heine[b].

Tyranniscus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 57, 1859—type *Tyrannulus nigricapillus* LAFRESNAYE.

[a] While this species is probably divisible into two or more geographic races, the material examined in the present connection does not allow satisfactory definition of their characters. Two birds from Chimbo (practically topotypes of *griseiceps*) and one from Zamora, have the crown nearly uniform blackish and the vertical feathers but slightly elongated, while Colombian specimens are conspicuous by their full crest, the feathers being dark brown, distinctly edged with olive gray. If separable, their proper name would be *P. griseiceps cristatus*. I notice, however, that certain Bogotá skins are hardly distinguishable from those of Ecuador. I do not think it possible to maintain *caucae*, based on two specimens from the Central Andes. I find much variation in coloration and size among Bogotá skins, the length of the wing ranging from 50 to 57. A single male each from Santa Marta (Minca) and Venezuela agree fairly with the average from Bogotá. On the other hand, two examples (both females) from British Guiana are perceptibly smaller, the bill particularly so, and very likely constitute a separable race.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Chimbo 2, Zamora 1. Colombia: Bucaramanga (type of *P. cristatus*) 1; Bogotá 17; Miraflores 1; Minca, Santa Marta 1. Venezuela: Maruria, Lake of Valencia 1, Las Quiguas 1. British Guiana: Roraima 1, Bartica Grove 1.

[b] This genus appears to be hardly separable from *Phyllomyias*, the only absolutely constant character being the yellow edges to the upper wing-coverts.

***Tyranniscus nigrocapillus nigrocapillus** (*Lafresnaye*). Black-capped Tyrannulet.

Tyrannulus nigro-capillus Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 8, p. 341, 1845—Bogotá.

Tyrannulus nigricapillus Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 23, p. 150, 1855—Bogotá; idem, l.c., 28, p. 93, 1860—Puellaro, Ecuador.

Tyranniscus nigricapillus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 57, 1859—New Granada; Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 842—Bogotá and Puellaro; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 512—Santa Elena, Antioquia; Taczanowski, l.c., 1874, p. 536—Pumamarca, Peru; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 203—Cutervo, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 257, 1884—Pumamarca and Cutervo; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 131, 1888—part, spec. c-h, Bogotá, Santa Elena, San Lucas and Puellaro; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 704—part, Pichincha (spec. examined).

Tyranniscus nigricapillus nigricapillus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 453, 1917—Andes west of Popayan, Almaguer, Salento, and Santa Elena, Colombia.

Range: Subtropical and Temperate Zone of the Andes of Colombia (except Santa Marta range), Ecuador, and Peru (south to Junin)[a].

1: Peru (Molinopampa 1).

***Tyranniscus nigrocapillus flavimentum** *Chapman*[b]. Yellow-chinned Tyrannulet.

Tyranniscus nigrocapillus flavimentum Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 154, 1912—San Lorenzo, Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 371, 1922—San Lorenzo, San Miguel, Cerro de Caracas, and Heights of Chirua.

Tyranniscus nigricapillus (not of Lafresnaye) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1875, p. 234—Sierra Nevada of Mérida; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 131, 1888—part, spec. a, b, Mérida; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, p. 98, 1899—La Concepcion and Chirua; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 148, 1900—El Libano and San Lorenzo.

Range: Subtropical Zone of northern Colombia (Santa Marta Mountains) and western Venezuela (Sierra of Mérida).

4: Venezuela, Sierra of Mérida (Valle 1, Escorial 2, Nevados 1).

[a] I am not quite certain that specimens from Ecuador and Peru are absolutely identical with the typical Colombian bird. The few skins examined appear to be rather blacker about the head and more whitish on the upper throat.

Material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá" 14. Ecuador: Pichincha 1. Peru: Cutervo 1, Molinopampa 1.

[b] *Tyranniscus nigrocapillus flavimentum* Chapman: Differs from *T. n. nigrocapillus* by deep yellow (instead of whitish) frontal edge and supraloral streak; much deeper yellow under parts, without any white on the chin; honey yellow instead of colonial buff edges to the secondaries.

Material examined.—Colombia: El Libano 1. Venezuela: Sierra of Mérida (various localities between 2000 and 3000 metr. alt.) 8.

***Tyranniscus uropygialis** (*Lawrence*)[a]. TAWNY-RUMPED TYRANNULET.

Mecocerculus uropygialis LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 266, 1870—"supposed to be Ecuador"; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 28, 1888—Ecuador; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 141, 1889—Bogotá (crit.); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., 9, p. B49, 1911—Chorillos and Quito, Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 453, 1917—Choachi, near Bogotá.

Tyranniscus uropygialis BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1884, p. 296—Cechce and Cerro Margarita, Ecuador (crit.); BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 489, 1907 (crit.); BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, p. 454, 1918—Tabaconas, Peru; HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 53, 1920—Ollachea, Sierra of Carabaya, Peru (crit.).

Tyranniscus nigricapillus (not of LAFRESNAYE) GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 704—part, Pichincha and Corazón (spec. examined).

Range: Subtropical and Temperate Zone of Colombia (Bogotá region), Ecuador, Peru, and western Bolivia (Cocapata and Songo, Yungas of La Paz)[b].

1: Peru (Huánuco Mts., 10,500 ft. alt., 1).

Tyranniscus cinereiceps (*Sclater*)[c]. ASHY-HEADED TYRANNULET.

Tyrannulus cinereiceps SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 69, 1860—Pallatanga, Ecuador; idem, l.c., p. 283, 1860—Babahoyo.

Tyranniscus cinereiceps SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 216, 1862—Pallatanga; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 842, pl. 53, fig. 2—

[a] *Tyranniscus uropygialis* (LAWRENCE): In form nearly agreeing with *T. nigrocapillus*, but back light sepia (instead of olive green), passing into tawny olive on rump and tail-coverts; wing bands cinnamon buffy instead of pale yellowish; cheeks and auriculars grayish, streaked with white (instead of yellow, freckled with olive); throat grayish white; belly very much paler yellowish, etc. Wing (male) 62-65, (female) 58-61; tail 47-54.

[b] Birds from Bolivia and Peru do not appear to be separable from those of Ecuador and a series of Bogotá skins. There is much individual variation in the intensity of the wing bands and under parts.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 8. Ecuador: "Quito" 2, Corazón 1, Milligalli 1, Mindo 1, west side of Pichincha 1, Cerro Margarita 1. Peru: Huánuco Mts. 1, Surco, Dept. Lima (Feb. 9, 1900, P. O. Simons, British Museum) 1, Ollachea, Carabaya 1. Bolivia: Cocapata 1, Songo 1.

[c] *Tyranniscus cinereiceps* (SCLATER) is not unlike *Oreotriccus plumbeiceps* (LAWRENCE), but in addition to its much shorter tail, it may be distinguished by the large black semi-lunar auricular patch, bright yellow (instead of whitish) throat, and by having the larger upper wing-coverts broadly tipped with pale yellow, so as to produce two conspicuous cross-bands. Some specimens are much paler below, but do not differ otherwise. In immature plumage the rump is slightly washed with tawny olive.

Bogotá skins and one male from Machay are slightly larger than two others from Intac (wing 60-63, against 56-57½; tail 44-46, against 43). No Peruvian material seen.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Intac 2, Machay 1. Colombia: Bogotá 4.

Pallatanga and Bogotá; Taczanowski, l.c., 1874, p. 536—Ropaybamba; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 258, 1884—Ropaybamba; Taczanowski and Berlepsch, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 90—Machay and Mapoto, Ecuador; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 131, pl. 11, fig. 1, 1888—Pallatanga, Bogotá; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 704—Intac, Ecuador (spec. examined); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 454, 1917—below Salento, above Salento, Santa Elena, El Eden, Colombia (crit.); idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 94, 1921—Idma and San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba; Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 74, 1922—Niebli, Ecuador.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Colombia (Central and Eastern Andes), Ecuador, and Peru (depts. Junin and Cuzco).

***Tyranniscus vilissimus vilissimus** (*Sclater* and *Salvin*). Paltry Tyrannulet.

Elainia vilissima Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1, p. 122, pl. 4, fig. 1, 1859—Coban, Vera Paz, Guatemala.

Tyranniscus vilissimus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 132, 1888—Coban, Vera Paz, Calderas, Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 33, 1888—Guatemala and Honduras (San Pedro).

Tyranniscus vilissimus vilissimus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 408, 1907—Guatemala and Honduras (monog.).

Range: Guatemala and Honduras (San Pedro).

1: Guatemala (Coban, Vera Paz 1).

***Tyranniscus vilissimus parvus** *Lawrence*. Lesser Paltry Tyrannulet.

Tyranniscus parvus Lawrence, Ibis, 4, p. 12, 1862—Isthmus of Panama; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 132, 1888—Costa Rica, Veragua, Panama; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 33, 1888—Costa Rica to Panama; Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 505, 1893—Greytown and Rio Escondido, Nicaragua; Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 36, 1902—Boquete, Panama; idem, Auk, 24, p. 301, 1907—Boruca, Paso Real, and Pozo del Rio Grande, Costa Rica.

Tyranniscus vilissimus parvus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 408, 1907—Nicaragua to Panama (monog., full bibliography); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 722, 1910—Costa Rica (habits); Ferry, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 267, 1910—Guayabo and Coliblanco, Costa Rica; Bangs and Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 217, 1922—Mt. Sapo, Darien.

Range: Nicaragua (Greytown, Rio Escondido, Rio Grande), south through Costa Rica to eastern Panama (Darien).

12: Costa Rica (Coliblanco 3, Guayabo 2, Boruca 4, El General 1, Limon 1); Panama (Lion Hill 1).

***Tyranniscus vilissimus improbus** *Sclater* and *Salvin*[a]. MOUNTAIN TYRANNULET.

Tyranniscus improbus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., "1870," p. 841, pl. 55, fig. 3, 1871—Andes of Mérida, Venezuela (type), and "Ocaña," Colombia; WYATT, Ibis, 1871, p. 333—"Naranjo or somewhere between Ocaña and Bucaramanga"; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 133, 1888—"Mérida" and "near Ocaña"; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 372, 1922—Cincinnati and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Ochthoeca olivacea ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 152, 1900—Valparaiso, Santa Marta region (type examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 20, p. 242, 1913 (crit.).

Range: Subtropical Zone of northern Colombia (Santa Marta Mountains and Andes of Santander) and western Venezuela (Sierra of Mérida).

5: Colombia (Paramo de Tama 4); Venezuela (Paramo de Tama 1).

Tyranniscus vilissimus petersi *Berlepsch*[b]. PETERS'S TYRANNULET.

Tyranniscus petersi BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 359, 1907—Antimano, near Caracas, Venezuela (type examined); HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 79, 1912—Las Quiguas and San Esteban, Carabobo.

Range: North coast mountains of Venezuela, in Dept. Federal Occidental (Galipán, Cerro del Avila; Antimano, near Caracas; Silla de Caracas; Loma Redonda) and State of Carabobo (Las Quiguas, San Esteban).

Tyranniscus bolivianus bolivianus (*D'Orbigny*). BOLIVIAN TYRANNULET.

Muscicapa olivacea (not of VIEILLOT[c]) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 54, 1837—Yungas of Bolivia (types in Paris Museum examined).

[a] *Tyranniscus vilissimus improbus* SCLATER and SALVIN is much larger than *T. v. parvus*, attaining or even exceeding, as it does, the proportions of *T. v. vilissimus*, and may be distinguished from either by dusky olive crown, pale yellowish throat, and wholly yellow abdomen, while the Central American forms have only the flanks and crissum light greenish yellow.

Material examined.—Colombia: Valparaiso 1, Paramo de Tama 5. Venezuela, Sierra of Mérida: El Valle 7, El Escorial 4, Conejos 1, unspecified 4.

[b] *Tyranniscus vilissimus petersi* BERLEPSCH: Nearly related to *T. v. improbus*, but crown dark slate gray; loral spot and auricular patch deep black, consequently more conspicuous; no white frontal edge; back somewhat darker; under parts much paler, the throat nearly white. Wing (male) 58-62, (female) 54-56; tail 51½-56, (female) 43-48.

Material examined.—Antimano (the type) 1, "Caracas" 2, Galipán, Cerro del Avila 10, Silla de Caracas 1, Loma Redonda, north of Caracas 3; Las Quiguas, upper San Esteban Valley, Carabobo 8.

[c] Tabl. enc. méth., Orn., 2, livr. 91, p. 817, 1922—based on Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, 1, pl. 54, Carolina.

Muscicapara boliviana D'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 328, 1839—new name for *Muscicapa olivacea* Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, preoccupied.

Tyranniscus viridissimus (not of Sclater) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 614—Tilotilo, Bolivia.

Tyranniscus bolivianus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 134, 1888—part, spec. c-e, Tilotilo; Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 53, 1920—Chuhuasi, Sierra of Carabaya; idem, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 186, 1925—Yungas (note on types).

Range: Western Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz) and extreme southeastern Peru (Sierra of Carabaya)[a].

Tyranniscus bolivianus viridissimus *Sclater*[b]. Whitely's Tyrannulet.

Tyranniscus viridissimus Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond. for Dec. 1873, p. 780, 782, 1874—Cosnipata (type) and Guadalupe, Dept. Cuzco; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 260, 1884—same localities.

Tyranniscus gracilipes (not of Sclater and Salvin 1867) Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 185—Guadalupe, Dept. Cuzco.

Tyranniscus bolivianus (not of D'Orbigny) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 134, 1888—part, spec. a, b, Cosnipata and Guadalupe; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, p. 86, 1906—Idma, above Santa Ana.

Tyranniscus bolivianus viridissimus Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 94, 1921—Idma, Urubamba Valley.

Range: Southeastern Peru, in Dept. Cuzco (Urubamba Valley).

***Tyranniscus chrysops chrysops** (*Sclater*). Golden-faced Tyrannulet.

Tyrannulus chrysops Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, p. 458, 1858—Gualaquiza and Zamora, eastern Ecuador; idem, l.c., 27, p. 144, 1859—Pallatanga.

Tyranniscus flavifrons Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 58, 1859—New Granada = Bogotá.

Tyrannulus flavidifrons Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 69, 1860—Pallatanga, western Ecuador.

Tyranniscus flavidifrons Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 216, 1862—Pallatanga and Bogotá.

Tyranniscus chrysops Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 216, 1862—part, spec. a-c, e, Zamora, Gualaquiza, Pallatanga, Bogotá; Sclater and Salvin,

[a] Material examined.—Bolivia, Yungas of La Paz: Yungas (types) 2, Chaco 17, Omeja 1, Sandillani 1, Songo 4. Peru: Chuhuasi 1.

[b] *Tyranniscus bolivianus viridissimus* Sclater: According to F. M. Chapman (l.c.) "easily distinguished from *T. b. bolivianus* by its much yellower coloration, particularly of the under parts."

I am rather doubtful as to the validity of this race since the single specimen from Idma examined is much like some of the Bolivian birds.

P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 842—Ecuador, Bogotá, Sierra of Ocaña; WYATT, Ibis, p. 333—Herradura, Pirico, and Naranjo, Santander; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1875, p. 234—Sierra Nevada of Mérida; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 513—Retiro, Coneordia, and Santa Elena, Colombia; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1882, p. 19—Huambo and Chirimoto, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 259, 1884—Huambo, Chirimoto, Ray-Urmana, Peru; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 301, 1884—Buearamanga; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 555—Chimbo; idem, l.e., 1884, p. 296—Cayandeled; idem, l.e., 1885, p. 90—Mapoto; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 135, 1888—part, spec. a-p, s, Chirimoto, Gualaquiza, Zamora, Pallatanga, Sarayaeu, "Jima," "Pasto," Coneordia, Bogotá, Mérida; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 487, 1898—part, Chimbo; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 8, 1899—part, spee. a, Rio Zamora.

Tyranniscus chrysops chrysops CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 454, 1917—Los Cisneros, Puerto Valdivia, Las Lomitas, San Antonio, Gallera, Ricaurte, Rio Frio, La Sierra, Miraflores, Santa Elena, near San Agustin, La Palma, Fusugasugá, Aguadita, Honda, Buenavista, and Villavicencio, Colombia.

Range: Subtropical Zone of northern Peru (depts. Amazonas and Loreto), Ecuador (eastern slope, and west of the Andes as far north as the Chimbó Valley and Pallatanga), Colombia (except Santa Marta region), and western Venezuela (Andes of Tachira and Mérida)[a].

4: Peru (Poco Tambo, southeast of Chachapoyas 1); Colombia (La Sierra, Central Andes, Cauca 2); Venezuela (Colon, Tachira 1).

Tyranniscus chrysops albigularis *Chapman*[b]. WHITE-THROATED TYRANNULET.

Tyranniscus chrysops albigularis CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 138, p. 1, 1924—Esmeraldas, northwestern Eeuador.

Tyrannulus chrysops (not of SCLATER 1858) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 28, p. 93, 1860—Nanegal.

Tyranniscus chrysops SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 216, 1862—part, spec. d, Nanegal; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 487, 1898—part, Paramba, Prov.

[a] Speeimens from the Eastern Andes of Colombia (Bogotá, Buearamanga) and western Venezuela (Taehira and Mérida) agree in size and eoloration with two topotypes from Zamora. Two from the Central Andes (La Sierra) and two others from western Ecuador (Pallatanga and Cayandeled) average slightly larger and have the frontlet rather brighter yellow, but the variation is too slight to warrant the recognition of a separate raee *flavidifrons*. Five skins from San Pablo, Prov. Tuqueres, in eolor, elosely approach *albigularis*. Four Peruvian examples (Huambo 2, Huayabamba 1, Poeo Tambo 1) again differ from all the rest by the broader as well as deeper yellow frontlet and supereiliary streak. More satisfaetory material is required to establish any possible loeal raees.

[b] *Tyranniscus chrysops albigularis* CHAPMAN: Very elose to *T. c. chrysops*, but yellow markings on the head paler; under parts less yellowish, the throat almost white, the breast more purely gray.

Material examined.—Paramba, Prov. Esmeraldas 6; Santo Domingo 5, Guanacillo 5, Gualea 4, Rio Peripa 1, Intae 2, Nono 1.

Esmeraldas; Salvador i and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 8, 1899—part, spec. b-d, Gualea and Rio Peripa; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 704—Gualea, Intac, and Nono; Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B54, 1911—Santo Domingo; Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 74, 1922—road to Gualea and road to Nanegal.

Tyranniscus parvus (not of Lawrence) Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 704—Santo Domingo and Guanacillo (spec. examined).

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador, from Esmeraldas south to Province of Guayas (Naranjo).

Tyranniscus chrysops minimus *Chapman*[a]. Lesser Golden-faced Tyrannulet.

Tyranniscus chrysops minimus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 31, p. 153, 1912—Minca, Santa Marta district; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 371, 1922—La Concepcion, San Francisco, Minca, Don Diego, Pueblo Viejo, and Chirua (crit.).

Tyranniscus chrysops (not of Sclater) Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1880, p. 124—Minca; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 135, 1888—part, spec. q, r, Minca, Sierra of Santa Marta; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 175, 1898—Palomina; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 148, 1900—Minca.

Tyranniscus chrysops chrysops Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., 191, p. 9, 1925—Cuchivano and San Antonio, Bermudez.

Range: Tropical Zone of northern Colombia (Santa Marta region) and northeastern Venezuela (State of Bermudez).

***Tyranniscus viridiflavus** (*Tschudi*)[b]. Tschudi's Tyrannulet.

Elaenia viridiflava Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), p. 274, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 160, pl. 9, fig. 2, 1846—"coast region of Peru," errore (type in Neuchâtel Museum examined).

[a] *Tyranniscus chrysops minimus* Chapman: Exactly like *T. c. chrysops*, as far as color is concerned, but somewhat smaller. Wing (male) 50-53, (female) 45½-47; tail 44-46½, (female) 38½-40; bill 8.

Three specimens from Bermudez agree with two Santa Marta birds in size, but average slightly paler green above and more yellowish on the abdomen. The wing measures in the males 50½, resp. 52, in the female 45½, and if size is made the criterion for the separation of *minimus*, they have to be placed with this form, and *not* with *chrysops*.

Material examined.—Colombia: Minca 1, Santa Marta 1. Venezuela, Bermudez: Los Palmales 1, Quebrada Secca 1, La Tigrera 1.

[b] *Tyranniscus viridiflavus* (Tschudi): Nearly allied to, and probably conspecific with, *T. chrysops*, but crown more slaty; frontal edge and superciliaries much paler, light chalcedony yellow instead of bright citron yellow; back brighter green; under parts barium yellow instead of pale grayish. Wing 54-60, (female) 52-53; tail 46-52, (female) 41-44; bill 9.

Material examined.—Peru: unspecified (the type) 1; Garita del Sol, Vitoc 1; San Emilio, Vitoc 1; Pozuzo, Huánuco 1; Vista Alegre, Huánuco 7.

Tyranniscus frontalis BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ibis, (6) 6, p. 390, 1894—Garita del Sol and San Emilio, Vitoc, Dept. Junin (type examined); idem, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 363, pl. 14—same localities.

Tyranniscus viridiflavus TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 536—Paltaypampa and Amable Maria; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 261, 1884—same localities; BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Orn., 53, p. 11, 1905 (crit., range).

Range: Tropical Zone of central Peru, in depts. Huánuco (Vista Alegre, Pozuzo) and Junin (Paltaypampa, Amable Maria, San Emilio, Garita del Sol).

7: Peru (Vista Alegre, Dept. Huánuco 7).

Tyranniscus gracilipes gracilipes *Sclater* and *Salvin*[a]. SLENDER-FOOTED TYRANNULET.

Tyranniscus gracilipes SCLATER and SALVIN. P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 981—Pebas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1870, p. 843—Pebas; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 279—Chamicuros and Pebas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 614—Simacu, Bolivia; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 260, 1884—Pebas and Chamicuros; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 294—Roraima, British Guiana (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 133, pl. 11, fig. 2, 1888—part, spec. a-j, l, Simacu, Pebas, "Venezuela," Roraima, Rio Negro; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 43, 1902—Maipures, Rio Orinoco (spec. examined); HELLMAYR, l.c., 17, p. 293, 1910—S. Isabel, Rio Preto, and Maroins, Rio Machados (crit.); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 228, 1916—Maipures, Rio Orinoco; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 183, 1921—Mount Roraima.

Myiopatis pusilla ? (not of CABANIS and HEINE) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 106, 1868—part, Marabitanas, Rio Içanna, and Barcellos, Rio Negro (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Range: Eastern Peru (Pebas, Chamicuros); northern Brazil (upper Rio Madeira and Rio Negro); northern Bolivia (Salinas, Rio Beni); southern Venezuela (Maipures, Rio Orinoco); British Guiana (Roraima).

Tyranniscus gracilipes cinereicapillus (*Cabanis*)[b]. ASHY-CAPPED TYRANNULET.

[a] *Tyranniscus gracilipes* SCLATER and SALVIN: Superficially resembling *T. acer*, but without trace of white frontal edge; auriculars greenish olive instead of grayish brown; malar region and cheeks yellowish instead of white; throat but slightly paler yellow (not at all white) than the belly; chest bright olive yellow, not grayish white, flammulated with yellowish; size on average smaller.

Birds from different countries show slight variations, but before a good series of fresh skins from the type locality becomes available, it would be hazardous to attempt any subdivision of the species. An adult bird from Salinas, Bolivia is much deeper yellow underneath than a number of skins from the Rio Madeira, while specimens from Roraima and the Rio Negro differ again by duller greenish back and slenderer bill.

Material examined.—Brazil, Rio Negro: Barcellos 1, Marabitanas 1, Rio Içanna 1. Rio Madeira: S. Isabel, Rio Preto 2, Maroins, Rio Machados 1. Bolivia: Salinas, Beni 1. Venezuela: Maipures, Rio Orinoco 1. British Guiana: Roraima 4.

[b] *Tyranniscus gracilipes cinereicapillus* (CABANIS): Closely similar to *T. g. gracilipes*, but mandible dark reddish instead of blackish; slaty cap extended over

Phyllomyias cinereicapilla Cabanis, Journ. Orn., **21**, p. 67, 1873—Monterico, Dept. Ayacucho, Peru (type in Warsaw Museum examined).

Phyllomyias cinereocapilla Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 536—Monterico; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 251, 1884—Monterico.

Range: Tropical Zone of central Peru in depts. Junin (Chanchamayo) and Ayacucho (Monterico).

***Tyranniscus acer** *Salvin* and *Godman*. Guiana Tyrannulet.

Tyranniscus acer Salvin and Godman, Ibis, (5) **1**, p. 206, 1883—Bartica Grove and Camacusa, British Guiana (types examined); Salvin, l.c., 1885, p. 294—Bartica, Camacusa, Roraima; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 133, 1888—same localities; Hellmayr, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 23, 89, 1912—Peixe-Boi, Pará (crit.); Beebe, Zoologica (N. Y.), **2**, p. 89, 1916—Pará; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 183, 1921—Bartica, Anarica River, Roraima, Camacusa.

Myiopatis pusilla ? (not of Cabanis and Heine) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 106, 1868—part, Barra do Rio Negro = Manáos (spec. examined).

Tyranniscus gracilipes (not of Sclater and Salvin) Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 382—Pará; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 133, 1888—part, spec. k, m, Oyapoc, Pará; Ménégaux, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **10**, p. 117, 1904—Mahury, French Guiana; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., **15**, p. 135, 318, 1908—Oyapoc and Mahury, French Guiana; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 527, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 412, 1914—Pará, Mosqueiro, Providencia, Peixe-Boi, Rio Guamá (São Miguel), Rio Tocantins (Cametá, Baião, Arumatheua), Marajó (Santa Ana), and Rio Jamundá (Faro); Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62**, p. 76, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern Brazil (on the north bank from Marajó west to Manáos; south of the Amazon, from the Tocantins east to western Maranhão)[a].

2: Brazil, Maranhão (Tury-assú 1, Codó, Cocos 1).

the nape; throat suffused with white; size apparently somewhat larger. Wing (female) 52, 53; tail 44½, 45½; bill 8½, 9.

In addition to the type, I have examined a second female secured by C. O. Schunke in May, 1904, at Chanchamayo, in collection of Tring Museum. It agrees in every particular, except that the type, owing to its having originally been preserved in alcohol, is paler throughout.

The validity of this race requires corroboration by a series, and it is not impossible that *cinereicapillus*, on direct comparison, might prove to be the same as *T. gracilipes* (type from Pebas), in which case the eastern form would have to be rebaptized.

[a] Specimens from Brazil appear to agree with the Guianan ones and certainly belong to *T. acer* and *not* to *T. gracilipes*.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove 3, Rio Carimang 1, Ourumee 1. French Guiana: Mahury 1. Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo 3. Brazil: Manáos 1, Pará 1, Peixe-Boi, Pará 1; Miritiba 1, Tury-assú 1, Codó, Cocos, Maranhão 1.

Genus OREOTRICCUS Richmond[a].

Oreomyias (not of REICHENOW 1902) BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 491, 1907—type by orig. desig. *Pogonotriccus plumbeiceps* LAWRENCE.

Oreotriccus RICHMOND, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, p. 180, 1915—new name for *Oreomyias* BERLEPSCH, preoccupied.

*Oreotriccus plumbeiceps (*Lawrence*). PLUMBEOUS-CROWNED TYRANNULET.

Pogonotriccus plumbeiceps LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 267, 1869—Bogotá; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 99, 1888—part, spec. a, Bogotá.

Tyranniscus plumbeiceps TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 90—Machay, Ecuador (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, l.c., 1896, p. 363—La Gloria and Garita del Sol, Peru (spec. examined).

Oreomyias plumbeiceps BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 491, 1907 (crit.).

Oreotriccus plumbeiceps CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 446, 1917—Las Lomitas, San Antonio, Gallera (Western Andes), Miraflores, Salento, La Candela (Central Andes), Colombia; idem, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 92, 1921—Idma, above Santa Ana, Urubamba Valley, Peru.

Range: Tropical and Subtropical Zone of Colombia (except Santa Marta range), Ecuador (Machay), and Peru, south to depts. Junin (Chanchamayo and Vitoc valleys) and Cuzco (Idma, Urubamba Valley)[b].

2: Peru (Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco 2).

Genus TYRANNULUS Vieillot.

Tyrannulus VIEILLOT, Analyse nouv. Orn. élém., p. 31, 1816—type by monotypy "Roitelet-Mésange" BUFFON = *Sylvia elata* LATHAM.

*Tyrannulus elatus elatus (*Latham*). YELLOW-CROWNED TYRANNULET.

Sylvia elata LATHAM, Ind. Orn., 2, p. 549, 1790—based on Daubenton, Pl. enl. 708, fig. 2, Cayenne.

Tyrannulus reguloides RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 521, Aug. 1888—Diamantina, near Santarem (type examined); RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 7, p. 270, 1890—Diamantina (crit.).

[a] *Oreotriccus* RICHMOND is nearly related to *Tyranniscus*, but differs by more roundish nostrils and proportionately much longer tail (equal to, or very little shorter than the wing).

[b] Peruvian specimens generally have the throat more extensively whitish and the yellow wing markings rather more conspicuous than those from Colombia and Ecuador.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 6, Las Cruces [= San Antonio], Western Andes 1. Ecuador: Machay 1. Peru: Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco 2; Garita del Sol, Vitoc, Dept. Junin 1; La Gloria, Chanchamayo, Dept. Junin 1.

Pipra elata Spix, Av. Bras., **2**, p. 7, pl. 8a, fig. 2, 1825—Pará.

Tyrannulus elatus Vieillot et Oudart, Galerie Ois., **1** (2), p. 93, pl. 71, 1823—Guiana; Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, **3**, p. 702, 1848—Cayenne and Brazil; Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., **23**, p. 150, 1855—Bogotá; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1866, p. 188—upper Ucayali; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 751—Chyavetas; idem, l.c., p. 978—Pebas; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 279—upper Ucayali, Chyavetas, Pebas, Peru; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 106, 1868—Borba (Rio Madeira), Rio Xié and Barcellos, Rio Negro (spec. examined); Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1882, p. 19—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 256, 1884—upper Ucayali, Chyavetas, Pebas, Yurimaguas, Moyobamba; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 294—Bartica Grove; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 128, 1888—part, spec. a-l, Amazonia, Pebas, Oyapock, Bartica Grove, Bogotá; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., **37**, p. 302, 1889—Yurimaguas; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 42, 1902—Altagracia, Nericagua, and Maipures, Rio Orinoco, and Suapure, Caura, Venezuela; Ménégaux, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **10**, p. 117, 1904—Mahury, French Guiana; Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 640, 1906—part, excl. Panama (crit.); idem, Nov. Zool., **14**, p. 47, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimoës; Berlepsch, l.c., **15**, p. 135, 1908—Cayenne, Oyapock, French Guiana; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 281, 1907—Santarem; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 502, 1908—Goyana, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., p. 526, 1908—Arumatheua and Alcobaça, Rio Tocantins; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **17**, p. 292, 1910—Borba, Rio Madeira; idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **26**, No. 2, p. 89, 1912—Pará; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 412, 1914—Pará, Providencia, Rio Guamá (São Miguel), Rio Tocantins (Alcobaça, Arumatheua), Monte Alegre, Rio Tapajóz (Santarem, Goyana, Pimental), Rio Jamundá (Faro); Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 181, 1921—Bartica, Anarica River, Mt. Roraima, Camacusa.

Tyrannulus elatus reguloides Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 792, 1907—part, Peruvian, Brazilian, and Venezuelan references and localities; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 453, 1917—part, La Morelia, Colombia.

Tyrannulus elatus elatus Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 228, 1916—Orinoco region; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62**, p. 76, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela (Orinoco-Caura basin, and forest region south of Lake Maracaibo in states of Trujillo and Zulia); northern Brazil, south to the Madeira and Purús Rivers, east to western Maranhão; eastern Colombia (Rio Caquetá) and northeastern Peru[a].

[a] Specimens from the lower Amazon (*reguloides*) are perfectly identical with others from the Guianas and Peru, nor am I able to separate by any character four skins from the heavily forested region south of Lake Maracaibo.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 5. British Guiana: Bartica Grove 1. Brazil: Pará 4; Santarem 1; Borba, Rio Madeira 2; Barcellos, Rio Negro 5; Teffé, Rio Solimoës 1. Peru: Yurimaguas 1, Iquitos 1, Moyobamba 1. Colombia: "Bogotá" 5. Venezuela: La Ceiba, Trujillo 2; Catatumbo River, Zulia 2.

8: Venezuela (La Ceiba, Trujillo 2; Catatumbo River, Zulia 2); Brazil (Utinga, near Pará 1; Rosario, Maranhão 1); Peru (Yurimaguas 1, Moyobamba 1).

***Tyrannulus elatus panamensis** *Thayer* and *Bangs*[a]. WESTERN YELLOW-CROWNED TYRANNULET.

Tyrannulus reguloides panamensis THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **46**, p. 218, 1906—Savanna of Panama.

Tyrannulus elatus (not of LATHAM) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., **24**, p. 141, 1856—David; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 512—Remedios, Colombia; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **32**, p. 300, 1884—Bucaramanga; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 128, 1888—part, spec. m-p, Bogotá, Bucaramanga, Remedios, Paraiso; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 31, 1888—part, Panama and Colombia; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 8, 1899—Balzar, Ecuador; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 148, 1900—Bonda; HALLINAN, Auk, **41**, p. 319, 1924—Gorgona, Panama.

Tyranniscus elatus SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 147—David.

Tyrannulus elata HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 607, 1902—Pambilar and San Javier, Prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador.

Tyrannulus reguloides (not of RIDGWAY) BANGS, Auk, **18**, p. 362, 1901—Divala, Chiriqui.

Tyrannulus elatus reguloides (not of RIDGWAY 1888) RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 794, 1907—part, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador references and localities; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 453, 1917—part, Quibdo, Buenaventura, Barbacoas, Puerto Valdivia, Cali, Rio Frio, Calamar, and Honda, Colombia; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Philad., 1918, p. 269—Toro Point, Panama.

Tyrannulus elatus panamensis TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 373, 1922—Mamatoco, Don Diego, and Dibulla, Santa Marta region (crit.).

Range: Panama (from Chiriqui eastwards); Colombia (Pacific coast; Santa Marta district; Cauca and Magdalena valleys); and western Ecuador (south to Balzar, Prov. Guayas).

1: Colombia (Barbacoas, Nariño 1).

[a] *Tyrannulus elatus panamensis* THAYER and BANGS: Closely similar to *T. e. elatus*, but slightly larger, with heavier bill; under parts brighter yellow, less shaded with greenish on chest and sides; back somewhat brighter greenish. Wing (male) 51-54, (female) 48-51; tail 39-42.

I quite agree with Mr. Todd that, if any distinction be made, birds from west of the Andes should be ranged with *panamensis* to which three examples from Ecuador must also be referred. A series from Bucaramanga likewise belongs to this bright-colored race which is, furthermore, common in native Bogotá collections. I have however, also seen typical *elatus* from Bogotá, these specimens having probably been taken at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes.

Material examined.—Panama: Panama City 1. Colombia: Barbacoas 1; Bucaramanga 7, "Bogotá" 30. Ecuador: Pambilar 1, San Javier 1, Balzar 1.

Genus **ACROCHORDOPUS** Berlepsch and Hellmayr[a].

Acrochordopus Berlepsch and Hellmayr, Journ. Orn., 53, p. 26, Jan. 1905—type *Phyllomyias subviridis* Pelzeln = *Phyllomyias burmeisteri* Cabanis and Heine.

Idiotriccus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18, p. 210, Sept. 1905—type *Pogonotriccus zeledoni* Lawrence.

Acrochordopus burmeisteri (*Cabanis* and *Heine*)[b]. Burmeister's Tyrannulet.

Phyllomyias burmeisteri Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 57, 1859—Brazil (type examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 122, 1888—Rio de Janeiro (spec. examined).

Phyllomyias subviridis Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 105, 175, 1868—Ypanema, São Paulo (type), Curytiba, Paraná, and Rio de Janeiro (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Phyllomyias berlepschi (not of Sclater 1887) Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 12, No. 292, p. 15, 1897—San Lorenzo, Jujuy (type in Turin Museum examined).

Phyllomyias brevirostris var. *salvadorii* (sic) Dubois, Syn. Av., livr. 4, p. 238, 1900—new name for *Phyllomyias berlepschi* Salvadori, preoccupied.

Idiotriccus secundus Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 29, p. 96, 1916—Rio Surutu, Prov. del Sara, Bolivia (type examined).

Phyllomyias salvadorii Sclater, Bull. B. O. C., 12, p. 52, 1902—Tafi, Tucumán.

[a] *Acrochordopus* Berlepsch and Hellmayr, in general appearance, is not unlike *Xanthomyias* Berlepsch, but may be immediately recognized by its pycnaspidean tarsal envelope, with scutella on lower portion of both acrotarsium and planta tarsi roughened and subtuberculate, and its much shorter tail.

[b] *Acrochordopus burmeisteri* (Cabanis and Heine), in style of coloration, bears a strong resemblance to *Xanthomyias v. virescens*, but differs by lacking the two pale yellow bands across the wing, only the greater wing-coverts being edged with olive yellow along the outer webs. Besides, the tail is much shorter and the bill higher, more compressed at base, and with the culmen more strongly convex, while the peculiar tarsal covering constitutes another striking character. Wing (male) 62-67, (female) 60-63; tail 46-53.

The type of *P. burmeisteri* in the Heine Collection which I have recently compared with two of the original examples of *P. subviridis* and two topotypes of *X. virescens*, proves to be a very characteristic example of the first-named species, agreeing in proportions (wing 62; tail 46), coloration, and tarsal covering with Natterer's skins. When the late Count Berlepsch (as recorded in Journ. Orn., 53, p. 25, 1905) many years ago identified it with *Xanthomyias v. virescens*, he was unaware of the existence of two closely similar, though generically distinct species in southern Brazil, and failed to appreciate the significance of the differences, although they were duly noted in his manuscript, now in my possession.

Specimens from northwestern Argentina and Bolivia (*salvadorii* Dubois) are slightly larger, but not otherwise different.

Material examined.—Brazil: Rio de Janeiro 1, Ypanema, São Paulo 2, Yporanga, São Paulo 1, Curytiba, Paraná 1, unspecified (the type) 1. Paraguay: Sapucay 4. Argentina: Tucumán 1, San Lorenzo, Jujuy 1. Bolivia: Rio Surutu, Prov. del Sara 2.

Myiopatis subviridis IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 5, p. 271, 1902—Rincão, São Paulo.

Acrochordopus subviridis BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Orn., 53, p 26, 1905—Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo (Ypanema, Rincão, Yporanga), Paraná (Curytiba) (crit.); IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 279, 1907—Ypiranga, Avanhandava, and Bebedouro, São Paulo, (?) and Rio Grande do Sul; LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 41, 1909—Tucumán (spec. examined); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 583—Sapucay, Paraguay (spec. examined); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat., 18, p. 336, 1910—Tucumán, Jujuy, Salta; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1914—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 21, p. 172, 1914 (crit., meas., range).

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro to Paraná (Curytiba); Paraguay (Sapucay, Puerto Bertoni); northwestern Argentina (in prov. Tucumán, Salta, and Jujuy); eastern Bolivia (Rio Surutu, Prov. del Sara, Dept. Santa Cruz).

Acrochordopus zeledoni zeledoni (*Lawrence*)[a]. ZELEDON'S TYRANNULET.

Pogonotriccus (?) *zeledoni* LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 144, March 1869—Dota and Barranca, Costa Rica; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 19, 1888—same localities; BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 35, 1902—Boquete, Chiriqui (spec. examined).

Idiotriccus zeledoni RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 797, 1907—Costa Rica and Chiriqui.

Range: Costa Rica (Barranca and Dota) and western Panama (Boquete, Chiriqui).

Acrochordopus zeledoni leucogonys (*Sclater* and *Salvin*). WHITE-FRONTED TYRANNULET.

Tyranniscus leucogonys SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., "1870," p. 841, pl. 53, fig. 1, 1871—Bogotá; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 136, 1888—Bogotá.

Tyranniscus cinereiceps (not of SCLATER) BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 555—Chimbo, Ecuador (see l.c., 1885, p. 90, sub. No. 134).

[a] *Acrochordopus zeledoni zeledoni* (LAWRENCE) is no doubt conspecific with "*Tyranniscus*" *leucogonys*, of Colombia, but differs by decidedly smaller bill, brighter yellowish green back, deeper yellow wing markings, and richer yellow under parts, with the flammulations on foreneck and breast more greenish and more prominent. Wing (female) 60-61; tail 47-48; bill 8-9.

Except for its slightly wider, shorter and more depressed bill, *A. zeledoni* agrees in structure with the genotype. It is, however, very different from *Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus*, and aside from structural characters (shape of bill, absence of rictal bristles, tarsal envelope) may be recognized by its flammulated chest and the absence of the black semilunar patch on the auriculars.

Material examined.—Panama: Boquete 2.

Acrochordopus leucogonys BERLEPSCH and HELLMAYR, Journ. Orn., **53**, p. 26, 1905 (crit.).

Acrochordopus zeledoni (not of LAWRENCE) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 451, 1917—Buenavista, above Villavicencio, Colombia (crit.).

Range: Tropical Zone of Colombia (Buenavista, above Villavicencio; Bogotá), Ecuador (Chimbo), and Peru (Marcapata, Dept. Cuzco)[a].

Genus **MICROTRICCUS** Ridgway[b].

Microtriccus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **18**, p. 210, 1905—type *Tyrannulus semiflavus* SCLATER and SALVIN.

Microtriccus semiflavus semiflavus (*Sclater* and *Salvin*). YELLOW-BELLIED TYRANNULET.

Tyrannulus semiflavus SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 300, 1860—Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **8**, p. 182, 1867—Greytown, Nicaragua; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 129, 1888—Vera Paz and Choctum, Guatemala; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 32, pl. 36, fig. 1, 1888—Teapa in Tabasco (Mexico), Choctum (Guatemala), and Greytown (Nicaragua); RICHMOND, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16**, p. 505, 1893—Rio Escondido, Nicaragua.

Ornithion semiflavum BERLEPSCH, Ornis, **14**, p. 492, 1907.

Microtriccus semiflavus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 791, 1907—from southern Mexico to Costa Rica (monog.); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 673, 1910—Pozo Azul de Pirris, El General de Terraba, Boruca, Pacific Costa Rica.

Microtriccus semiflavus semiflavus BANGS, Auk, **24**, p. 303, 1907—Boruca.

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas), through Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua south to the Pacific lowlands of Costa Rica[c].

*Microtriccus semiflavus brunneicapillus (*Lawrence*)[d]. BROWN-CAPPED TYRANNULET.

[a] A single adult male from Marcapata, alt. 3000 ft., April 9, 1900, secured by Otto Garlepp (Berlepsch Collection) hardly differs from a series of Bogotá skins by slightly darker crown and more greenish chest, while a female from Chimbo, according to a note communicated by the late Count Berlepsch, is smaller (wing 55½, against 59-65; tail 40½, against 43-47) than any other example examined by him.

Material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá" (including the type) 10, Buenavista 1. Peru: Marcapata 1.

[b] While agreeing with Mr. Ridgway that this genus is quite distinct from *Ornithion* and *Tyrannulus*, I am not prepared to follow this author in transferring it, along with some other groups, to the family of Cotingidae. See also Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 322, 1922.

[c] Material examined.—Guatemala: Vera Paz 2. Honduras: San Pedro Mts. (male, Feb. 5, 1892, H. W. Wittkugel) 1. Costa Rica: Boruca 1.

[d] *Microtriccus semiflavus brunneicapillus* (LAWRENCE): Differs from *M. s. semiflavus* by larger bill, sooty brown (instead of slate color) pileum, more white on forehead, somewhat shorter superciliary streak, and lighter greenish auriculars.

A specimen from Darien (C. Viguier, in coll. Paris Museum) seems to agree with others from Costa Rica, while a single male from Paramba is slightly duller green

Tyrannulus brunneicapillus LAWRENCE, Ibis, 4, p. 12, 1862—Panama = Lion Hill; idem, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 473, 1862—Lion Hill; SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1864, p. 359—Lion Hill (crit.); LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 9, p. 111, 1868—Angostura, Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 129, 1888—Lion Hill, Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 32, 1888—Costa Rica (Angostura) and Panama (Lion Hill).

Ornithion brunneicapillum HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 487, 1898—Paramba, Ecuador (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 492, 1907.

Microtriccus brunneicapillus RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 792, 1907—part, Costa Rica and Panama; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 673, 1910—Jimenez, Guacimo, and El Hogar, Caribbean Costa Rica (habits).

Microtriccus brunneicapillus brunneicapillus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 452, 1917—Alto Bonito and Buenaventura, Pacific coast, and Puerto Berrio, lower Magdalena, Colombia.

Range: Caribbean slope of Costa Rica, south through Panama and Colombia (Pacific coast; Magdalena Valley; "Bogotá") to northwestern Ecuador (Paramba, Prov. Esmeraldas).

1: Costa Rica (Turrialba 1).

Microtriccus semiflavus dilutus *Todd*[a]. VENEZUELAN BROWN-CAPPED TYRANNULET.

Microtriccus brunneicapillus dilutus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 26, p. 171, 1913—Las Quiguas, Carabobo, Venezuela; idem and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 370, 1922—La Tigrera, Don Diego, and Dibulla, Santa Marta region.

Microtriccus brunneicapillus (not of LAWRENCE) HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 164, 1912—San Esteban, Venezuela.

Range: Caribbean coast of northwestern Venezuela (San Esteban and Las Quiguas, State of Carabobo) and northern Colombia (Santa Marta district).

Genus **ORNITHION** Hartlaub.

Ornithion HARTLAUB, Journ. Orn., 1, p. 35, 1853—type *Ornithion inerme* HARTLAUB.

above and paler yellow below. A Bogotá skin in the Berlepsch Collection has the under surface even paler and can hardly be distinguished from a topotype of *M. s. dilutus*.

Material examined.—Costa Rica: Turrialba 2. Panama: Lion Hill 2, Darien 1. Colombia: Bogotá 1. Ecuador: Paramba 1.

[a] *Microtriccus semiflavus dilutus* TODD: Exceedingly close to *M. s. brunneicapillus*, but perhaps distinguishable by paler yellow under parts, with more white on the chin and less greenish shading on the sides of the chest. Wing (female) 45; tail 25½.

The single specimen from San Esteban examined by me does not permit any conclusion as to the validity of this race. According to Todd and Carriker (l.c.), birds from Santa Marta are likewise referable to it.

Ornithium Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 57, 1859—emendation.

Ornithion inerme *Hartlaub*[a]. Hartlaub's Tyrannulet.

Ornithion inerme Hartlaub, Journ. Orn., **1**, p. 35, 1853—South America = Bahia; Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 577—Guiana (crit.); Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 293—Bartica Grove, Brit. Guiana; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 125, 1888—Bartica and Carimang River (British Guiana), Oyapock (French Guiana), Sarayacu (Ecuador); Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 42, 1902—Suapure, Caura (spec. examined); Berlepsch, l.c., **15**, p. 136, 320, 1908—Oyapock and Saint Jean du Maroni, French Guiana; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., **56**, p. 526, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 412, 1914—Pará, Rio Guamá (Santa Maria do São Miguel), Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua); Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 227, 1916—Maipures, Orinoco, and Suapure, Caura; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 179, 1921—Kamakabra Creek, Bartica, and Camarang River.

Myiopatis pusilla (?) (not of Cabanis and Heine) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 106, 1868—part, No. 837, Marabitanas, Rio Negro, and Bahia (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Range: French and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Suapure, Rio Caura; Maipures, Rio Orinoco); eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu); northern Brazil, from the Rio Negro (Marabitanas) and the Tapajóz to Pará, south to Bahia.

Genus **LEPTOPOGON** Cabanis.

Leptopogon Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., **10** (1), p. 275, 1844—type by subs. desig. (Gray, 1855) *Leptopogon superciliaris* Tschudi.

Leptopogon superciliaris albidiventer *Hellmayr*[b]. White-bellied Leptopogon.

Leptopogon superciliaris albidiventer Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., **13**, p. 305, 1918—Quebrada onda, Yungas of Cochabamba, Bolivia.

[a] A very characteristic species on account of its strongly defined white supraloral streak, slate gray cap, and double-banded wings. Specimens from different localities show certain variation which may be either seasonal or racial.

Material examined.—Brazil: Bahia 3; Benevides 3, Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins 1; Santarem 1, Apaçy 1, Mirituituba 1, Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz 1; Marabitanas, Rio Negro 1. French Guiana: Saint Jean du Maroni 1, Pied Saut, Oyapock 1. Venezuela: Suapure, Caura 1.

[b] *Leptopogon superciliaris albidiventer* Hellmayr: Similar to *L. s. superciliaris*, but wing-bands white to pale primrose yellow (instead of buff yellow to ochraceous buff); under parts much paler, the throat being whitish, the chest pale grayish instead of olivaceous, and the abdomen yellowish white or pale Naples yellow; axillars and under wing-coverts pale yellowish instead of buff. Wing (male) 68-72, (female) 63-67; tail 62-68, (female) 58-64; bill 12-13.

Birds from Marcapata agree with a Bolivian series, but average perhaps slightly more yellowish on the abdomen.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Quebrada onda 2, Omeja 1, Chaco 1, Cillutincara 1, Songo 2. Peru: Marcapata 4.

Leptopogon superciliaris (not of TSCHUDI) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 613—Carguarani, Yungas of La Paz; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2, p. 85, 1889—Yungas; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 115, 1888—part, spec. h, "Kawarani," Bolivia; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, 13, p. 86, 1906—Idma, Urubamba Valley; HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, p. 413, 1917—Santo Domingo and Caradoc, Marcapata, southeastern Peru.

Leptopogon superciliaris subsp. BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, 13, p. 113, 1906—Huaynapata, Marcapata (crit.).

Leptopogon superciliaris superciliaris CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 94, 1921—Idma, Urubamba Valley.

Range: Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba) and southeastern Peru (Marcapata; Carabaya; Urubamba Valley).

*Leptopogon superciliaris superciliaris *Tschudi*[a]. GRAY-CAPPED LEPTOPOGON.

Leptopogon superciliaris TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), p. 275, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 161, pl. 10, fig. 2, 1846—fringes of the forests of central Peru, we suggest Montaña of Vitoc, Dept. Junin; SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 26, p. 71, 1858—Rio Napo; SALVIN, l.c., 1870, p. 197—Calovevora (Veragua), Bogaba and Volcan de Chiriqui; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 536—Monterico, Paltaypampa, Ropaybamba; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 19—Huambo; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 246, 1884—Peruvian localities; idem and BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 89—Machay and Mapoto, Ecuador; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 115, 1888—part, spec. a-e, h-m, Costa Rica, Calovevora (Veragua), Chiriqui, Sarayacu, Rio Napo, Bogotá, Huambo; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 24, 1888—part, excl. Bolivia; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 363—La Merced, Chanchamayo; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 51, p. 306, 1899—vicinity of Bogotá; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 465, 1907—part, excl. western Ecuador and Bolivia; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 710, 1910—Guayabo, Carrillo, El General, Costa Rica; FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 267, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica.

[a] In opposition to *L. s. albidiventer* and *L. s. venezuelensis*, this form shows considerable variation in the color of the wing bands, and every shade between cream buff and light ochraceous tawny is represented in our series from Huánuco. A specimen from Chanchamayo (which we may take for typical *superciliaris*) agrees in coloration of under parts with birds from Huánuco and northwards, being much more deeply colored than the pale-bellied *albidiventer*, from Marcapata.

I do not see my way of separating the birds of eastern Ecuador and Colombia. The wing bands in Bogotá skins are even more variable, and the palest extreme closely matches *venezuelensis*. The majority, however, cannot be told from the Peruvian average. I am not so certain of the identity of the Costa Rican form. Our only example differs from any South American skin by brighter green back and less slaty, more olivaceous head. Mr. Bangs, however, with ten from Costa Rica and five from Colombia before him declares them to be indistinguishable.

Material examined.—Costa Rica: Guayabo 1. Colombia: Bogotá 6, Nóvita 1. Ecuador: Machay 1. Peru: Huambo 2, Rioja 1, Huachipa, Huánuco 7, Vista Alegre, Huánuco 2, La Merced, Chanchamayo, Junin 1.

Leptopogon poliocephalus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 55, 1859—"New Granada" = Bogotá.

Leptopogon auritus Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 134—Amable Maria, Dept. Junin; idem, l.c., p. 536—Amable Maria, Pumamarca, Ropaybamba; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 19—Ray-Urmana.

Leptopogon superciliaris poliocephalus Hellmayr, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1132—part, Nóvita, Colombia; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 449, 1917—Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Peque, Cocal, Miraflores, Buenavista, and Villavicencio, Colombia; Bangs and Noble, Auk, **35**, p. 454, 1918—Perico, Peru.

Idiotriccus zeledoni (errore) Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 672, 1910—Carrillo and Las Mesas, Costa Rica (fide W. E. C. Todd in litt.).

Range: Tropical and Subtropical Zone of Costa Rica, Veragua, Colombia (except southwestern section), eastern Ecuador, and Peru, south to Dept. Junin.

11: Costa Rica (Guayabo 1); Peru (Rioja 1; Huachipa, Dept. Huánuco 7; Vista Alegre, Dept. Huánuco 2).

Leptopogon superciliaris transandinus *Berlepsch* and *Taczanowski*[a]. Transandean Leptopogon.

Leptopogon superciliaris transandinus Berlepsch and Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1883, p. 553—Chimbo, Ecuador (type examined); Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., **9**, p. B54, 1911—Gualea and Santo Domingo.

Leptopogon superciliaris (not of Tschudi) Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., **28**, p. 69, 1860—Pallatanga; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 115, 1888—part, spec. f, g, Balzar and Pallatanga; Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 607, 1902—Paramba, Prov. Esmeraldas (spec. examined).

Leptopogon transandinus Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 7, 1899—Rio Peripa, Ecuador (spec. examined).

Leptopogon superciliaris poliocephalus (not of Cabanis and Heine) Hellmayr, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1132—part, San Pablo.

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador and extreme southwestern Colombia (San Pablo, Prov. Tuqueres).

***Leptopogon superciliaris venezuelensis** *Hartert* and *Goodson*[b]. Venezuelan Leptopogon.

[a] *Leptopogon superciliaris transandinus* Berlepsch and Taczanowski: Very close to *L. s. superciliaris*, but pileum darker, more blackish, with less white on the forehead; size somewhat smaller. Wing (male) 64-68, (female) 60-62; tail 58-61, (female) 52-54; bill 12-13.

The specimen from San Pablo, on reexamination, proves to be identical in coloration with others from Ecuador, but is slightly larger.

Material examined.—Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: Paramba 2, Lita 1; Chimbo 4, Rio Peripa 1. Colombia: San Pablo, Prov. Tuqueres 1.

[b] *Leptopogon superciliaris venezuelensis* Hartert and Goodson: Nearly allied to *L. s. superciliaris*, but wing bands paler, primrose yellow (never ochraceous); lower

Leptopogon superciliaris venezuelensis HARTERT and GOODSON, Nov. Zool., 24, p. 413, 1917—Cumbre de Valencia, above Puerto Cabello, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Leptopogon superciliaris (not of TSCHUDI) PHELPS and CHAPMAN, Auk, 14, p. 365, 369, 1897—Caripé, Bermudez; ROBINSON, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 24, p. 173, 1901—San Julián, near La Guaira; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 361, 1908—Carenage and Aripo, Trinidad.

Leptopogon superciliaris poliocephalus (not of CABANIS and HEINE) HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 78, 1912—Cumbre de Valencia.

Range: Caribbean coast of Venezuela (from Bermudez to Carabobo) and Island of Trinidad.

3: Venezuela (Caracas 1, Macuto, Caracas 2).

Leptopogon nigrifrons *Salvin* and *Godman*[a]. BLACK-FRONTED LEPTOPOGON.

Leptopogon nigrifrons SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, (5) 2, p. 446, 1884—Roraima, British Museum (type in British Museum examined); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 293—Roraima; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 119, 1888—Roraima.

Range: Mount Roraima in British Guiana.

***Leptopogon amaurocephalus amaurocephalus** *Tschudi*. BROWN-CAPPED LEPTOPOGON.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus (CABANIS MS.) TSCHUDI, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 162, footnote, 1846—São Paulo, Brazil; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 104, 1868—Ypanema (São Paulo), Curytiba (Paraná), and Goyaz; REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 349—Sete Lagoas (Minas Geraës), Franca (São Paulo), and Rio de Janeiro; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 117, 1888—part, spec. a-d, Ypanema, Bahia, "Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul," Pernambuco; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 4, p. 334, 1892—Chapada, Matto Grosso; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 190, 1899—Iguapé, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 230, 1900 (egg descr.); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 277, 1907—Iguapé, Ubatuba, São Sebastião, Alto da Serra, Itatiba, Avanhandava, Itapurá (São Paulo), Ourinho (Paraná), Ilha Grande (Rio de Janeiro), Porto Cachoeiro (Espirito Santo), Puerto Bertoni (Paraguay);

parts paler yellow, with less greenish suffusion on foreneck. Wing 65-68, (female) 61-66; tail 60-64, (female) 56-62; bill 12-13.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Hills of Quebrada Secca, Bermudez 2, Caripé, Bermudez 1; Caracas 1, Macuto, Caracas 2, Loma Redonda, north of Caracas 2; San Esteban 1, Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo 2. Trinidad: Aripo (Cave Mountain, 2000 to 2250 ft. alt.) 9.

[a] *Leptopogon nigrifrons* SALVIN and GODMAN: Allied to *L. superciliaris*, but with a broad black band across the forehead; under parts grayish white, faintly tinged with yellowish on flanks and tail-coverts; wing bands pale yellow as in *L. s. venezuelensis*.

This bird, known from a single adult female in the British Museum, is probably conspecific with *L. superciliaris*.

Lillo, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 26, 1909—Ledesma, Jujuy (spec. examined); Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 582—Sapucay, Paraguay; Wetmore, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 326, 1926—Las Palmas, Chaco.

Hapalocercus plumbeipes Bertoni, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 123, Jan. 1901—Asunción, Paraguay.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus icastus Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, p. 187, Dec. 1901—Sapucay, Paraguay; idem, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 25, p. 138, 1902—Sapucay.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus var. *icastus* Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. B. Aires, 18, p. 332, 1910—Alto Paraná, and Ledesma, Jujuy.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus plumbeipes Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 56, 1913—Alto Paraná; idem, El Hornero, 1, p. 190, 1918 (nest and egg descr.).

Range: Brazil, from Maranhão and Pernambuco south to Matto Grosso and Santa Catharina; Paraguay; northern Argentina (Misiones, Chaco, and Jujuy); and eastern Bolivia (Dept. Santa Cruz)[a].

6: Brazil (Urucúm de Corumbá, Matto Grosso 1; São Antonio, Goyaz 1; Tranqueira, Maranhão 1); Bolivia (Rio Espirito Santo 1, Buenavista 2).

***Leptopogon amaurocephalus peruvianus** *Sclater* and *Salvin*[b]. Peruvian Leptopogon.

Leptopogon peruvianus Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 757—Chyavetas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 278—Chyavetas; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 248, 1884—Chyavetas.

[a] I have not seen enough material to be certain that *L. a. amaurocephalus*, as understood here, does not require subdivision. Specimens from Paraguay (*plumbeipes* Bertoni = *icastus* Oberholser) appear to be identical with a topotypical series from São Paulo and others from Rio and Santa Catharina. An adult male from Jujuy (Ledesma) and five specimens from Bolivia have the crown less dusky, more tinged with olivaceous, thus forming the transition to *peruvianus*. There is, however, so much individual variation that far more material than I have been able to examine will be needed for defining any possible local races.

Material examined.—Brazil: Maranhão 1; Bahia 2; Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraës 1; São Antonio, Goyaz 1; Urucúm, Matto Grosso 1; Rio de Janeiro 2; São Paulo (Ypanema, Victoria, etc.) 8; Curytiba, Paraná 1; Blumenau, Santa Catharina 1. Paraguay: Sapucay 4. Argentina: Ledesma, Jujuy 1. Bolivia: Santa Cruz 2, Buenavista 2, Rio Espirito Santo 1.

[b] *Leptopogon amaurocephalus peruvianus* Sclater and Salvin: A single adult male from Samiria (Rio Marañon, Peru) differs from *L. a. amaurocephalus* by the decidedly paler brown crown passing gradually into the darker green back, and very small size (wing 60; tail 50). Four birds from Roraima, Brit. Guiana seem to agree in coloration, but are much larger (wing of male 66½-67½, female 63½-65; tail 59, (female) 56-58; bill 13½-15). Sixteen Bogotá skins are variable in size and coloration, some being like those from Guiana, while others have the cap very nearly as deep brown as *pileatus*. Our specimens from El Guayabal resemble the average from Bogotá.

Until better series with reliable data are available, it is, of course, impossible to correctly interpret the significance of this variation.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus (not of TSCHUDI) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1866, p. 567—northeastern Peru = Nauta; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 278—Nauta; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 535—Monterico; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 293—Merumé Mts. and Roraima, Brit. Guiana; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 173, 1921—same localities; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 450, 1917—Chicoral and Villavicencio, Colombia.

[*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*] subsp. *peruviana* SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 117, 1888—Chyavetas, Nauta, Roraima, Merumé Mts.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus peruvianus BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 363—La Merced, Chanchamayo, Peru.

Range: Eastern Peru (Nauta, Samiria, Chyavetas, La Merced); (?) north to Colombia and east to British Guiana (Roraima, Merumé Mountains).

2: Colombia (El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cucuta, Santander 2).

Leptopogon amaurocephalus diversus *Todd*[a]. SANTA MARTA LEPTOPOGON.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus diversus TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 26, p. 171, 1913—Mamatoco, Santa Marta region; idem and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 356, 1922—La Tigrera, Mamatoco, Fundación, and Tucurinca.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus (not of TSCHUDI) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 13, p. 149, 1900—Bonda.

Range: Northern Colombia (Santa Marta district).

***Leptopogon amaurocephalus faustus** *Bangs*[b]. COSTA RICAN LEPTOPOGON.

Leptopogon amaurocephalus faustus BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 300, 1907—Boruca, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 710, 1907—Tenorio, Miravelles, Costa Rica (crit.).

Leptopogon pileatus (not of CABANIS) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 116, 1888—part, spec. g-i, "Valza" (Costa Rica), Calovevora (Veragua) and San Pablo Station (Panama); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 25, 1888—part; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 463, 1907—part, Costa Rica and Panama references and localities.

Range: Costa Rica and Panama (east to the Railroad line).

1: Costa Rica (Orosi 1).

[a] *Leptopogon amaurocephalus diversus* TODD: This form which we have not seen is described as a pale littoral race, distinguishable from both *amaurocephalus* and *faustus* by the lighter and more uniform coloration of the under surface.

[b] *Leptopogon amaurocephalus faustus* BANGS: Very similar to *L. a. pileatus*, but back slightly lighter green and abdomen paler, about primrose yellow.

This race, too, appears to me of doubtful validity, but having only three specimens for comparison with two from Guatemala I am hardly in a position to decide the question.

***Leptopogon amaurocephalus pileatus** *Cabanis.* Guatemalan Leptopogon.

Leptopogon pileatus Cabanis, Journ. Orn., **13**, p. 414, 1865—Guatemala; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 116, 1888—part, spec. a-e, Oaxaca (Mexico) and Choctum, Vera Paz (Guatemala); Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 463, 1907—part, Mexican and Guatemalan references and localities.

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas) and Guatemala.

1: Guatemala (unspecified 1).

***Leptopogon erythrops** *Sclater.* Rufous-faced Leptopogon.

Tyrannula rufipectus (not *Tyrannulus rufopectus* Lesson 1844) Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., **9**, p. 207, 1846—"Colombie" = Bogotá (type in Mus. Comp. Zool. examined).

Leptopogon erythrops Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., 1862, p. 111—Bogotá (type in British Museum examined); Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1879, p. 512—Medellin and Santa Elena, Colombia; Taczanowski and Berlepsch, l.c., 1885, p. 89—Machay and Mapoto, Ecuador (spec. examined); Berlepsch, Zeits. ges. Orn., 4, p. 184, 1887—Bogotá; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 119, pl. 10, 1888—Bogotá, Medellin, Santa Elena; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 7, 1899—San José, Ecuador; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 450, 1917—Salento, Santa Elena, La Palma, La Candela, Aguadita, above Fusugasugá, Colombia.

Leptopogon rufipectus Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., **13**, p. 198, 1917 (crit.).

Range: Subtropical Zone of eastern Ecuador and of Central and Eastern Andes of Colombia[a].

1: Colombia (El Roble, Quindio Andes 1).

Leptopogon taczanowskii *Hellmayr*[b]. Taczanowski's Leptopogon.

Leptopogon rufipectus (not *Tyrannula rufipectus* Lafresnaye) Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 249, 1884—Ropaybamba, and Ray-Urmana, above Chirimoto, Peru; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 363—Maraynioc; Chapman, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **117**, p. 94, 1921—Idma and San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba Valley.

Leptopogon taczanowskii Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., **13**, p. 198, 1917—new name for *Leptopogon rufipectus* Taczanowski, preoccupied.

[a] Specimens from Ecuador are somewhat smaller (wing of males 67½-69, against 72-75; tail 60-62, against 65-68).

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 4, El Roble 1. Ecuador: Machay 3.

[b] *Leptopogon taczanowskii* Hellmayr: Nearly allied to *L. erythrops*, but foreneck and chest dull greenish, tinged with buffy olive; throat grayish; frontal edge and sides of head whitish instead of buff, etc. Wing (male) 69½; tail 64; bill 11.

Material examined.—Peru: Maraynioc 1.

Leptopogon inca BANGS and PENARD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 225, 1922—new name for *Leptopogon rufipectus* TACZANOWSKI, preoccupied.

Range: Subtropical Zone of eastern Peru, from the Valley of Huayabamba south to the Urubamba region.

Genus **MIONECTES** Cabanis.

Mionectes CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), p. 275, 1844—type by orig. desig. *Mionectes poliocephalus* TSCHUDI.

Mionectes striaticollis[a] striaticollis (*Lafresnaye* and *D'Orbigny*). STRIPED-NECKED MIONECTES.

Muscicapa striaticollis LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, el. 2, p. 51, 1837—"Yuracares," Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined).

Muscicapara striaticollis D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. mérid., Ois., p. 323, pl. 35, fig. 2, 1839—Yungas and "Yuracares."

Mionectes striaticollis SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 613—Tilotilo, Yungas of La Paz; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 111, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Tilotilo, Bolivia; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, 13, p. 112, 1906—Huaynapata (Marcapata) and Rio Cadena.

Mionectes striaticollis striaticollis CHAPMAN, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 264, 1919—Locotal, Incachaca, Yungas, Dept. Cochabamba; idem, Amer. Mus. Novit., 118, p. 10, 1924—Subtropical Zone of Bolivia and southern Peru (Inambari, Dept. Puno; San Miguel Bridge and Idma, Dept. Cuzco); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 180, 1925—Yuracares (note on type).

Mionectes striaticollis poliocephalus (not of TSCHUDI) CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 93, 1921—San Miguel Bridge and Idma (above Santa Ana), Urubamba Valley, Peru.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Bolivia (depts. La Paz and Cochabamba) and southeastern Peru (depts. Puno and Cuzco)[b].

*Mionectes striaticollis poliocephalus *Tschudi*[c]. TSCHUDI'S MIONECTES.

[a] In the *adult* male of *M. striaticollis* and its races, the second primary (from without) is strongly attenuated on its apical half, gradually decreasing in width and terminating in an acuminate point.

[b] Birds from southeastern Peru, by rather deeper yellow abdomen and less distinctly streaked flanks, slightly diverge toward *poliocephalus*.

Material examined.—Bolivia, Yungas of La Paz: Chaco 9; "Yuracares" (the type) 1; S. Jacinto, Dept. Cochabamba 1. Peru: Huaynapata, Marcapata 1, Idma, above Santa Ana 2.

[c] *Mionectes striaticollis poliocephalus* TSCHUDI: Differs from *M. s. striaticollis* by the darker slate gray of the head being more or less suffused with olive green on hind crown, auriculars and nape; darker gray throat, with much narrower whitish streaking; deeper yellow abdomen, with fewer streaks on the flanks; the absence of

Mionectes poliocephalus Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 10 (1), p. 275, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 148, pl. 10, fig. 1, 1846—wooded region of Peru, between 11th and 12th deg. south. lat., we suggest Valley of Vitoc, Dept. Junin.

Mionectes striaticollis (not of Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Taczanowski, P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 535—part, Paltaypampa (spec. in Warsaw Museum examined); idem, l.c., 1879, p. 233—Tambillo (spec. examined); idem, l.c., 1882, p. 19—part, Chirimoto, Tamiapampa, Huambo (spec. examined); idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 244, 1884—part, descr. adult, Paltaypampa, Tambillo, Chirimoto, Tamiapampa, Huambo; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 111, 1888—part, spec. d, Tamiapampa; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 362—part, Garita del Sol, Puyas-Yacu, Peru (spec. in Warsaw Museum examined).

Mionectes striaticollis poliocephalus Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 454, 1918—Tabaconas; Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., 118, p. 10, 1924—Utcuyacu, Chelpes, and Rumicruz, Dept. Junin.

Range: Subtropical Zone of northern and central Peru, south to Dept. Junin.

2: Peru (Vista Alegre 1, Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco 1).

***Mionectes striaticollis columbianus** *Chapman*[a]. Colombian Mionectes.

Mionectes striaticollis columbianus Chapman, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 264, 1919—Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia.

Mionectes striaticollis (not of Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 213, 1862—part, Bogotá; Sclater and Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 512—Santa Elena (eggs descr.); Taczanowski and Berlepsch, l.c., 1885, p. 90—Mapoto, Machay, Baños, eastern Ecuador (spec. examined);

white streaks on the chest; finally by the blackish apical portion of the lower mandible.

Certain individuals from the Dept. Junin (topotypical) form the passage to *striaticollis* while others agree with birds from more northern districts.

Material examined.—Dept. Junin: Maraynioc 2, Paltaypampa 2, Garita del Sol 2. Dept. Huánuco: Vista Alegre 1, Chinchao 1. Northern Peru: Tamiapampa 1, Huambo 1, Tambillo 3.

[a] *Mionectes striaticollis columbianus* Chapman: Very similar to *M. s. poliocephalus*, but plumbeous of hind crown, auriculars, sides of neck, and lower throat even more strongly washed with olivaceous.

This rather ill-defined race was originally compared with specimens from southeastern Peru, supposed to represent *poliocephalus*, but which appear to be referable to typical *striaticollis*. The points of distinction between birds from Colombia and Ecuador on one side, and those from northern Peru on the other, are at best slight average characters, a good many examples being quite indistinguishable. The case is further complicated by *M. poliocephalus* having been based on birds from Junin which are sometimes intermediate to *striaticollis*. Skins from eastern Ecuador are obviously identical with those from Colombia.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 7, El Roble, Quindio Andes 2, Santa Elena 1, La Candela, Huila 1. Ecuador: Jima 1, Baños 1, Mapoto 3.

SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 111, 1888—part, spec. e-k, Medellin, Santa Elena, Bogotá; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 262, p. 6, 1899—part, spec. ex Pun.

Mionectes striaticollis poliocephalus (not of TSCHUDI) BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 23, p. 74, 1910—San Antonio, Colombia; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 448, 1917—San Antonio and Cerro Munchique (Western Andes), La Manuelita, Salento, Santa Elena, La Candela, near San Agustin (Central Andes), Fusugasugá (Eastern Andes).

Range: Subtropical Zone of Colombia (except Santa Marta region) and eastern Ecuador.

1: Colombia (La Candela, Huila 1).

Mionectes striaticollis viridiceps *Chapman*[a]. GREEN-HEADED MIONECTES.

Mionectes striaticollis viridiceps CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 118, p. 9, 1924—above Zaruma, Ecuador.

Mionectes striaticollis (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 1859, p. 144—Pallatanga; idem, l.c., 1860, p. 93—Nanegal; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 213, 1862—part, Pallatanga; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P. Z. S. Lond., 1884, p. 296—Surupata and Chaguarpata (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH, l.c., 1885, p. 120—Pallatanga.

Mionectes olivaceus (not of LAWRENCE) BERLEPSCH, P. Z. S. Lond., 1885, p. 115—Surupata and Chaguarpata; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 112, 1888—part, spec. k-m, Pallatanga; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 487, 1898—Chimbo (spec. examined); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 6, 1899—Rio Peripa and Niebli (crit.); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 704—part, San Nicolas, Gualea and Canzacota[b] (spec. examined); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. géogr. Mes. Arc Mérid. Équat., 9, p. B53, 1911—Santo Domingo.

Mionectes striaticollis hederaceus (not of BANGS) LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 73, 1922—Gualea.

[a] *Mionectes striaticollis viridiceps* CHAPMAN: Nearest to *M. s. columbianus*, but head and throat entirely without, or with a mere suggestion of plumbeous, the pileum being green, just a shade darker than the back, the throat green with whitish or yellowish white shaft streaks. Wing (adult male) 70, (female) 63-64; tail 52-53, (female) 48-51.

This interesting form, by the absence of plumbeous about the head, approaches the type of coloration of *M. olivaceus*. The narrowed, acuminate second primary (from without) of the adult male, however, clearly determines its position as a member of the *striaticollis* group. From *M. o. hederaceus*, likewise found in western Ecuador, it is readily distinguished, in addition to the differently shaped second primary, by much brighter green back, conspicuous ochreous buff wing markings, much deeper yellow abdomen, and brighter green throat with narrower, more sharply defined streaks.

Material examined.—Chaguarpata 1, Surupata 1, Chimbo (1000 ft.) 1, Gualea 1, El Chiral 2, above Zaruma 3, "Pichincha" 2, Pallatanga 1, "Papallacta" 3.

[b] Goodfellow's specimens in the Tring Museum are partly labelled "Pichincha," others—without question erroneously—"Papallacta." One of the "Pichincha" examples is referable to *M. o. hederaceus*.

Range: Western Ecuador (except Prov. Esmeraldas), chiefly in the Subtropical Zone.

***Mionectes olivaceus[a] olivaceus** *Lawrence.* Olivaceous Mionectes.

Mionectes olivaceus Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **9**, p. 111, 1868—Barranca and Dota, Costa Rica; Salvin, P. Z. S. Lond., 1870, p. 196—Calovevora, Chitra, Boquete de Chitra, and Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 112, 1888—part, spec. a-j, Costa Rica, Veragua, Chiriqui, Lion Hill, Panama; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 22, 1888—part, Costa Rica and Panama; Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., **3**, p. 35, 1902—Boquete, Panama.

Mionectes olivaceus olivaceus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 461, 1907—Costa Rica and Panama (monog.); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 711, 1910—La Lagunaria de Dota, Cariblanco de Sarapiqui, Carrillo, Cerro de Santa Maria, Azahar de Cartago, La Hondura, Juan Viñas, Costa Rica; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1918, p. 265—Gatun.

Range: Tropical Zone of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriqui; Veragua; Canal Zone)[b].

2: Costa Rica (Juan Viñas 1, unspecified 1).

***Mionectes olivaceus hederaceus** *Bangs*[c]. Bangs's Mionectes.

Mionectes olivaceus hederaceus Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **23**, p. 73, 1910—Pavas (type) and Rio Bitaco, Western Andes of Colombia; Hellmayr, P. Z. S. Lond., 1911, p. 1131—San Joaquim (Bahia del Choco) and Nóvita, Colombia; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36**, p. 448, 1917—Nóvita Trail, Juntas de Tamaná, San José, Los Cisneros, Las Lomitas, Cocal, Barbacoas, and Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca; Bangs and Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 218, 1922—Mount Sapó, Darien; Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., **118**, p. 10, 1924—Mindo, Naranjo (Prov. Guayas), Las Piñas, Alamor Range, Ecuador.

Mionectes olivaceus (not of Lawrence) Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 607, 1902—Lita and Paramba, Prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador (spec. examined).

[a] The *adult* male of *M. olivaceus* and its races differs from the *M. striaticollis* group in the shape of the second primary (from without) which, instead of being gradually attenuated and acuminate, is conspicuously expanded and rounded at the tip, while there is a long, deep subapical incision terminated basally by an abrupt notch on the inner web of the feather.

[b] A single specimen from Veragua (Boquete de Chitra) agrees with a series from Costa Rica and three from Boquete (Chiriqui). No material seen from the Canal Zone of Panama.

[c] *Mionectes olivaceus hederaceus* Bangs: Nearest to *M. o. olivaceus*, but upper parts much darker, less yellowish green; pileum darker; streaking of throat and breast wider and more pronounced; abdomen much paler yellow; pale basis to lower mandible more distinct.

Material examined.—Boca de Calima, Rio San Juan 2, San Joaquim 2, Nóvita 5, Barbacoas 1. Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: Paramba 12, Bulún 2, Lita 1, Cachyjacu 1; "Pichincha" 1, "Quito" 1; Las Piñas, Alamor Range 1; Naranjo, Prov. Guayas 1.

Range: Eastern Panama (Tacarcuna, Mt. Sapó, Darien), south through Pacific Colombia (including the lower Cauca Valley) to western Ecuador[a].

2: Colombia (Barbacoas 1); Ecuador (Bulún 1).

Mionectes olivaceus pallidus *Chapman*[b]. PALLID MIONECTES.

Mionectes olivaceus pallidus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33**, p. 177, 1914—Buenavista, above Villavicencio, base of Eastern Andes, Colombia; idem, l.c., **36**, p. 448, 1917—Buenavista.

Range: Tropical Zone of eastern Colombia (Buenavista, above Villavicencio; also in native Bogotá collections).

***Mionectes olivaceus fasciaticollis** *Chapman*[c]. PERUVIAN MIONECTES.

Mionectes olivaceus fasciaticollis CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **67**, p. 9, 1923—Tulumayo, Vitoc Valley, Peru (type) and Zamora, Ecuador.

Mionectes striaticollis (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) TACZANOWSKI[d], P. Z. S. Lond., 1874, p. 435—part, Monterico (spec. in Warsaw Museum examined); idem, l.c., 1882, p. 19—part, Huambo (spec. in Warsaw Museum examined); idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 245, 1884—part, descr. "juv.", Monterico, Huambo; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN[d], P. Z. S. Lond., 1896, p. 362—part, "♂ juv.," La Gloria, Vitoc (spec. in Warsaw Museum examined); SALVADORI and FESTA[d], Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 6, 1899—part, Rio Zamora and Gualaquiza (spec. examined).

Mionectes olivaceus (not of LAWRENCE) BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, **13**, p. 112, 1906—Huaynapata, Marcapata (spec. in Warsaw Museum examined).

[a] While apparently quite common in Prov. Esmeraldas, this species seems to be of rare occurrence in the more southerly districts of western Ecuador. We have seen as yet only one each from "Pichincha," Naranjo, and even as far south as Las Piñas (Alamor Range), Prov. Loja. F. M. Chapman records two additional specimens from Mindo.

[b] *Mionectes olivaceus pallidus* CHAPMAN: Nearly allied to *M. o. hederaceus*, but the throat and foreneck, instead of being longitudinally streaked with dull olive green and pale yellow, are light olive yellow, irregularly freckled and barred with dark olive (not unlike *M. o. galbinus*); the breast and abdomen deeper yellow; the upper parts brighter green, with the pileum rather darker, and the ochraceous markings on the wing coverts as a rule deeper in tone. Wing (male) 69-71; tail 53-55.

Material examined.—Buenavista 1, "Bogotá" 6.

[c] *Mionectes olivaceus fasciaticollis* CHAPMAN: Exceedingly close to *M. o. pallidus*, but pileum not so dark, almost uniform with the back, and abdomen generally somewhat richer yellow. I cannot perceive any difference in the markings of the throat between this and the preceding form, and feel rather doubtful about its validity.

Material examined.—Peru: Yahuarmayo, Carabaya 2; Huaynapata, Marcapata 1; Monterico, Ayacucho 1; La Gloria, Vitoc 1, San Ramon, Junin 1; Huachipa 5, Chinchao, Huánuco 1; Huambo 1. Ecuador: Zamora 2, "Rio Napo" 1.

[d] The authors cited above considered the specimens of *M. o. fasciaticollis* to represent the immature plumage of "*striaticollis*," as reexamination of their respective material revealed.

Mionectes olivaceus pallidus (not of Chapman) Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., **85**, A, Heft 10, p. 51, 1921—Yahuarmayo, Carabaya (crit.).

Range: Tropical and lower Subtropical Zone of Peru (south to Carabaya) and eastern Ecuador.

7: Peru (Huachipa 5, Chinchao, Dept. Huánuco 1; San Ramon, Dept. Junin 1).

Mionectes olivaceus galbinus *Bangs*[a]. Santa Marta Mionectes.

Mionectes olivaceus galbinus Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., **3**, p. 85, 1902—La Concepcion, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **21**, p. 278, 1905—Santa Marta region; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **14**, p. 357, 1922—Valparaiso [=Cincinnati], Las Taguas, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Las Vegas, San Lorenzo, and Don Diego.

Mionectes olivaceus (not of Lawrence) Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **12**, p. 158, 1898—Pueblo Viejo; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **13**, p. 149, 1900—Minca, Onaca, Valparaiso, and El Libano.

Range: Subtropical Zone of the Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia.

***Mionectes olivaceus venezuelensis** *Ridgway*[b]. Venezuelan Mionectes.

Mionectes olivaceus venezuelensis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **19**, p. 116, 1906—Guacharo, Bermudez, Venezuela; Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., **78**, A, Heft 5, p. 77, 1912—Cumbre de Valencia and Cumbre Chiquita, Carabobo; Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., **191**, p. 9, 1925—Trinidad, Bermudez.

[a] *Mionectes olivaceus galbinus* Bangs: Nearest to *M. o. pallidus*, but upper parts much brighter and more yellowish green, the pileum greener; edges to upper wing coverts less conspicuous; lower surface much richer yellow, throat also more yellowish, though similarly marked. Wing (male) 69-70, (female) 63-65; tail 56, (female) 50-52.

Material examined.—La Concepcion 1, El Libano 1, Valparaiso 4.

[b] *Mionectes olivaceus venezuelensis* Ridgway: Somewhat intermediate between *pallidus* and *galbinus;* differing from the former by brighter green upper parts, less distinct wing markings, and deeper yellow under surface; from the latter by less yellowish green back, duller crown and sides of head, and decidedly paler yellow abdomen. The throat is narrowly streaked with yellowish rather than barred or freckled with olive. Wing (male) 67-73, (female) 61-66; tail 55-60, (female) 50-54.

Birds from Trinidad are identical with a series from Bermudez and the Caracas region, while those from Mérida and Paramo de Tama, by the markings of the throat and more distinct buffy edges to the wing coverts, often show a slight approach to *pallidus*.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Aripo (2000 to 2200 ft.) 9. Venezuela, Bermudez: Los Palmales 5, Campos Alegre Valley 1, La Tigrera 1, hills of Quebrada Secca 2, La Montaña del Guacharo 1. Dept. Federal Occidental: Galipan, Cerro del Avila 16, Loma Redonda 7. Carabobo: Cumbre de Valencia 4, San Esteban 1, Cumbre Chiquita 1. Mérida: El Valle 4, Escorial 7, Lagunillas 1, El Pantano 1, Mérida 4. Colombia: Paramo de Tama 3.

Elania striaticollis (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, p. 238, 1866—Trinidad.

Mionectes striaticollis SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1868, p. 628—San Esteban.

Mionectes olivaceus (not of LAWRENCE) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 112, 1888—part, spec. t, u, San Esteban; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 6, p. 38, 1894—Trinidad; PHELPS, Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—Caripé, Bermudez.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Trinidad and northern Venezuela, from Bermudez to the Colombian line (Paramo de Tama).

5: Venezuela (Maracay, Aragua 1; Nevados, Mérida 1); Colombia (Paramo de Tama 3).

Genus **PIPROMORPHA** Gray[a].

Piprómorpha GRAY[b], Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 146, 1855—type *Muscicapa oleaginea* LICHTENSTEIN.

*Pipromorpha oleaginea oleaginea (*Lichtenstein*). OLEAGINOUS PIPROMORPHA.

Muscicapa oleaginea LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 55, 1823—Bahia (type in Berlin Museum examined).

Muscicapa chloronotus LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY[c], Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, p. 51, 1837—Yuracares, Bolivia (types in Paris Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 179, 1925 (crit.).

Pipromorpha oleaginea wallacei CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 4, p. 301, 1919—Pará (type in British Museum examined).

Pipromorpha oleaginea hauxwelli CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 4, p. 302, 1919—Pebas, Peru (type examined).

Pipromorpha oleaginea chapmani CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 4, p. 302, 1919—"Villavicencio to Medina," Colombia (type examined).

Mionectes oleagineus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 104, 1868—part, Engenho do Gama (Matto Grosso), Marabitanas, Barcellos, and Barra [=Manáos], Rio Negro (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); BERLEPSCH, Zeits. ges. Orn., 4, p. 184, 1887—Bogotá (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov.

[a] This genus is doubtfully separable from *Mionectes*, the only difference of importance consisting in the shape of the second primary (from without), as correctly pointed out by W. E. C. Todd. This author having presented us with a thorough revision of this group (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 173-192, 1921), it has been deemed unnecessary to go into details as regards synonymy. Besides all original descriptions, only a few references have been quoted, while for a complete bibliography the reader is referred to Mr. Todd's paper.

[b] *Pipromorpha* BONAPARTE (Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool., (4) 1, p. 134, 1854—ex SCHIFF MS.) is a nomen nudum.

[c] *Muscicapa chloronotis* (sic) LESSON (Traité d'Orn., p. 392, 1831), quoted by Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny, is a nomen nudum.

Zool., 9, p. 41, 1902—Nericagua, Rio Orinoco, and Suapure, La Pricion, Nicare, and La Union, Caura, Venezuela (spec. examined).

Mionectes oleagineus oleagineus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 292, 1910—Calama and Jamarysinho, Rio Madeira (spec. reexamined); idem, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 106, 1912—Faz. Nazareth, Mexiana (spec. reexamined).

Pipromorpha oleaginea oleaginea and *P. o. chloronota* Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 181, 182, 1921 (monog.).

Range: Northern and central Brazil, south to Bahia and Matto Grosso (Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé); French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela (Orinoco-Caura basin); eastern Colombia (Rio Caquetá; Rio Putumayo; Villavicencio; "Bogotá"); eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu); eastern Peru; northern and eastern Bolivia[a].

8: Brazil (São Amaro, Bahia 2; São Luiz, Maranhão 1; Serra da Lua, near Boavista, Rio Branco 1); Venezuela (La Vuelta, Caura 1); Bolivia (Rio Espirito Santo 2, mouth of Rio San Antonio 1).

***Pipromorpha oleaginea pallidiventris** (*Hellmayr*)[b]. Pale-bellied Pipromorpha.

Mionectes oleagineus pallidiventris Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 22, 1906—San Antonio, Bermudez, Venezuela (type); Caparo and Valencia, Trinidad; Castare, Tobago.

[a] I am unable to discover any tangible difference between ten specimens from Bahia (*oleagineus*) and a considerable series from Amazonia (*chloronotus*). Birds from Upper Amazonia (including the types of *chapmani* and *hauxwelli*) appear to me inseparable from others taken in Bolivia and on the Brazilian Amazon. By reexamination of the respective types I have ascertained that all the names given in the above synonymy refer to the species with ochraceous apical edges to the secondaries and upper wing coverts.

Material examined.—Brazil: Bahia (trade skins) 7, Bahia (the type) 1, São Amaro, Bahia 2; São Luiz, Maranhão 1; Pará 1; São Antonio do Prata, Pará 2; Mexiana 2; Manáos 1; Barcellos, Rio Negro 1; Marabitanas, Rio Negro 1; Calama, Rio Madeira 4; Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso 1. Bolivia: Yuracares (types of *M. chloronotus*) 2, Rio Espirito Santo 1, mouth of Rio San Antonio 1, Songo 1. Peru: upper Ucayali 2, Pebas 2, Rio Tigre 1. Ecuador: Sarayacu 1. Colombia: Cuembi, Rio Putumayo 1, "Bogotá" 6, Villavicencio to Medina 1. Venezuela: Nericagua 1, Caura 5. British Guiana (various localities) 8.

[b] *Pipromorpha oleaginea pallidiventris* (Hellmayr): Closely similar to *P. o. oleaginea*, but somewhat paler, less ochraceous below, with less olivaceous shading on throat and breast; upper parts on average paler olive green.

This rather unsatisfactory race appears to be restricted to the northeastern section of Venezuela and the neighboring islands. A large series from Trinidad is absolutely identical with mainland specimens. Birds from Tobago do not seem to be separable either, only one (out of five fresh skins) differing by slightly more greenish throat and rather darker abdomen. The types of *P. o. tobagoensis* are old soiled skins, which accounts for their unusually dark coloration.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Bermudez (San Antonio, Campos Alegre, etc.) 7. Trinidad: Caparo 3, Carenage 10, Chaguaramas 1, Santa Cruz 1, Aripo 1. Tobago 8.

Pipromorpha oleaginea tobagoensis CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 4, p. 302, 1919—Tobago (type examined).

Pipromorpha oleaginea pallidiventris TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 185, 1921 (monog.).

Range: Northeastern Venezuela, in State of Bermudez (hinterland of Cumaná), and the Islands of Trinidad and Tobago.

1: Tobago.

Pipromorpha oleaginea parca (*Bangs*)[a]. BANGS'S PIPROMORPHA.

Mionectes oleagineus parcus BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 20, 1900—Loma del Leon, Panama.

Pipromorpha oleaginea parca RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 457, 1907 (monog.); TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 186, 1921 (monog.); idem, and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 358, 1922—Bonda, Buritaca, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Las Vegas, Minca, and Don Diego, Santa Marta region; BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 218, 1922—Mt. Sapó, Rio Esnápe, and Jesusito, Darien.

Range: Tropical Zone of northern Colombia, south to the Cauca and Magdalena valleys, and eastern Panama (Darien; Panama Railroad; Pearl Islands).

***Pipromorpha oleaginea pacifica** *Todd*[b]. PACIFIC PIPROMORPHA.

Pipromorpha oleaginea pacifica TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 187, 1921—Bucay, Guayas, southwestern Ecuador.

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador, from Esmeraldas south to Chimbo.

1: Ecuador (Pambilar, Prov. Esmeraldas 1).

***Pipromorpha oleaginea dyscola** (*Bangs*)[c]. COSTA RICAN PIPROMORPHA.

[a] *Pipromorpha oleaginea parca* (BANGS) differs from *P. o. pallidiventris* by decidedly paler, more buffy yellow under parts, and lighter rump and tail.

Nineteen specimens from Colombia (Santa Marta) and Panama examined.

[b] *Pipromorpha oleaginea pacifica* TODD: Nearest to *P. o. parca*, but upper parts brighter, more yellowish green, the rump tinged with buffy; abdomen still paler, more yellowish, less buffy. Wing (male) 65, (female) 58-60; tail 52, (female) 45-47.

In the light-colored abdomen this form approaches *P. o. dyscola*, but lacks the greenish tinge on throat and foreneck, and is much brighter green above while the larger upper wing-coverts are distinctly margined with ochraceous.

Material examined.—Ecuador, Prov. Esmeraldas: Pambilar 1, Carondelet 1; Chimbo 1.

[c] I have not the slightest doubt that the Central American races are conspecific with *P. oleaginea*. While intergradation is admittedly not complete, they agree in possessing distinct yellowish apical edges on the secondaries, but may be distinguished by lacking the pale markings on the wing coverts, duller upper parts, and much more greenish throat.

Mionectes assimilis dyscolus Bangs, Auk, **18**, p. 362, 1901—Divala, western Panama.

Pipromorpha assimilis dyscola Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 455, 1907—part, western Costa Rica and Panama (monog.); Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **34**, p. 188, 1921—Pacific slope of Costa Rica to Panama (monog.).

Range: Pacific slope of Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriqui; (?) Veragua).

3: Costa Rica (Boruca 1, El General 1); Panama (Boquete, Chiriqui 1).

***Pipromorpha oleaginea assimilis** (*Sclater*). Mexican Pipromorpha.

Mionectes assimilis Sclater, P. Z. S. Lond., **27**, p. 46, 1859—Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Mionectes semischistaceus Cherrie, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **15**, p. 27, 1892—Guayabal, Costa Rica (type in U. S. National Museum examined[a]).

(?) *Pipromorpha assimilis obscura* Dickey and Van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **38**, p. 133, 1925—San Salvador[b].

Pipromorpha assimilis assimilis Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 454, 1917—southern Mexico to Honduras (monog.); Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **34**, p. 189, 1921—southern Mexico to eastern Costa Rica (monog.).

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz and Tabasco) and south through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, and Nicaragua to eastern Costa Rica.

8: Guatemala (Patulul, Solola 1, Coban 1); Nicaragua (San Emilis, Lake Nicaragua 3); Costa Rica (El Hogar 1, Siquirres 1, Old Harbor, Talamanca 1).

***Pipromorpha macconnelli**[c] **macconnelli** *Chubb*. MacConnell's Pipromorpha.

[a] Mr. W. E. C. Todd (l.c., p. 191) is no doubt correct in pronouncing the type to be an abnormally colored individual of the ordinary form occurring in eastern Costa Rica.

[b] The authors have yet to prove that the unique type represents anything more than an intergrade between *assimilis* and *dyscola* which in many cases are hard enough to distinguish.

[c] *Pipromorpha macconnelli* chiefly differs from *P. oleaginea* by lacking the buffy edges to the wing coverts and inner secondaries which, on their exposed portion, are but little duller (citrine) than the olive green back.

Representatives of this bird, until recently confused with its ally, are associated with races of *P. oleaginea* throughout a large section of its range. Unless regarded as of specific value, the differences could only be explained as constituting dimorphic forms of a single systematic unit. Against this theory, however, speaks the fact that the plain-winged type (*macconnelli*) is unknown in Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, Brazil *north* of the Amazon, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia.

The late Charles Chubb, when describing *P. o. macconnelli*, did not realize the significance of the wing pattern. An inspection, in the McConnell collection, now

Pipromorpha oleaginea macconnelli CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 4, p. 303, 1919—Camacabra Creek, British Guiana (type in British Museum examined); idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 170, 1921—part.

Pipromorpha macconnelli macconnelli TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 178, 1921—French and British Guiana and adjacent northern Brazil (monog.).

Range: British and French Guiana and adjacent northern Brazil (upper Rocana).

2: British Guiana (Hyde Park, Demerara River 2).

Pipromorpha macconnelli roraimae *Chubb*[a]. RORAIMA PIPROMORPHA.

Pipromorpha oleaginea roraimae CHUBB, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 4, p. 303, 1919—Roraima (type) and Merumé Mts., British Guiana (type examined); idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 172, 1921—same localities.

Range: Mountain ranges of British Guiana (Roraima, Merumé Mts.).

***Pipromorpha macconnelli amazona** *Todd*[b]. AMAZONIAN PIPROMORPHA.

Pipromorpha macconnelli amazona TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 179, 1921—Buenavista, near Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

Mionectes oleagineus (not of LICHTENSTEIN) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 104, 1868—part, Borba, Rio Madeira (spec. examined).

Mionectes oleagineus oleagineus (errore) HELLMAYR, Abhandl. math. phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 22, 1912—Peixe-Boi, Pará (spec. reexamined).

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon east to Pará, and eastern Bolivia.

in the British Museum, of the thirty-two specimens referred to this form disclosed that only two-thirds of the material belonged to *macconnelli*, while the remainder have to be ranged under *P. o. oleaginea*. Fortunately, however, the marked type of *P. macconnelli*, from Camacabra Creek, is an extremely characteristic individual of the plain-winged form to which the name had been applied by Mr. Todd.

Material examined.—British Guiana (including the type) 24. French Guiana: Cayenne 1, Saint Jean du Maroni 1.

[a] *Pipromorpha macconnelli roraimae* CHUBB: Similar to *P. m. macconnelli*, but more richly colored, the back being of a fresher olive green ,with the edges of the wing- and tail-feathers dull orange citrine; the abdomen of a deeper, yellow ocher tinge; the throat and chest more strongly shaded with citrine. Wing (male) 63-64, (female) 59; tail 46-51; bill 11½-13.

This intensely colored form evidently replaces typical *macconnelli* in the mountainous districts of British Guiana.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima (including the type) 3, Merumé Mts. 2.

[b] *Pipromorpha macconnelli amazona* TODD: Very similar to *P. m. macconnelli*, but under parts brighter, the abdomen light buffy orange yellow, somewhat darker on the crissum.

Material examined.—Brazil: Peixe-Boi, Pará 1, Benevides 6, Ourèm 1; Borba, Rio Madeira 1. Bolivia: Buenavista 2, Rio Espirito Santo 1, Tres Arroyos 1.

2: Bolivia (Rio Espirito Santo, mouth of Rio San Antonio 1, Tres Arroyos 1).

***Pipromorpha rufiventris** (*Cabanis*)[a]. Rufous-bellied Pipromorpha.

Mionectes rufiventris Cabanis in Tschudi, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 148, note, 1846—Brazil (type in Berlin Museum examined); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 104, 1868—Rio de Janeiro, Registo do Sai (Rio), Ypanema (São Paulo), Curytiba (Paraná) (spec. examined); Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 134, 1915—Braço do Sul, near Victoria, Espirito Santo (crit.).

Muscipeta chloronotos (not of Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny) Pucheran, Arch. Mus. Paris, 7, p. 335, 1855—Brazil, coll. Delalande=Rio de Janeiro (type in Paris Museum examined).

Hemitriscus barbarenae Bertoni, Av. Nuev. Parag., p. 124, 1901—Alto Paraná, Paraguay.

Pipromorpha rufiventris Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 176, 1921 (monog.).

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul, and adjacent districts of Paraguay and Argentina (Misiones)[b].

2: Brazil (São Sebastião, São Paulo 1); Argentina (Puerto Segundo, Misiones 1).

[a] *Pipromorpha rufiventris* (Cabanis): Resembling *P. macconnelli* in absence of buffy wing markings, but larger, particularly with longer tail; head all round chiefly neutral gray; back duller green; posterior under parts deeper, more cinnamon color. Wing (male) 67-71, (female) 63-65; tail 57-62, (female) 54-55; bill 11-13.

Material examined.—Espirito Santo: Braço do Sul 1. Rio de Janeiro: Rio 4, Registo do Sai 1. São Paulo: Ypanema 2, São Sebastião 4. Argentina: Puerto Segundo, Misiones 1.

[b] *Mionectes rufiventris* Burmeister (Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 453, 1861—Tucumán), quoted by W. E. C. Todd, refers to *Myiotheretes striaticollis pallidus* Berlepsch.

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BY

CHARLES E. HELLMAYR

Associate Curator of Birds

PART VI

OXYRUNCIDAE - PIPRIDAE - COTINGIDAE
RUPICOLIDAE - PHYTOTOMIDAE

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EDITOR

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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PREFACE TO PART SIX

The present instalment concludes the enumeration of the American Mesomyodian Passeres, the other families of that section having been dealt with in the three preceding parts. For the sake of convenience, it has been deemed advisable not to include in Part VI any other family, but to restrict it to the catalogue of the Manakins, Chatterers and allies, which form a natural group of closely related birds.

As stated in the preface to Part V, proper definition of the various families of the Mesomyodian Passeres, particularly of the Haploophonae, is unusually difficult owing to the incompleteness of data on their anatomical structure, and the reference of certain genera to one family rather than to another must largely be regarded as provisional. Moreover, the exact status of two groups now ranked as families—the Sharp-Bills and the Cocks-of-the-Rock—is quite unsettled, and further researches into their anatomical peculiarities may lead to their suppression.

Publication of this volume has unexpectedly been delayed. The greater part of the manuscript having been compiled in 1926 and 1927, the results of recent investigations by other students have not been considered beyond their inclusion in footnotes, wherever it was possible to make such additions. On the other hand, the long time that has elapsed since its preparation afforded me an opportunity to examine much pertinent material (including many types) in various museums in this country as well as in Europe. The account of certain genera of Manakins is practically based on the splendid series of these birds in the collections at Pittsburgh and Munich.

As in the past, the author has enjoyed, in the performance of his task, the cooperation of museums and numerous correspondents by the generous loan of material and other acts of courtesy for which he wishes to publicly express his gratitude.

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Mr. Charles Westcott, of Springfield, Massachusetts, again has been very helpful in checking references and revising the manuscript for the press.

NOVEMBER 2, 1929 C. E. HELLMAYR

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CATALOGUE
OF
BIRDS OF THE AMERICAS

By Charles E. Hellmayr

PART VI

ORDER PASSERIFORMES—Continued.

Suborder MESOMYODI—Continued.

FAMILY OXYRUNCIDAE.[1]

SHARP-BILLS.

Genus **OXYRUNCUS** Temminck.

Oxyruncus TEMMINCK, Anal. Syst. Gén. d'Orn., in Man. d'Orn., 2nd ed., 1, p. LXXX, Oct., 1820—generic characters, but no genotype indicated.

Oxyrhyncus SWAINSON, Zool. Illust., 1, No. 9, pl. 49, July, 1821—new name for *Oxyruncus* TEMMINCK; type by monotypy *Oxyrhyncus cristatus* SWAINSON.

Oxyrhynchus (not of LEACH, 1816) TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 21, pl. 125, April, 1822—type by monotypy *Oxyrhynchus flammiceps* TEMMINCK =*Oxyrhyncus cristatus* SWAINSON.

Oxyrhamphus STRICKLAND, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 6, p. 420, 1841—new name for *Oxyrhynchus* TEMMINCK, preoccupied.

Oxyramphus BONAPARTE, Consp. Av., 1, p. 211, 1850—emendation.

*Oxyruncus cristatus cristatus (*Swainson*). CRESTED SHARP-BILL.

Oxyrhyncus cristatus SWAINSON, Zool. Illust., 1, No. 9, pl. 49, July, 1821—Brazil.

Oxyrhynchus flammiceps TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 21, pl. 125, April, 1822—Brazil.

Oxyrhynchus serratus MIKAN, Del. Flor. et Faun. Bras., fasc. 3, pl. [17], 1823—Rio de Janeiro (descr. adult and young).

Oxyrhamphus flammiceps BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 33, 1856—Brazil; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 1, p. 42, 1868—Rio de Janeiro and Rio

[1]The affinities of this family are not satisfactorily determined, and it may become necessary to merge it with the Cotingidae.

Paraná, São Paulo; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 254, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 281, 1888—"Novo" Friburgo, Brazil; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 206, 1899—Iguapé, São Paulo; idem, l. c., 4, p. 156, 1900—Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 296, 1907—Estação Rio Grande, Iguapé, Itapura, and Ubatuba (São Paulo), Marianna (Minas Geraes), and Espirito Santo; BERTONI, Rev. Inst. Parag., 1907,—(sep. p. 5)—Paraguay.

Oxyruncus cristatus cristatus RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 333, 1907—southeastern Brazil.

Oxyrhamphus flammiceps paraguayensis CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 597—Sapucay, Paraguay.

Oxyruncus flamiceps paraguayensis BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 57, 1914—Sapucay, Paraguay.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Espirito Santo and southern Minas Geraes (Marianna) to Santa Catharina, and Paraguay (Sapucay).[1]

1: Brazil (Victoria, São Paulo 1).

Oxyruncus cristatus hypoglaucus (*Salvin and Godman*).[2] WHITE-BELLIED SHARP-BILL.

Oxyrhamphus hypoglaucus SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, (5), 1, p. 206, 1883—Roraima and Merumé Mountains, British Guiana; SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 291—same localities; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 282, 1888—same localities.

Oxyruncus hypoglaucus CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 240, 1921—Roraima and Merumé Mountains.

Range: Mountain ranges of British Guiana (Roraima, Merumé).

Oxyruncus cristatus brooksi *Bangs and Barbour*.[3] BROOKS'S SHARP-BILL.

[1]Birds from Paraguay appear to be inseparable from others taken in Brazil. When describing *O. f. paraguayensis*, Chubb compared the Paraguayan series with a number of old skins of faded coloration. Recently collected Brazilian specimens, however, are fully as bright, both above and below, as Foster's birds from Sapucay.

Material examined.—Brazil: Rio de Janeiro 5; Rio Paraná, São Paulo 1; Victoria, São Paulo 4; Blumenau, Santa Catharina 1.—Paraguay: Sapucay 5.

[2]*Oxyruncus cristatus hypoglaucus* (SALVIN and GODMAN): Similar to *O. c. cristatus*, but under parts white, with only the sides and tail coverts tinged with pale greenish yellow; lores and cheeks white instead of pale yellow; median upper wing coverts more conspicuously margined with yellow; back slightly brighter green.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima 6.

[3]*Oxyruncus cristatus brooksi* BANGS and BARBOUR: Nearest to *O. cristatus frater*, and wings similarly marked; but under parts white, washed with pale greenish yellow on sides and tail coverts only, as in *O. c. hypoglaucus*, and black

Oxyruncus brooksi BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 220, 1922—Mount Sapo, eastern Panama (type examined); GRISCOM, l.c., 69, p. 178, 1929—Cana.

Range: Eastern Panama (Mount Sapo and Cana, Darién).

***Oxyruncus cristatus frater** (*Sclater and Salvin*).[1] COSTA RICAN SHARP-BILL.

Oxyrhamphus frater SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S. Lond., 1868, p. 326—Calovevora, Veragua; idem, Exotic Orn., Part 9, p. 131, pl. 66 (adult female and young), 1868—Veragua and Costa Rica; SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1870, p. 194—Calovevora and Chitrá, Veragua; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 281, 1888—Calovevora and Castillo, Veragua, and Costa Rica; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 2, 1888—Costa Rica and Panama.

Oxyrhynchus flammiceps (not of TEMMINCK) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 9, p. 106, 1868—San José, Costa Rica; FRANTZIUS, Journ. Orn., 17, p. 304, 1869—Orosi, Costa Rica; SALVIN, Ibis, 1869, p. 314—Costa Rica (crit.).

Oxyruncus cristatus frater RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 334, 1907—Panama and Costa Rica (monog.); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 736, 1910—Santa María de Dota, San Carlos, La Vijagua, and Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, Costa Rica (habits).

Range: Costa Rica and Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).

1: Costa Rica (Buena Vista de San Carlos 1).

FAMILY PIPRIDAE.

MANAKINS.

Genus **PIPRITES** Cabanis.

Pipriles CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 234, 1847—type by monotypy *Pipra pileata* TEMMINCK.

Hemipipo CABANIS, l.c., p. 234, 1847—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, 1855, p. 55) *Pipra chloris* TEMMINCK.[2]

spots less numerous and more restricted than in any other race, becoming evanescent on the flanks. Superficially resembling *O. c. hypoglaucus* in white under parts, but back much brighter as well as more yellowish green, and larger wing coverts and tertials much more broadly margined with yellow. Wing (adult male) 90, (female) 88-90; tail 54-57; bill 16-18.

Material examined.—Panama: Mount Sapo (including the type) 3.

[1]*Oxyruncus cristatus frater* (SCLATER and SALVIN): Like *O. c. cristatus* with yellow under parts; but above much brighter, fresher green and wing coverts as well as tertials much more broadly edged with yellow.

Material examined.—Costa Rica: La Vijagua 2, San Carlos 2.—Panama: Boquete, Chiriquí 1.

[2]The insignificant divergency in structure and the similarity of the sexes seem hardly sufficient grounds for generic separation of this group.

Piprites pileatus (*Temminck*). Pileated Manakin.

Pipra pileata (Natterer MS.) Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 29, pl. 172, fig. 1 (male), Dec., 1822—Brazil = Curityba, state of Paraná (descr. of male and female).

Piprites pileata Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 449, 1856—Brazil.

Piprites pileatus Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 126, 1868—Curytiba, Paraná (spec. examined); Pelzeln, Madarász and Lorenz, Monog. Pipr., p. 1, pl. 1, (male, female), 1887—Curytiba; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 284, 1888—Brazil; Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 297, 1907—Campos do Jordão, São Paulo; Hellmayr in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 13, 1910—"Novo" Friburgo, Rio and Curytiba, Paraná; Sztolcman, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 178, 1926—Invernadinha, Cara Pintada and Vermelho, Paraná.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro (Nova Friburgo) to Paraná.[1]

Piprites chloris chloris (*Temminck*). Temminck's Manakin.

Pipra chloris (Natterer MS.) Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 29, pl. 172, fig. 2, Dec., 1822—Brazil (type from Ypanemá, São Paulo, in Vienna Museum examined).

Piprites chloris Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 449, 1856—"Im Innern Brasiliens (Goyaz, Matto Grosso)", errore; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 126, 1868—Ypanemá, São Paulo (spec. examined); Pelzeln, Madarász and Lorenz, Monog. Pipr., p. 3, pl. 2, fig. 1, 1887—Ypanemá; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 284, 1888—Brazil; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 207, 1899—Piracicaba and Iguapé, São Paulo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 297, 1907—Piracicaba and Rio Feio, São Paulo; Bertoni, Rev. Inst. Parag., Asunción, p. 5, 1907—Alto Paraná, Paraguay, and Misiones; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 598—Sapucay, Paraguay; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 432, 1910—Paraguay and Misiones; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1914—Alto Paraná.

Piprites chloris chloris Hellmayr in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 13, pl. 2, fig. 8, 1910—São Paulo and Espirito Santo, Brazil; idem, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 137, 1915—Braço do Sul, near Victoria, Espirito Santo (crit.).

Hemipipo chloris Sztolcman, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 178, 1926—Salto de Ubá and Porto Mendes, Paraná.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Espirito Santo to Paraná; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (Misiones).[2]

***Piprites chloris chlorion** (*Cabanis*). Gray-breasted Manakin.

Hemipipo chlorion Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 234, 1847—Cayenne; idem in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 697, 1848—Cayenne.

[1]Material examined.—Rio de Janeiro: Nova Friburgo 1, Rio 1.—Paraná: Curityba 8.

[2]Material examined.—Brazil, São Paulo: Ypanemá (including the type) 5, Victoria 2, Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema 3; Braço do Sul, near Victoria, Espirito Santo 1.—Paraguay: Sapucay 2.

Piprites chlorion PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 126, 1868—part, Barra do Rio Negro [=Manáos] and Borba, Rio Madeira (spec. examined); SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1882, p. 78—British Guiana (crit.); SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 299—Bartica Grove, Merumé Mts., and Roraima; PELZELN, MADARÁSZ and LORENZ, Monog. Pipr., p. 5, pl. 2, fig. 2 ("male"), 1887—part, descr. of male and hab. French and British Guiana, Barra [do Rio Negro], and Borba, Rio Madeira; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 285, 1888—Roraima, Bartica Grove, and Merumé Mts., British Guiana; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 288, 1907—Cussary, lower Amazon (spec. examined); idem, l.c., 56, p. 504, 1908—Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 315, 1908—Cayenne; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 361, 1914—Quati-purú, Rio Guamá (Santa Maria de São Miguel), Cussary, Rio Tapajóz (Goyana, Villa Braga), Rio Jary (Santo Antonio da Cachoeira); BEEBE, Zoologica (N.Y.), 2, p. 91, 1916—Utinga, Pará; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 72, 1918—Lelydorp, Surinam; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 251, 1921—Ituribisi River, Supenaam, Bartica, Roraima, and Merumé Mts.; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 63, 1926—Tury-assú, Maranhão.

Piprites chloris chlorion HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 302, 1910—part, Borba, Rio Madeira; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 13, 1910—Cayenne, British Guiana, and northern Brazil; CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 138, p. 7, 1924—(?) foot of Mount Duida, upper Orinoco, and Cussary, lower Amazon; HELLMAYR, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 333, 1929—Tury-assú, Maranhão.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern Brazil, west to Manáos and the lower Rio Madeira (Borba), east to northern Maranhão (Tury-assú).[1]

1: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 1).

Piprites chloris bolivianus *Chapman*.[2] BOLIVIAN GREENISH MANAKIN.

[1]Specimens from British Guiana are conspicuous for their grayish hind neck and their uniform pale gray breast and abdomen, strongly contrasted with the yellow throat and tail coverts, while the rectrices are but indistinctly tipped with yellowish. An adult male from Borba, Rio Madeira, is similar, except for wider tail tips. Another male from Manáos and a female from Cussary (south bank of the lower Amazon) are slightly smaller; and, besides, they show a faint yellowish tinge on the anal region. A single male from Maranhão (Tury-assú) is grayer above than any other specimen examined.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 1.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove 1, Roraima 5, Quonga 1.—Brazil: Manáos 1; Cussary 1; Villa Braga, Tapajóz 1; Borba, Rio Madeira 1; Tury-assú, Maranhão 1.

[2]*Piprites chloris bolivianus* CHAPMAN: Nearly allied to *P. c. chlorion*, but with much smaller bill; grayish breast and sides tinged with yellowish; middle of abdomen brighter yellow; rectrices broadly tipped with pale yellowish as in *P. c. tschudii*. Wing 67-69; tail 50-53; bill 9.

A specimen from Bolivia has the nape extensively gray like *P. c. chlorion*; while the two Brazilian birds, in this respect, rather resemble *P. c. tschudii*.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Quebrada Onda, Yungas of Cochabamba (♂ ad., June 28, 1892. G. Garlepp. Berlepsch Collection) 1.—Brazil: Salto do Girão, Rio Madeira (♂imm., Oct. 15, 1829. J. Natterer) 1; Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé, Matto Grosso (♂imm., July 19, 1826. J. Natterer) 1.

Piprites chloris bolivianus CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., **138**, p. 6, 1924—Mission San Antonio, Río Chimoré, Bolivia.

Piprites chlorion (not of CABANIS) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 126, 1868—part, Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso and Salto do Girão, upper Rio Madeira (spec. examined); PELZELN, MADARÁSZ and LORENZ, Monog. Pipr., p. 5, 1887—part, Engenho do Gama and Salto do Girão.

Piprites chloris chlorion HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **17**, p. 302, 1910—part, Engenho do Gama and Salto do Girão.

Range: Northern Bolivia (San Antonio, Río Chimoré; Quebrada Onda, Yungas of Cochabamba) and adjacent sections of central Brazil (Salto do Girão, upper Rio Madeira; Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé, western Matto Grosso).

***Piprites chloris tschudii** (*Cabanis*). TSCHUDI'S MANAKIN.

Hemipipo tschudii CABANIS, Journ. Ornith., **22**, p. 99, 1874—"central Peru" =Ninabamba, dept. Junín (type in Berlin Museum examined); TACZANOWSKI, P.Z.S.Lond., 1874, p. 539—Peru.

Pipra chloris (not of TEMMINCK) TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., **10**, (1), p. 271, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 144, 1846—montañas of "northwestern" Peru.

Piprites chloris SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., **23**, p. 152, 1855—Bogotá.

Piprites chlorion (not of CABANIS) SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., **26**, p. 72, 1858—Río Napo; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1866, p. 190—Upper Ucayali; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 282—Upper Ucayali, Peru; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 126, 1868—part, Marabitanas and mouth of the Xié, Rio Negro, and Rio Içanna, Brazil (spec. examined); TACZANOWSKI, P.Z.S.Lond., 1882, p. 22—Huambo and Yurimaguas, Peru; PELZELN, MADARÁSZ and LORENZ, Monog. Pipr., p. 5, pl. 2, fig. 2 ("female"), 1887—part, descr. of female and young, and hab. Peru, Ecuador, Bogotá, Marabitanas and Rio Içanna.

Piprites tschudii TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 334, 1884—Huambo, Yurimaguas, upper Ucayali, and Ninabamba, Peru; PELZELN, MADARÁSZ and LORENZ, Monog. Pipr., p. 7, pl. 3, fig. 1, 1887—Peru (descr. and fig. of type discolored by preservation in alcohol); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 284, 1888—Bogotá, Sarayacu, Río Napo; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 367—La Gloria and La Merced, dept. Junín, Peru.

Piprites chloris tschudii HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 13, 1910—Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and upper Rio Negro, Brazil; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **55**, p. 534, 1926—Zamora, Río Suno, and below San José, Ecuador.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from the eastern slopes of the Eastern Andes in Colombia south through eastern Ecuador to central Peru (dept. Junín), east to northwestern Brazil (upper Rio Negro).[1]

1: Colombia (Bogotá 1).

[1]Birds from Peru (La Gloria, La Merced) have the tips to the median upper wing coverts paler, so as to suggest a second light wing bar. On the upper Rio Negro this form passes gradually into *P. c. chlorion*. A couple from Marabitanas

Piprites chloris antioquiae *Chapman.*[1] CHAPMAN'S GREENISH MANAKIN.

Piprites chloris antioquiae CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 138, p. 6, 1924—La Frijolera, lower Cauca, Antioquia, Colombia.

Piprites tschudi (not *Hemipipo tschudii* Cabanis) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 483, 1917—La Frijolera.

Range: Tropical Zone of the lower Cauca, state of Antioquia, northern Colombia.

***Piprites griseiceps** *Salvin.*[2] GRAY-HEADED MANAKIN.

Piprites griseiceps SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., "1864," p. 583, pub. April, 1865—Tucurriquí, Costa Rica; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 9, p. 116, 1868—Tucurriquí; PELZELN, MADARÁSZ and LORENZ, Monog. Pipr., p. 9, pl. 3, fig. 2, 1887—Tucurriquí; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 285, 1888—Tucurriquí; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 107, pl. 41, fig. 3, 1890—Tucurriquí; SALVIN, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 1, p. XXXII, 1893—San Carlos, Nicaragua; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, 768, 1907—Costa Rica (Tucurriquí, Jiménez, Reventazón) and Nicaragua (San Carlos); BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, p. 32, 1909—La Vijagua, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 676, 1910—Reventazón, La Vijagua, El Hogar, and Miravelles, Costa Rica; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 14, 1910—Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Range: Costa Rica (chiefly on the Caribbean slope) and Nicaragua (San Carlos).

1: Costa Rica (El Hogar 1).

and a female from the mouth of the Rio Xié closely match Ecuadorian examples, being just a little paler yellow below, with less greenish suffusion across the chest. The Marabitanas male has the whitish tips to the rectrices fully as wide, and the median wing coverts as distinctly marked with yellowish, as in birds from Peru; while the female, in coloration of tail, resembles *chlorion* of Guiana. A male from the Rio Içanna [=Rio Isana], in coloration of under parts, is exactly intermediate between *chlorion* and *tschudii*; and except for its larger bill it can hardly be distinguished from *P. c. bolivianus*. Finally, another male from Marabitanas is gray-breasted like *chlorion* and apparently is not separable from Guianan examples. The type of *H. tschudii*, owing to its preservation in alcohol, has lost most of the greenish and yellow tints of the plumage, thereby misleading the authors of the "Monograph of the Manakins" as to its true characters.

Material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá" 5.—Ecuador: Sarayacu 2.—Peru: Ninabamba (the type) 1, La Gloria 2, La Merced 1.—Brazil: Marabitanas, Rio Negro 3, Rio Içanna [=Rio Isana] 1, mouth of the Rio Xié 1.

[1] *Piprites chloris antioquiae* CHAPMAN: "Similar to *P. c. tschudii*, but upper parts brighter green, nape with less gray; under parts brighter, clearer yellow, less suffused with olive." (CHAPMAN, l.c.).

We are not acquainted with this race, based on a single male from La Frijolera in the lower Cauca region.

[2] *Piprites griseiceps* SALVIN differs from its allies by reason of slate gray top and sides of the head, without any yellow on forehead and lores; white instead of yellow orbital ring; and by having the greater upper wing coverts narrowly margined with olive-green like the back, instead of broadly tipped with yellowish white, besides several minor differences. Wing (one adult male) 65; tail 46.

Genus **PIPRA** Linnaeus.

Pipra LINNAEUS, Mus. Adolph. Frid., 2, Prodr., p. 32, 1764—type by subs. desig. (Gray, List Gen. Birds, p. 33, 1840) *Parus aureola* LINNAEUS.

Pythis "VIEILL[OT]" (not *Pithys* VIEILLOT, 1816) BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 971—type *Pipra leucocilla* LINNAEUS.

Dixiphia REICHENBACH, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 63, 1850—type *Pipra leucocilla* LINNAEUS.

Lepidothrix BONAPARTE, Ateneo Italiano, 2, No. 11, p. 316 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 6), 1854—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, 1855, p. 147) *Pipra cyanocapilla* HAHN.

Dasyncetopa BONAPARTE, Ateneo Italiano, 2, No. 11, p. 316 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 6), 1854—type by monotypy *Pipra serena* LINNAEUS.

*Pipra aureola aureola (*Linnaeus*). ORANGE-HEADED MANAKIN.

Parus Aureola LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 191, 1758—based on EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 2, p. 83, pl. 83, fig. 2, "from some part of South America, near the equinoctial line"—Surinam suggested as type locality (auct. HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 6).

Pipra rubra P. L. S. MÜLLER, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 177, 1776—based on DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl. 302, fig. 2, Cayenne.

Pipra aurantiaca DAUDIN in BUFFON, Hist. Nat., (DIDOT éd.), Quadr., 14, p. 289, 1799—based on "Le Manakin orangé BUFF. VIII, p. 60," Cayenne.

Pipra aurantia SUCKOW, Anfangsgr. Naturg., 2, (2), p. 1188, 1801—based on "Manakin orangé" BUFFON; Daubenton, Pl. enl. 302, fig. 2; and EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 2, p. 83, pl. 83, fig. 2.

Pipra dubia MADARÁSZ, Zeits. Ges. Orn., 3, p. 270, pl. 9, 1886—locality unknown (=discolored specimen).

Pipra aureola DESMAREST, Hist. Nat. Tang., Manak. et Todiers, livr. 6, pl. 54 (adult male), 55, 56 (immature males); livr. 8, pl. 57 (variety), 1806—Guiana; HAHN, Vögel aus Asien etc., Lief. 2, pl. 5, 1818—Guiana; WAGLER, Isis, 1830, p. 933—Cayenne; CABANIS in SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 696, 1848—mouth of the Barima: BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 37, 1857—Cayenne; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 126, 1868—part, Rio Negro (spec. examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z. S.Lond., 1868, p. 168—Pilar, Sucre, Venezuela; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 299—Bartica Grove, British Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 293, 1888—Surinam, Cayenne, Bartica Grove, Pilar (Venezuela), "Trinidad"; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 4, p. 55, 1892—El Pilar, Venezuela; MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 180, 1904—Saint Georges, Ouanary, and Mahury, French Guiana; HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 6—part, excl. Santarém (monog.); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 288, 1907—"Maraeá" [=Maracá], Mexiana, Marajó, "Rio Mojú," Monte Alegre; HAGMANN, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), 26, p. 32, 1907—Mexiana: MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 14, p. 12, 1908—French Guiana; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, pp. 136, 318, 1908—Cayenne, Roche-Marie,

Approuague (French Guiana localities); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 524, 1913—part, north side of lower Amazon; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 363, 1914—part, Marajó (São Natal, Chaves), Mexiana, Maracá, Rio Jary (Santo Antonio da Cachoeira), Arumanduba, Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 242, 1921—Bartica, Bonasica, Anarica River, Abary River, Merumé Mts., Roraima.

Pipra flavicollis (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 579—part, Mexiana.

Pipra aureola aureola HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 6, pl. 2, fig. 7, 1910—part, Cayenne, Surinam, British Guiana, Venezuela, "Pará" and "Barra do Rio Negro"; idem, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 304, 1910—part (excl. Santarém); idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 90, 1912—"Rio Mojú"; l.c., p. 111, 1912—Fazenda Nazareth, Mexiana; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 248, 1916—Las Barrancas, Orinoco delta; BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, p. 134, 1917—Bartica Grove; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 72, 1918—Paramaribo, Surinam.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northeastern Venezuela (Orinoco delta; El Pilar, near Carúpano, Sucre); and extreme northeastern Brazil, north of the Amazon, as far west as the Rio Maecurú, supposedly also on the Rio Negro.[1]

9: French Guiana (Cayenne 5); Dutch Guiana (vicinity of Paramaribo 1); British Guiana (Hyde Park, Demerara River 1); Brazil (Rio Maecurú 2).

Pipra aureola aurantiicollis *Todd.*[2] ORANGE-THROATED MANAKIN.

Pipra aureola aurantiicollis TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, p. 96, 1925—Santarém (type examined).

[1]Birds from the islands in the delta of the Amazon (Marajó, Mexiana) and from near Monte Alegre (on the north bank of that river) agree in every respect with a large series from Guiana. Three adult males from an unspecified locality on the "Rio Negro"—erroneously stated to be from Manáos in Nov. Zool., 17, p. 304, 1910, and in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 6, 1910—merely differ by having a darker red breast and less orange about forehead and throat; they are very different from *P. a. flavicollis*, originally described from Barra do Rio Negro [= Manáos], of which I have seen a series from Obidos, about one hundred miles west of Monte Alegre. If really from the Rio Negro, they probably came from the upper stretches of that river where quite a number of Guianan species are known to occur.

No reliable record exists for Trinidad, sometimes included in the habitat of the Orange-headed Manakin, although there is in the Paris Museum a male said to have been sent from that island by Robin in 1816.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 15, Roche-Marie 2, Approuague 2, Mana 5.—Dutch Guiana: vicinity of Paramaribo 10.—British Guiana: Demerara River 4.—Venezuela: Guanoco, Orinoco delta 1; El Pilar, Sucre 1.—Brazil: São Natal, Marajo 2; Palhetá, Marajó 2; Fazenda Nazareth, Mexiana 11; Monte Alegre 2; Rio Maecurú 2; "Rio Negro" 3.

[2]*Pipra aureola aurantiicollis* TODD: Similar in the male sex to *P. a. aureola*, but throat cadmium yellow with merely a few orange chrome tips (instead of orange, most of the feathers largely tipped with flame scarlet); cheeks and auric-

Pipra aureola (not of LINNAEUS) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 126, 1868—part, Santarém (spec. examined); HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 6—part, Santarém; IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 298, 1907—part, Santarém; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 524, 1907—Cussary; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 363, 1914—part, Cussary and Tamucury, south bank of lower Amazon.

Pipra aureola aureola HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 6, 1910—part, Santarém; idem, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 304, 1910—part, Santarém.

Pipra aureola flaviceps (lapsu) RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, p. 24, 1891—Santarém.

Range: Northern Brazil, on the south bank of the lower Amazon (Santarém; Cussary; Tamucury).

*Pipra aureola flavicollis *Sclater*.[1] YELLOW-THROATED MANAKIN.

Pipra flavicollis SCLATER, Contrib. Ornith., 1851, p. 143—Barra do Rio Negro [= Manáos], Brazil (type in British Museum examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 579—part, north side of the Amazon; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 294, 1888—Barra do Rio Negro.

ulars less suffused with scarlet; scarlet pectoral area less "solid," with more of the yellowish basal portion of the feathers showing through. Wing (adult male) 60-64; tail 28-31; bill 8½-10.

While somewhat inclined toward *P. a. flavicollis*, the present form may be separated from it by generally darker, more orange forehead and by the decidedly deeper (more orange) yellow of the throat not being abruptly defined against the red of the chest. Fifteen males from Santarém in the collection of the Carnegie Museum are fairly uniform, although one or two approach the allied races in certain respects. The majority resemble *aureola* in coloration of tail, the lateral rectrices having no white at all or merely a narrow streak along the shaft. Two specimens, however, show a distinct white subbasal band across the inner web of the outermost rectrix; and another in the Vienna Museum has the outermost pair banded on both webs, and the two succeeding ones marked with a white spot at the base of the inner web, thus closely resembling the pattern of Peruvian examples of *P. fasciicauda purusiana*.

This form is known to me only from Santarém, but I do not doubt that the examples recorded by Madame Snethlage from the south bank of the lower Amazon (Cussary, Tamucury) will prove to be referable to the same race.

Material examined.—Brazil: Santarém 20.

[1] *Pipra aureola flavicollis* SCLATER: Nearly allied to *P. a. aurantiicollis*, but adult male with throat and foreneck lighter yellow (varying from light cadmium to cadmium yellow), abruptly contrasted with scarlet of breast; frontal band lighter cadmium yellow and more strongly defined; lores and sides of head likewise clearer cadmium yellow, with but little scarlet suffusion on the upper portion of the auriculars. Wing 62-64; tail 27-30.

The range of this well-marked race is rather peculiar. It replaces *P. a. aureola* in western Lower Amazonia, extending on the north bank of the Amazon as far east as Obidos, but it is also found along both sides of the Rio Madeira. Males from the last-named river, as a rule, have the yellow forehead more extensive and the auriculars less suffused with scarlet, though the divergency is insignificant. In the light of the material secured by S. M. Klages at Obidos, it appears that the type locality Manáos, which had been questioned by both Sclater and myself, was, after all, correct.

Material examined.—Brazil: Manáos (the type) 2; Itacoatiará 2; Obidos 5; islands at Obidos 4; Rio Madeira, Borba 2, Marmellos 1, Humaythá 11.

Pipra aureola (not of LINNAEUS) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 126, 1868—part, Borba, Rio Madeira (spec. examined); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 363, 1914—part, Obidos and Rio Jamundá (Faro).

Pipra aureola flavicollis HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 8—Barra and Borba (monog.); idem, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 358, 1907—Humaythá, Rio Madeira; idem, l.c., 17, pp. 303, 305, 1910—Marmellos, Rio Madeira (crit., range); idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 7, 1910—west bank of the Rio Madeira.

Range: Northern Brazil, on the north bank of the lower Amazon (from Obidos to Manáos) and on the Rio Madeira (Borba, right bank; Marmellos and Humaythá, left bank).

2: Brazil (Itacoatiará 2).

***Pipra fasciicauda fasciicauda** *Hellmayr.* BANDED-TAILED MANAKIN.

Pipra fasciata (not of THUNBERG, 1822)[1] LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 38, 1837—Yuracares, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined); idem, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 295, pl. 30, fig. 1, 1839—Santa Cruz and Guarayos, Bolivia; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S. Lond., 1879, p. 616—Bolivia (ex D'ORBIGNY); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 294, 1888—part, Bolivia; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 87, 1889—Falls of the Río Madeira, Bolivia.

Pipra fasciicauda HELLMAYR, Ibis, (8), 6, p. 9, 1906—new name for *Pipra fasciata* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, preoccupied (syn. part, Bolivian localities).

Pipra fasciicauda fasciicauda HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 54, 1908—range in part, eastern Bolivia; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 7, 1910—part, Bolivia.

Pipra aureola fasciicauda HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 305, 1910—part, eastern Bolivia; idem, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 123, 1915—eastern Bolivia and extreme southeastern Peru (Yahuarmayo, Carabaya); idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 61, 1920—Yahuarmayo, Carabaya, Peru; idem, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 12, 1925—Bolivia (note on type).

Range: Eastern Bolivia (Santa Cruz; Buenavista; Guarayos; Río San Mateo; falls of the Río Madeira) and extreme southeastern Peru (Yahuarmayo, north slope of Sierra de Carabaya).[2]

2: Bolivia (Buenavista, dept. Santa Cruz 2).

***Pipra fasciicauda scarlatina** *Hellmayr.*[3] SCARLET MANAKIN.

Pipra aureola scarlatina HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 122, 1915—Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema, São Paulo, Brazil.

[1]See Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 13, Part 5, p. 465, 1927.

[2]Material examined.—Bolivia: Guarayos (including the type) 2; Río San Mateo 3; Santa Cruz 1; Buenavista 2.—Peru: Yahuarmayo, Carabaya 3.

[3]*Pipra fasciicauda scarlatina* HELLMAYR: Similar to *P. f. fasciicauda* in tail markings (viz., all of the rectrices with a continuous yellowish-white band across

Pipra fasciata (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S. Lond., 1867, p. 579—Rio Tocantins; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 127, 1868—Rio Paraná (São Paulo), Goyaz, Villa Maria, Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé, [Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso, and São Vicente, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 321—Lagôa Dourada and near Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 294, 1888—part, spec. b-d, Matto Grosso, Engenho do Gama, and Rio Paraná; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 5, p. 109, 1893—Chapada, Matto Grosso; IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 298, 1907—Piracicaba, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema, Avanhandava, Itapura, and Bebedouro, São Paulo.

Pipra fasciicauda HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 9—part, descr. and hab. part, Brazilian localities; BERTONI, Seg. Contrib. Ornit. Parag. in Rev. Inst. Parag., 1907, p. 5—Paraguay; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 12 1907—Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 528, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 600—Sapucay, Paraguay; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 525, 1913—Tapajóz, Jamauchim, Curuá and Tocantins rivers; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 364—Ilha Pirunum and Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; (?) BEEBE, Zoologica (N.Y), 2, p. 90, 1916—Utinga, near Pará; BERTONI, El Hornero, 1, p. 257, 1919—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay.

Pipra fasciicauda fasciicauda HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 54, 1908—Fazenda Esperança, Goyaz; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 7, 1910—part, central Brazil and Lower Amazonia.

Pipra aureola fasciicauda HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 303, 1910—Maroins, Rio Machados; idem, l.c., p. 305, 1910—part, Brazilian localities; idem, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 123, 1915—synon., range.

Range: Paraguay (Sapucay; Puerto Bertoni) and the interior of Brazil, south to northern São Paulo and western Minas Geraes, west to Matto Grosso and the Rio Machados, north to Lower Amazonia (Rio Tapajóz, Rio Curuá, and Rio Tocantins).

3: Brazil (Chapada, Matto Grosso 3).

both webs); but cheeks, auriculars, and throat largely tipped with scarlet, partly concealing the cadmium yellow ground-color; foreneck and breast much darker, scarlet instead of cadmium orange or orange chrome; the scarlet color, in form of lateral edges, frequently extending down to the lower tail coverts. Female not distinguishable from *P. f. fasciicauda*.

There is obviously no difference between specimens from various localities. Birds from the Tapajóz, including a male from Miriituba, agree with others from Matto Grosso and show not the least tendency in the direction of *P. a. aurantiicollis*, found at Santarém; and as the ranges of *P. a. flavicollis* and *P. f. calamae* closely approach each other on the Rio Madeira, without evidence of intergradation, it is perhaps safer for the present to treat *P. fasciicauda* as specifically distinct.

Material examined.—São Paulo: Fazenda Cayoá, Salto Grande do Rio Paranapanema 7, Rio Paraná 3.—Minas Geraes: Rio Jordão, near Araguary 4.—Matto Grosso: Engenho do Gama 3, Villa Maria 3, Villa Bella de Matto Grosso 3, Chapada 7.—Goyaz: Goyaz City 2, Fazenda Esperança 2.—Amazonas: Maroins, Rio Machados 2; Rio Tapajóz, Itaituba 2, Villa Braga 3, Miriituba 1.

Pipra fasciicauda purusiana *Snethlage*.[1] PURÚS MANAKIN.

Pipra fasciicauda purusiana SNETHLAGE, Ornith. Monatsber., 15, p. 160, 1907—Ponto Alegre, Rio Purús, Brazil; idem, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 12, 1908—Bom Lugar, Ponto Alegre, Monte Verde, Rio Purús; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 364, 1914—same localities; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 54, 1908—crit., range; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 7, 1910—western Brazil to eastern Peru.

Pipra fasciata (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S. Lond., 1873, p. 282—Río Ucayali, Peru (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 294, 1888—part, spec. e,f, upper Ucayali, Peru.

Pipra fasciicauda HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 9—part, Ucayali and Chuchurras (Huánuco), Peru.

Pipra aureola purusiana HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 306, 1910—Rio Purús and eastern Peru (crit.).

Range: Western Brazil, banks of the upper Rio Purús, west to eastern Peru (Río Ucayali; Chuchurras, Río Palcazú, dept. Huánuco).

Pipra fasciicauda calamae *Hellmayr*.[2] CALAMA MANAKIN.

Pipra aureola calamae HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, pp. 303, 306, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira, Brazil.

Range: Central Brazil, on the right bank of the upper Rio Madeira (Calama, Allianca, Santa Izabel).

Pipra anomala *Todd*.[3] ANOMALOUS MANAKIN.

Pipra anomala TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, p. 97, 1925—Santarém, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil (type in Carnegie Museum examined).

[1] *Pipra fasciicauda purusiana* SNETHLAGE: Adult male similar to *P. f. fasciicauda*, but central rectrices uniform black, and black tips to under tail coverts much more extensive; throat and foreneck cadmium orange as in *P. f. fasciicauda*, from which the female is indistinguishable. Wing (adult male) 63-65; tail 26-30.

In specimens from the Rio Purús two or four of the median rectrices are entirely black, and the two or three external pairs are banded with yellowish on both webs, while the intervening ones have a white patch near the base of the inner vane. In Peruvian skins the six median rectrices are devoid of white.

Material examined.—Brazil, Rio Purús: Monte Verde 3, Ponto Alegre (the type) 1, Bom Lugar 1.—Peru: Río Ucayali 1; unspecified 1; Chuchurras, dept. Huánuco 4.

[2] *Pipra fasciicauda calamae* HELLMAYR: Similar in the male sex to *P. f. purusiana*, and agreeing with topotypical Brazilian examples in tail markings; but the entire fore part of the crown is cadmium yellow; breast deeper crimson; flanks strongly washed with olive; abdomen and basal portion of under tail coverts suffused with crimson. Wing (male) 64-65; tail 27-28.

Material examined.—Brazil: Calama 6, Allianca 2, Santa Izabel, Rio Preto 2.

[3] *Pipra anomala* TODD: Pileum and nape deep orange chrome; back dark olive green, most of the feathers apically edged with sooty black, more broadly so on the mantle; wing coverts, wings, and tail dusky black, exteriorly edged with olive green; lores pale yellow, tipped with blackish; circumocular region and auriculars black, forming a large dark patch on the sides of the head; throat

Range: Northern Brazil, in state of Pará (Santarém, Rio Tapajóz).

***Pipra isidorei isidorei** *Sclater.* ISIDOR'S MANAKIN.

Pipra isidorei SCLATER, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 4, p. 9, 1852—"Nouvelle Grenade" =Bogotá (type in Paris Museum examined); idem, Contrib. Ornith., 1852, p. 132, pl. 100, fig. 1—Bogotá; BERLIOZ, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 34, p. 72, 1928—San José, Ecuador.

Pipra isidori SCLATER, P.Z.S. Lond., 22, p. 114, 1854—Quijos, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 23, p. 152, 1855—Bogotá; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 298, 1888—Bogotá, and Sarayacu, Ecuador (excl. Peruvian references); GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 708—Baeza, Ecuador.

Pipra isidorii isidorii HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 28—Bogotá and Ecuador (monog.)

Pipra isidorei isidorei HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—Bogotá and eastern Ecuador.

Pipra isadorei isadorei CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 481, 1917—Buenavista, eastern Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 531, 1926—Zamora and below San José, Ecuador.

Range: Tropical Zone of eastern Ecuador and of the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes of Colombia.[1]

2: Colombia (Bogotá 1); Ecuador (Napo region 1).

***Pipra isidorei leucopygia** *Hellmayr.*[2] WHITE-RUMPED MANAKIN.

Pipra isidorei leucopygia HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, p. 200, 1903—Huambo, Peru; idem, Ibis, 1906, p. 29—northern Peru (monog.); idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—Huayabamba Valley, Peru; MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 8, 1911—Nuevo Loreto, east of Tayabamba, Peru.

light orange yellow, deeper on chin and malar region, continuous with a narrow streak of dull orange along the sides of the neck connecting with the orange of the nape; breast washed with cadmium orange, forming a brightly colored zone, fading into the maize yellow of the abdomen; flanks washed with olive grayish; under tail coverts sooty black, basally white and edged with yellowish; under wing coverts very pale buffy grayish; bill black. Wing (male) 74; tail 40; bill 12.

The type (and only known specimen), by the coloration of the under parts, somewhat resembles *P. fasciicauda*; but the much larger bill and greater dimensions, together with the black sides of the head, distinguish it at a glance from that group of Manakins. The coloring of the upper parts is very peculiar, too, and while the type may be not quite mature, I have little doubt of its specific distinctness.

[1]Specimens from Ecuador agree with Bogotá skins.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 25.—Ecuador: Baeza 2, Napo region 2, Sarayacu 3.

[2]*Pipra isidorei leucopygia* HELLMAYR: Adult male similar to *P. i. isidorei*, but rump for the greater part milky white like the cap, instead of light Amparo blue; female with rump slightly more yellowish green. Wing (male) 48-50; tail 20-21.

Material examined.—Peru: Huambo (including the type) 3; Huayabamba 1; Moyobamba 3; Nuevo Loreto 2.

Pipra isidori (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, P.Z.S.Lond., 1882, p. 23—Huambo; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 342, 1884—Huambo.

Range: Tropical zone of northern Peru (Huambo; Huayabamba; Moyobamba; Nuevo Loreto, east of Tayabamba, dept. Libertad).

4: Peru (Moyobamba 3; Nuevo Loreto 1).

***Pipra coronata velutina** *Berlepach.* VELVETY MANAKIN.

Pipra velutina BERLEPSCH, Ibis, (5), 1, p. 492, 1883—Veragua; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 299, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Bugaba, Chiriquí, and Veragua; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 110, 1890—part, Bugaba, Chiriquí, Santiago de Veraguas; CHERRIE, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 14, p. 535, 1891—Pozo Azul, Costa Rica (crit., descr. of female); idem, Anal. Inst. Fis.-Geog. Nac. Costa Rica, 6, p. 72, 1893—Río Naranjo, Costa Rica; BANGS, Auk, 18, p. 364, 1901—Divala, Panama; HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 30—part, Costa Rica, Chiriquí, and Veragua; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 750, 1907—part, southwestern Costa Rica and western Panama (Divala, Santa Fé de Veragua, Bugaba, Volcán de Chiriquí); BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 303, 1907—Boruca, Paso Real, and El Pozo de Térraba, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 681, 1910—Buenos Aires, El General, Pozo Azul de Pirris, El Pozo de Térraba, and Boruca, southwestern Costa Rica (habits).

Pipra cyaneocapilla (not of HAHN) SALVIN, P. Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 149—Santiago de Veragua; idem, l.c., 1870, p. 200—Bugaba and Volcán de Chiriquí, Panama.

Pipra coronata velutina HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—part, Costa Rica, Chiriquí, Veragua.

Range: Extreme southwestern Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).[1]

8: Costa Rica (Térraba 1, Boruca 4, Buenos Aires 1, Lagarto 1); Panama (Chiriquí 1).

***Pipra coronata minuscula** *Todd.*[2] SHORT-WINGED VELVETY MANAKIN.

[1]Birds from Bugaba, Chiriquí agree in size and coloration with a Costa Rican series. I have not seen any material from Veraguas, the type locality, but according to Berlepsch's measurements (wing 61; tail 27), specimens from this province appear to be referable to the northern larger race.

Material examined.—Costa Rica 21.—Panama (Chiriquí, Bugaba, Divala) 14.

[2]*Pipra coronata minuscula* TODD: Very similar to *P. c. velutina*, but wings and tail shorter; bill decidedly smaller; plumage in adult males deeper black, and crown a shade darker blue. Wing (male) 55-58, (female) 54½-57; tail 24½-27; bill 7-8.

Birds from the Panama Railroad average slightly larger (wing 58-59½; tail 26½-28), but have the small bill and deep coloration of South American specimens.

Material examined.—Panama: Lion Hill (adult males) 3.—Colombia: Alto Bonito 1, Remedios 1, Nóvita 6, Sipi 6, Juntas de Tamaná 1, Noanamá 3, Río Cajón 1, San Joaquín [= Buenaventura] 1.—Ecuador: Cachavi 3, San Javier 7.

Pipra velutina minuscula Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 115, 1919—Quibdó, Río Atrato, Colombia; Bangs and Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 215, 1922—Mount Sapo and Jesusito, Darién.

Pipra coronata (not of Spix) Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 10, p. 70, 1847—"Nouvelle Grenade," coll. Delattre.

Chiroxiphia cyaneocapilla (not of Hahn) Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 7, p. 296, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama Railroad.

Pipra cyaneocapilla Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1864, p. 362—Panama (crit.); idem, l.c., 1879, p. 517—Medellín, Remedios, Río Neche, Colombia.

Pipra velutina (not of Berlepsch) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 299, 1888—part, spec. d-i, Panama, Lion Hill, Remedios; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 110, 1890—part, Lion Hill, Panama, and Colombia; Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 488, 1898—Cachaví, Ecuador; Hellmayr, Ibis, 1906, p. 30—part, Panama, western Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador (crit.); Ridgway, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 750, 1907—part, Panama (Lion Hill), western Colombia, and northwestern Ecuador; Chapman, Bull Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 381, 1917—Alto Bonito, Bagado, Andagueda, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Noanamá, San José, Buenaventura, Barbacoas, and Puerto Valdivia, Colombia; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, p. 268, 1918—Gatún, Panama.

Pipra coronata velutina Hellmayr in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—part, Panama, western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador; idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1140—Nóvita, Sipi, Noanamá, Río Cajón, and San Joaquín [=Buenaventura], Pacific Colombia.

Range: Eastern Panama, from the Panama Railroad eastwards; western Colombia (Pacific coast, extending east to the lower Cauca and Río Nechí, Antioquia), and northwestern Ecuador (prov. Esmeraldas).

2: Colombia (Alto Bonito, Río Sucio 1; Noanamá, Río San Juan 1).

Pipra coronata carbonata *Todd*.[1] Coal-black Manakin.

Pipra carbonata Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, p. 98, 1925—Tonantins, north bank of Rio Solimões, Brazil (type in Carnegie Museum examined).

[1]*Pipra coronata carbonata* Todd: Most nearly allied to P. *c. coronata*, from the south bank of the Rio Solimões, but adult males much deeper (velvety) black; under parts entirely uniform, the abdomen not paler than the breast; under tail coverts as a rule more grayish olive, less yellowish; cap on average darker, about salvia blue. Wing 58-61; tail 29-32; bill 8-9.

The excellent material secured by S. M. Klages for the Carnegie Museum proves beyond doubt that the black blue-capped Manakins from north of the Solimões, heretofore united with *P. c. coronata*, are easily distinguishable by their blacker coloration. In this respect, *P. c. carbonata* approaches *P. c. minuscula*, but differs on account of the purplish blue rump, much narrower black frontal band, and paler under tail coverts. The under parts are almost uniform velvety black, while in typical *coronata* the abdomen is decidedly duller, more sooty than

Pipra cyaneocapilla (not of HAHN?)[1] SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1866, p. 190—"Upper Ucayali," errore[2] (spec. in British Museum examined); idem, l.c., 1867, p. 580—upper Rio Negro; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 978—Pebas, Río Marañón, Peru (spec. in British Museum examined); idem, l.c., 1873, p. 283—part, Pebas and "Upper Ucayali"; PELZELN, Orn, Bras., 2, p. 128, 1868—São Pedro, Cocuy, Marabitanas, and Rio Içanna, upper Rio Negro (spec. examined); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 343, 1884—part, Pebas and Loretoyacu, Peru; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 299, 1888—part, spec. a,b,g,h,j-n, Sarayacu, "Upper Ucayali," Pebas, Peruvian Amazon, Río Napo, Ecuador; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 72, 1889—Río Napo.

Pipra cyanocapilla SALVADORI and FESTA, Bull Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 14, 1899—Río Santiago, Ecuador.

Pipra coronata (not of SPIX) SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 22, p. 114, 1854—Quijos, Río Napo; HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 32—part, descr. and hab. Rio Negro, northeastern Peru, and eastern Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 482, 1917—Florencia and La Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 532, 1926—Río Suno and below San José, Ecuador; BERLIOZ, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 34, p. 72, 1928—Río Suno and San José, Ecuador.

Pipra coronata coronata HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—part, Ecuador, Peru, and Rio Negro.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from the north bank of the Rios Solimões (Tonantins, Manacapurú) and Marañón (Nauta, Pebas, Loretoyacu) north through eastern Ecuador to southeastern Colombia (Caquetá region), east to the upper Rio Negro in northwestern Brazil.

the breast. From *P. c. hoffmannsi* the north Amazon form may be told, in addition to its blacker coloring, by the absence of the olivaceous tinge on the lower belly, purplish instead of verditer blue rump, and by lacking the greenish edges to the wings.

Adult males from the north bank of the Marañón (Pebas, Nauta), eastern Ecuador, and the Caquetá region in Colombia agree with the Tonantins series. Three from the upper Rio Negro, although somewhat faded through age, appear to belong to the same race. Two (out of three) males from Manacapurú, farther east on the Solimões, by reason of a faint olivaceous tinge on the abdomen and a dusky blue wash across the chest, slightly diverge in the direction of *P. c. hoffmannsi*.

Material examined.—Brazil, Rio Solimões: Tonantins 8, Manacapurú 3; Marabitanas, Rio Negro 3; Rio Içanna [=Rio Isana] 4.—Peru: Nauta 3, Río Tigre 1, Yahuas Territory, near Pebas 1, Pebas 1.—Ecuador: San José 4, Río Napo 8.—Colombia, Caquetá: La Morelia 3, Florencia 4.

[1] *Pipra cyanocapilla* HAHN (Vögel aus Asien, etc., Lief. 15, pl. 3, fig. 2, 1826—Brazil) may have been based on a specimen of the present form. Considering the similarity of the three races found on the banks of the Solimões and in the absence of a more definite locality than "Brazil", it seems best to drop the name altogether as ambiguous. The whereabouts of the type purchased from a dealer and formerly in the describer's private collection is unknown.

[2] The specimen which has no original label is no doubt incorrectly marked "Upper Ucayali." No black form of this group has been found on the Ucayali, where one of the green-plumaged races is more likely to occur.

Pipra coronata coronata *Spix.*[1] Blue-capped Manakin.

Pipra coronata Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 5, pl. 7, fig. 1, 1825—São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil (types in Munich Museum examined); (?) Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 265, 1857—Rio Javarri; Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 640, 1906—note on type; idem, Ibis, 1906, p. 32—part, São Paulo de Olivença and (?) Rio Javarri; Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 299, 1907—part, Rio Juruá (spec. examined).

(?) *Pipra cyaneocapilla* (not of Hahn) Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, p. 283—part, Rio Javarri; (?) Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 343, 1884—part, Rio Javarri; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 435, 1905—part, Rio Juruá (spec. in Museu Paulista examined).

Pipra coronata coronata, Hellmayr in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—part, São Paulo de Olivença and Rio Juruá.

Pipra herbacea Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 6, pl. 8a, fig. 1, 1825—"in sylvis flum. Amazonum" (type in Munich Museum examined; =female); Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 640, 1906 (crit.).

Range: Extreme northwestern Brazil, from the south bank of the Rio Solimões (São Paulo de Olivença) south to São Felippe, on the upper Rio Juruá, and (?) west to the Javari.

Pipra coronata hoffmannsi *Hellmayr.*[2] Hoffmanns's Manakin.

Pipra hoffmannsi Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 49, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimões, Brazil; idem in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—Teffé.

[1]The adult male of *P. c. coronata* has the upper parts markedly duller, more of a brownish black than either *P. c. carbonata* or *P. c. hoffmannsi*; the color of the abdomen is intermediate between the two, being neither deep velvety black like the breast as in the former, nor dingy olive greenish as in the latter, but dull sooty, distinctly paler than the anterior under parts. Immature males closely approach *P. c. hoffmannsi.*

A single male obtained by E. Garbe at São Felippe, on the upper stretches of the Rio Juruá, on December 16, 1901 (Museu Paulista, No. 2260), is perfectly identical with examples from São Paulo de Olivença in the Carnegie Museum, which were directly compared with the types in the Munich Museum. The type of *P. herbacea* is evidently a female of the same form, and we formally suggest São Paulo de Olivença as its type locality, in order to finally dispose of that name.

The westward extension of its range cannot be traced with certainty, owing to lack of material from the country between the Juruá and Ucayali, and it remains to be ascertained where the green and black forms meet in eastern Peru.

Material examined.—Brazil: São Paulo de Olivença (including the types) 11; São Felippe, Rio Juruá 1.

[2]*Pipra coronata hoffmannsi* Hellmayr: Adult male nearest to *P. c. coronata*, but cap shorter and darker blue; back, sides of the head, and throat deeper (velvety) black; rump washed with verditer blue instead of with purplish; greater upper wing coverts, quills, and rectrices distinctly edged with green; middle of breast and abdomen dingy olive yellowish; sides dark green; female more conspicuously yellowish along the abdominal line. Wing 58-61, (female) 55-59; tail 27-30; bill 8-9.

This form apparently replaces *P. c. coronata* on the south bank of the Solimões east of the Rio Teffé. The dark shade of the blue cap, the distinct green wing-edgings, and the extensive yellowish abdominal line in the original series

Pipra cyaneocapilla (not of HAHN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 299, 1888—part, spec. e, Ega = Teffé.

Range: Northwestern Brazil, on the south bank of the Rio Solimões, from the Rio Teffé east to Caviana, near the mouth of the Rio Purús.

Pipra coronata chloromelaena *Todd.*[1] GREEN-BLACK MANAKIN.

Pipra chloromelaena TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, p. 97, 1925—Nova Olinda, left bank of lower Purús, Brazil (type in Carnegie Museum examined).

Range: Western Brazil, on the left bank of the lower Rio Purús (Nova Olinda).

Pipra coronata arimensis *Todd.*[2] ARIMÃ MANAKIN.

Pipra chloromelaena arimensis TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, p. 98, 1925—Arimã, right bank of lower Purús, Brazil (type in Carnegie Museum examined).

from Teffé revéal close affinity to *P. c. chloromelaena*, of the lower Purús. Four males from Caviana (opposite Manacapurú), on the other hand, differ by reason of duller black dorsal surface, with more bluish rump and less conspicuous green edges on the wings, somewhat lighter blue cap, and more restricted as well as more olivaceous (less yellowish) abdominal line.

Material examined.—Brazil, Rio Solimões: Teffé 9, Caviana 4.

[1]*Pipra coronata chloromelaena* TODD: Adult male closely similar to *P. c. hoffmannsi*, but upper back varying from dusky green to greenish slaty black (instead of plain black), passing into Danube green on rump and tail coverts; green edges on wing coverts, quills, and rectrices wider and brighter; throat somewhat duller, more greenish black, shading into dark green on chest; extensive area along middle of breast and abdomen dingy primrose yellow; sides brighter green; female not distinguishable. Wing (male) 59-61; tail 29-31; bill 8-9.

This most interesting form connects the black and green races of the blue-capped group, thus confirming my suspicion that they are all representatives of a single specific unit. The darkest specimens closely approach *hoffmannsi*, being, however, more tinged with greenish on mantle, sides of the head and throat, while the lower back and tail coverts are decidedly green, instead of being blackish, tinged with verditer or dusky blue. Wings and tail are more broadly margined with brighter green. The cap is about the same tone, salvia blue, with a faint violaceous cast, the bases of the feathers dusky as in *P. c. hoffmannsi*.

Material examined.—Brazil: Nova Olinda, lower Purús 9.

[2]*Pipra coronata arimensis* TODD: Adult male closely similar to *P. c. chloromelaena*, but cap much paler, light cerulean blue instead of salvia blue, with the bases of the feathers decidedly greenish; back without any black, the anterior portion being Danube green, becoming brighter posteriorly; sides of head and throat dusky green (less blackish); chest brighter, about empire green; middle of belly and under tail coverts brighter, barium yellow rather than primrose yellow. Wing (male) 56-60; tail 27-30; bill 8-9.

Reexamination shows specimens from Humaythá to be identical with the series from Arimã. The darker blue lateral and posterior edge of the cap is but slightly suggested in males of this form. Females are hardly different from *P. c. chloromelaena*, though the yellowish abdominal area averages a little brighter.

Material examined.—Brazil: Arimã, Rio Purús 15; Humaythá, Rio Madeira 7.

Pipra caelesti-pileata (not of GOELDI) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 359, 1907 —Humaythá, Rio Madeira; idem, l.c., 17, p. 307, 1910—Humaythá; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—part, Rio Madeira (Humaythá).

Range: Western Brazil, from the right bank of the lower Rio Purús (Arimã) to the left bank of the Rio Madeira (Humaythá).

Pipra coronata caelesti-pileata *Goeldi.*[1] AZURE-CAPPED MANAKIN.

Pipra caelesti-pileata GOELDI, Compt. Rend. Six. Congr. Internat. Zool. Berne, p. 549, May 25, 1905 or later[2]—upper Rio Purús = Uby Cachoeira (type examined); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 12, 1908—Cachoeira, Rio Purús; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 366, 1914—Cachoeira; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—part, Rio Purús.

Pipra cyaneocapilla (not of HAHN) IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 435, 1905—part, "Rio Juruá" = Rio Chiruão (Churuan), Brazil (spec. examined).

Pipra exquisita HELLMAYR, Ibis, p. 35—part, Rio Purús and "Rio Juruá" [=Rio Chiruão].

Pipra coronata (not of SPIX) IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 299, 1907—"Rio Juruá," part.

Pipra exquisita caelesti-pileata HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 63, 1920—Yahuarmayo, Sierra de Carabaya, Peru (crit.), and "Rio Juruá" [=Rio Chiruão].

Range: Western Brazil, from the Rio Chiruão (Churuan), a southerly tributary of the Juruá, and the upper stretches of the Rio

[1] *Pipra coronata caelesti-pileata* GOELDI: Most nearly related to *P. c. arimensis*, but cap of adult male less shining and appreciably darker, about light methyl-blue, with more of the greenish bases showing through; upper parts including the edges of wing and tail feathers much brighter and clearer, grass or spinach green; sides of head and throat more greenish (dark cress green); breast brighter, spinach green rather than Danube green; middle of belly and crissum as a rule clearer yellow. Wing (male) 58-62; tail 29-31; bill 8-9.

This form is unquestionably distinct from both *P. c. arimensis* and *P. c. exquisita*, as shown by a very satisfactory series in the Carnegie Museum from Hyutanahán. The cap of the adult males lacks the purplish posterior margin, and is intermediate in tone between the salvia blue of *chloromelaena* and the light cerulean blue of *arimensis*, the bluish tips being, at the same time, shorter and less flattened. The type of *P. caelesti-pileata* has the crown lighter blue than any of the Hyutanahán birds, more like *arimensis*, but this is likely to be individual. Two males from the upper stretches of the Rio Chiruão (Churuan), a southerly tributary of the Juruá, halfway between that river and the Purús, agree well with the average from Hyutanahán. According to information received from their collector, the late Ernesto Garbe, they came from a section of the Juruá region, far away from São Felippe, where a single male of the black-plumaged *P. c. coronata* was obtained, as recorded under that form. Ihering's and Hellmayr's intimation, that the two races are found together, thus proves to be fallacious.

Birds from southeastern Peru (Yahuarmayo), while pointing to *exquisita* because of the slightly paler crown, are not otherwise different from Purús specimens.

Material examined.—Brazil, Rio Purús: Uby Cachoeira (the type) 1, Hyutanahán 14; Rio Chiruão (Churuan) 3.—Peru: Yahuarmayo 6.

[2] Although there is a note on the title-page "sorti de presse le 25 mai 1905," the volume evidently was not issued until October or November of that year.

Purús (Hyutanahán, Uby Cachoeira) south to extreme southeastern Peru (Yahuarmayo, north slope of Sierra de Carabaya, dept. Puno).

***Pipra coronata exquisita** *Hellmayr.*[1] EXQUISITE MANAKIN.

Pipra exquisita HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 15, p. 56, March, 1905—Chuchurras, near Pozuzo, dept. Huánuco, Peru; idem, Ibis, 1906, p. 35, pl. 1—part, Chuchurras, Peru; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—Chuchurras.

Range: Central Peru, in depts. of Junín (Puerto Bermúdez) and Huánuco (Chuchurras).

4: Peru (Puerto Bermúdez, Río Pichis, Ucayali drainage basin, dept. Junín 4).

***Pipra coronata circumpicta** *Zimmer.*[2] HUALLAGA MANAKIN.

Pipra coronota circumpicta ZIMMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, p. 84, 1929—Munichis, Yurimaguas, Peru.

Pipra cyaneocapilla (not of HAHN) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 751—Chyavetas; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 283—part, Chyavetas; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 343, 1884—part, Chyavetas; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 299, 1888—part, spec. f,i, Chyavetas and Río Huallaga (spec. examined).

Pipra exquisita (not of HELLMAYR) HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 35—part, Chyavetas and Río Huallaga.

Range: Northeastern Peru, south of the Marañón (Chyavetas; Yurimaguas, lower Huallaga, dept. Loreto).

1: Peru (Munichis, Yurimaguas 1).

***Pipra caeruleocapilla** *Tschudi.*[3] TSCHUDI'S BLUE-CAPPED MANAKIN.

[1]*Pipra coronata exquisita* HELLMAYR: Agreeing with *P. c. caelesti-pileata* in bright spinach green upper parts and breast, but cap of adult males much paler and more greenish blue (between calamine blue and pale cerulean blue); sides of head and throat lighter cress green (hardly darker than the back), and middle of the belly brighter as well as clearer yellow. Wings (male) 57-60; tail 26-29; bill 8-9.

Males from Puerto Bermúdez are perfectly identical with a cotype from Chuchurras.

Material examined.—Peru: Chuchurras 4; Puerto Bermúdez 4.

[2]*Pipra coronata circumpicta* ZIMMER: Adult male nearest to *P. c. exquisita*, but crown decidedly deeper, about pale cerulean blue, encircled by a light methyl blue border; middle of abdomen somewhat dingier yellow. Wing 57-60; tail 26-28; bill 8-9.

Material examined.—Peru: Yurimaguas (the type) 1; Chyavetas 1; "Huallaga" 1.

[3]*Pipra caeruleocapilla* TSCHUDI, in its velvety black plumage of the male, resembles *P. coronata carbonata*, but is immediately distinguished by the light blue uropygial patch and much paler cap. It is possibly a zonal representative of the *P. coronata* group. The late W. Hoffmanns obtained it at Pozuzo, Río Pozuzo, at elevations of from 800 to 950 meters, while lower down in the same river

Pipra caeruleocapilla[1] TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 271, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 145, 1846—Montañas of "northwestern" Peru, we suggest Montañas of Vitoc, dept. Junín; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, pp. 780, 782—Cosnipata, dept. Cuzco; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 538—Amable María and Soriano, dept. Junín; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 344, 1884—same localities; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 300, 1888—Peru; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 368—La Gloria, Vitoc and La Merced, Chanchamayo, dept. Junín; idem, Ornis, 13, p. 114, 1906—Huaynapata, Marcapata Valley, dept. Cuzco; HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 29—Peru (monog.); idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—Peru; idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 62, 1920—Chaquimayo, Sierra de Carabaya, Peru.

Range: Upper Tropical Zone of central and southeastern Peru, in depts. Huánuco, Junín, Cuzco, and northern Puno (Sierra de Carabaya).

5: Peru (Huachipa, dept. Huánuco 5).

***Pipra iris iris** *Schinz.* OPALESCENT MANAKIN.

Pipra Iris SCHINZ, Naturg. Vögel, 2nd ed., livr. 7, p. 91, pl. 39,[2] left upper fig. (=male), 1851—"Guyana," errore, we substitute Pará; see ZIMMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 38, p. 87, 1925 (crit.).

Pipra opalizans PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 128, 186, Sept., 1868—Pará (descr. of male); BERLEPSCH, Ibis, 1898, p. 60, pl. 2 (=male)—Ourém, Rio Guamá; HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, p. 201, 1903—Benevides, near Pará (descr. of female); idem, Nov. Zool., 12, p. 294, 1905—Igarapé-assú, Pará; idem, l.c., 13, p. 363, 1906—Santo Antonio do Prata; idem, Ibis, 1906, p. 41—Pará district (monog.); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 289, 1907—Santo Antonio do Prata; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—near Pará; idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, pp. 29, 90, 1912—Peixe-Boi, east of Pará (Pará localities); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 367, 1914—Mocajatuba, Providencia, Ananindeua, Benevides, Apehú, Santa Izabel, Peixe-Boi, and Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará district, and (?) Cussary,[3] lower Amazon; BEEBE, Zoologica (N. Y.), 2, p. 91, 1916—Utinga, near Pará; BOND, Auk, 44, p. 563, 1927—"Patagonia," forty miles east of Pará; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 167, 1928—Utinga, Santa Izabel, and Castanhal, Pará.

valley at Chuchurras, alt. 320 meters, *P. coronata exquisita* was found. Females of the two species are inseparable.

Material examined.—Dept. Huánuco: Pozuzo 7, Huachipa 5.—Dept. Junín: La Gloria 2.—Dept. Cuzco: Marcapata (alt. 1000 meters) 5.—Dept. Puno: Río Huacamayo (alt. 1000 meters) 1, Chaquimayo, Sierra de Carabaya 2.

[1]Sometimes spelled *caeruleicapilla.*

[2]The plate erroneously inscribed "*P. strigilata.*"

[3]The locality "Cussary", if correct, may be referable to *P. i. eucephala.*

Range: Northeastern Brazil, in the eastern section of the state of Pará, from the Tocantins east to Ourém, Rio Guamá.[1]

6: Brazil (Utinga, near Pará 6).

Pipra iris eucephala *Todd.*[2] WESTERN OPALESCENT MANAKIN.

Pipra iris eucephala TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 41, p. 112, 1928—Miriti-tuba, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil.

Range: Northern Brazil, in the western section of the state of Pará (Santarém, Colonia do Mojuy, and Miriti-tuba, on the right bank of the Rio Tapajóz).

Pipra nattereri *Sclater.*[3] NATTERER'S MANAKIN.

Pipra nattereri SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., "1864," p. 611, pl. 39, 1865—Borba, Rio Madeira; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 127, 1868—Borba, Rio Madeira and Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 302, 1888—Borba; HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 40—Borba (monog.); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 504, 1908—Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 360, 1907—Borba (crit.); idem, l.c., 17, p. 307, 1910—Calama and Allianca (Rio Madeira), Santa Izabel (Rio Preto), and Jamarysinho, Rio Machados (crit.); idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—left bank of Tapajóz to Rio Madeira; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 366, 1914—Rio Tapajóz (Boim, Villa Braga) and (?) Rio Jamauchim (Tucunaré).[4]

Pipra gracilis HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 53, p. 202, 1903—Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé, Matto Grosso (descr. of female); idem, Ibis, 1906, p. 39—Engenho do Gama.

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the left bank of the Tapajóz west to the right bank of the Rio Madeira, extending south to western Matto Grosso (Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé).

[1]Material examined.—Brazil, Pará: Igarapé-assú 3, Benevides 1, Santo Antonio do Prata 1, Utinga 6, Peixe-Boi 14, Ourém (Rio Guamá) 1.

[2]*Pipra iris eucephala* TODD; "Similar to *P. i. iris* in heavy bill, but adult male with the opalescent feathers of the pileum continued over the forehead almost to the base of the bill; female with the pileum decidedly bluish, in contrast with the back, instead of pure green." (W. E. C. TODD, l.c.).

This is obviously a well-defined race, pointing in certain respects to *P. nattereri*, of the left bank of the Tapajóz, which may ultimately prove to be conspecific with *P. iris*.

[3]*Pipra nattereri* SCLATER is probably a western race of *P. iris*. The females are very much alike, that of *P. nattereri* differing chiefly by reason of its smaller darker bill and more bluish crown. Birds from the Río Tapajóz are identical with a topotypical series, while those from Calama and farther up the Rio Madeira are, as a rule, more deeply and more solidly green on throat and chest. However, the variation is not constant enough to warrant the recognition of a separate race, for which the name *P. gracilis* would be available.

Material examined.—Rio Tapajóz: Villa Braga 3, Itaituba 3.—Rio Madeira: Borba 16, Calama 14, Allianca 3, Paraíso 1; Santa Izabel, Rio Preto 1; Jamarysinho, Rio Machados 3.—Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso (female) 1.

[4]Probably referable to *P. iris eucephala*.

***Pipra serena serena** *Linnaeus.* WHITE-FRONTED MANAKIN.

Pipra serena LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 340, 1766—based on BRISSON, Orn., 4, p. 457, pl. 36, fig. 2, Cayenne and Surinam; DESMAREST, Hist. Nat. Tang., Manak. et Todiers, livr. 4, pl. 62 (male), 1805; livr. 8, pl. 64 (young male or female), 1806—"la Guyane"; VIEILLOT and OUDART, Galerie Ois., 1, (2), p. 95, pl. 72, 1823—"Guyane et Brésil"; WAGLER, Isis, 1830, p. 935—"Guiana," Cajenna (descr.); DESCOURTILZ, Orn. Brés., p. 35, pl. 40, fig. 2, circa 1856—"Maranhão et Pará" (errore); SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 249, 1862—Cayenne; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 300, 1888—Cayenne; HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 38—Cayenne (monog.); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 137, 1908—Ipousin, R. Approuague, French Guiana; PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 190, 1910—Surinam (?).

Dasycetopa serena BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 37, 1857—Cayenne.

Pipra serena serena HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—Cayenne.

Range: French Guiana and adjacent districts of northern Brazil (Upper Rocana, northern Pará), possibly also Surinam.[1]

1: French Guiana (Cayenne 1).

***Pipra serena suavissima** *Salvin and Godman.* ORANGE-BELLIED MANAKIN.

Pipra suavissima SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, (4), 6, p. 79, pl. 1, 1882—Merumé Mountains and Bartica Grove, British Guiana; SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 300—Bartica Grove, Merumé Mts., R. Atapurow, and Roraima; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 300, 1888—same localities; HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 37—British Guiana (monog.); BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, p. 134, 1917—Bartica Grove; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 247, 1921—British Guiana (numerous localities).

Pipra serena (not of LINNAEUS) SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 245, 1848—Our Village, Kukenam Valley, dist. Yuruari, Venezuela; CABANIS, l.c., 3, p. 697, 1848—Roraima region.

Pipra serena suavissima HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, pl. 3, fig. 6, 1910—British Guiana.

Range: British Guiana and adjacent parts of southeastern Venezuela (dist. Yuruari).[2]

3: British Guiana (Roraima 2, Merumé Mountains 1).

[1]Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 8, Ipousin, Approuague River 2, Tamanoir, Mana River 5, Pied Saut, Oyapock 16.—Brazil: Upper Rocana, northern Pará 3.

[2]Beebe's record (Zoologica, N.Y., 2, p. 91, 1916) from Utinga, near Pará, Brazil requires confirmation. Unfortunately, the specimen is not at present accessible for reexamination.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima 7, Merumé Mts. 3, Quonga 1, Mazaruni River 3, Essequibo River 2.

***Pipra chloromeros** *Tschudi.*[1] PERUVIAN MANAKIN.

Pipra chloromeros TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 271, 1844—Peru; idem Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 144, 1846—Montañas of "northwestern" Peru, we suggest valley of Vitoc, dept. Junín; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1869, p. 598—Cosnipata, dept. Cuzco; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 617—Baganti, Bolivia; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 539—Amable María, dept. Junín and Monterico, dept. Ayacucho; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 22—Huambo, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 339, 1884—Peruvian localities; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 295, 1888—Cosnipata, Peru and Baganti, Bolivia; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 368—La Gloria, La Merced, and Borgoña, dept. Junín; HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 17—Peru and Bolivia (monog.); idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 7, 1910—Peru and Bolivia; HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 62, 1920—Chaquimayo and Yahuarmayo, Sierra de Carabaya, Peru; CHAPMAN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 99, 1921—Río Cosireni, Urubamba region, Peru; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 11, 1925—Yuracares and Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Pipra rubrocapilla (not of TEMMINCK) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 38, 1837—Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Yuracares, Bolivia (descr. of female; spec. in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 294, 1839—Yuracares, Bolivia.

Range: Tropical zone of Bolivia and Peru (north to the valley of Huayabamba).

2: Peru (Vista Alegre, dept. Huánuco 1); Bolivia (Río Espirito Santo 1).

***Pipra mentalis mentalis** *Sclater.* YELLOW-THIGHED MANAKIN.

Pipra mentalis SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 24, "1856," p. 299, pl. 121, Jan., 1857—Córdova, Vera Cruz, Mexico; idem and SALVIN, Ibis, 1859, p. 125, —Guatemala; idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1870, p. 837—Honduras; SALVIN, Ibis, 1872, p. 318—Chontales, Nicaragua; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 295, 1888—part, spec. a-s, Córdova, Yucatán, Mugeres and Meco Islands, Honduras, Rio de la Pasion and Choctum (Guatemala), Chontales (Nicaragua), Angostura, Tucurriquí, and Turrialba (Costa Rica); SALVIN, Ibis, 1889, p. 364—Mugeres and Meco Islands, Yucatán (crit.); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 108, 1890—part, Mexico to (eastern) Costa Rica; RICHMOND, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 16, p. 509, 1893—Río Escondido, Nicaragua (habits); HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 13—Mexico to Nicaragua (monog.); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 100, 1907—Los Amates, Guatemala.

[1] *Pipra chloromeros* TSCHUDI differs from the other red-headed species by reason of the strongly rounded tail, with the shafts of the lateral rectrices rigid and somewhat thickened at the base.

Material examined.—Peru: Huambo 1, Huayabamba 2; Pozuzo, Huánuco 2, Vista Alegre, Huánuco 1; La Gloria, Junín 3; Chaquimayo 5, Yahuarmayo, Sierra de Carabaya 1.—Bolivia: San Mateo 12, Río Espirito Santo 1, Yuracares 1, Santa Cruz 1.

Pipra mentalis mentalis RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 746, 1907—southeastern Mexico to Nicaragua (monog., full bibliography); HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 7, 1910—Mexico to Nicaragua.

Pipra mentalis ignifera RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 747, 1907—part, east Costa Rican localities and references; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 681, 1910—part, La Florida, Cuabre, Río Sicsola.

Range: Southeastern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatán) and southward through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, and Nicaragua to eastern Costa Rica (Talamanca).[1]

13: Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabal 5, unspecified 1); Nicaragua (San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua 5); Costa Rica (Orosi 2).

***Pipra mentalis ignifera** *Bangs.* SOUTHERN YELLOW-THIGHED MANAKIN.

Pipra mentalis ignifera BANGS, Auk, **18**, p. 363, 1901—Divala, Chiriquí; idem, l.c., **24**, p. 303, 1907—Boruca, Paso Real, Pozo del Río Grande, western Costa Rica; HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 15—part, Chiriqui and Costa Rica (excl. Angostura and Paiz) (monog.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 747, 1907—part, Chiriqui and western Costa Rica (monog., full bibliography); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 681, 1910—part, western Costa Rica (habits); HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 7, 1910—part, Chiriqui and Costa Rica; KENNARD and PETERS, Proc. Boston Soc. N. H., **38**, p. 457, 1928—Boquete Trail, Panama.

Pipra mentalis (not of SCLATER, 1857) SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1870, p. 200—Mina de Chorcha and Bugaba, Chiriquí; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 295, 1888—part, spec. v, Bugaba, Chiriquí; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 108, 1890—part, Bugaba and Mina de Chorcha; CHERRIE, Anal. Inst. Fisico-Geog. Nac. Costa Rica, 6, p. 72, 1893—Río Naranjo, Costa Rica; UNDERWOOD, Ibis, 1896, p. 439—Volcán de Miravelles, Costa Rica; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 369, p. 6, 1899—Chiriquí.

Range: Western Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriqui).[2]

4: Costa Rica (Boruca 3, Térraba 1).

***Pipra mentalis minor** *Hartert.*[3] LESSER YELLOW-THIGHED MANAKIN.

[1]The few adult males seen from eastern Costa Rica (Orosi, Angostura, Talamanca) appear to me decidedly referable to the northern race, with which they agree in proportion of tail, pale yellow thighs and chin-spot, as well as in the more crested, flame-scarlet head.

Twenty-nine specimens from Mexico (Córdoba) to Nicaragua, and five from eastern Costa Rica examined.

[2]Material examined.—Panama: Chiriquí 15, Sevilla Island 2.—Costa Rica (Boruca, Pozo Azul de Pirris, Térraba, Miravelles) 22.

[3]*Pipra mentalis minor* HARTERT: Adult male agreeing with *P. m. ignifera* in deep black under parts; but on average smaller, with shorter, weaker bill; head

Pipra mentalis minor HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 489, 1898—Cachaví, prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador (type examined); HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 16—western Ecuador (monog.); idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 7, 1910—western Ecuador; idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1139—Río Cajón, Sipi, Noanamá, and Nóvita, Pacific Colombia; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 480, 1917—Baudó, Noanamá, Nóvita, San José, and Barbacoas, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 531, 1926—Esmeraldas and Río de Oro, Ecuador; GRISCOM, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 179, 1929—Cana, Darién.

Chiroxiphia mentalis (not *Pipra mentalis* SCLATER) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 296, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama.

Pipra mentalis SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1864, p. 362—Panama; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 295, 1888—part, spec. w-a[1], Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 108, 1890—part, Lion Hill, Panama.

Pipra mentalis ignifera (not of BANGS) HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 15—part, Lion Hill, Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 747, 1907—part, Panama; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 7, 1910—part, Panama; STONE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, p. 268, 1918—Gatún, Panama.

Pipra mentalis subsp. *minor* SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 14, 1899—Río Peripa, Ecuador.

Range: Tropical lowlands of the Pacific coast of Ecuador and Colombia, north to eastern Panama (Canal Zone).

6: Ecuador (Carondeled, prov. Esmeraldas 1); Colombia (Condoto, Río Condoto 1); Panama (Barro Colorado Island 4).

***Pipra erythrocephala erythrocephala** (*Linnaeus*). GOLDEN-HEADED MANAKIN.

Parus erythrocephalus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 191, 1758—based on EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 1, p. 21, lower figure, Surinam.

Pipra aurocapilla[1] LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 29, 1823—"Brazil" (descr. of male); WAGLER, Isis, 1830, p. 934—Cayenne (descr.);

even deeper red, this being particularly noticeable on the forehead and crown; gonydeal angle but narrowly bordered with yellow; inner secondaries only with narrower, yellowish inner margins; thighs somewhat paler; female merely distinguishable by shorter wings, smaller bill, and more yellowish under wing coverts. Wing (male) 55-58; tail 26-28; bill 8-9 with topotypes.

Birds from western Colombia agree in coloration and small bill, but approach *P. m. ignifera* in length of wing and tail, ten adult males measuring 57-60, resp. 28-29 mm. Three from Panama, however, are small again (wing 54-55 mm.), though their bills are larger than in Ecuadorian specimens.

Material examined.—Ecuador, prov. Esmeraldas (Cachaví, San Javier, Carondeled) 15.—Colombia: Río Cajón 2, Sipi 4, Noanamá 4, Nóvita 6, Condoto, Río Condoto 1.—Panama: Barro Colorado Island 4.

[1]Frequently spelled *auricapilla*.

SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 1, p. 215, 1847—Whomana River, an affluent of the Barima; CABANIS, l.c., 3, p. 696, 1848—British Guiana; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 444, 1856—"bei Pará" and Guyana; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 127, 1868—Barra [=Manáos], São Pedro, Marabitanas, Barcellos, and Rio Içanna, Rio Negro region (spec. examined); TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 87—Trinidad; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 580—"Pará" (errore) and Barra do Rio Negro; idem, l.c., 1868, p. 628—San Esteban, Venezuela; FINSCH, l.c., 1870, p. 573—"Trinidad"; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 516—Remedios and Neche, Antioquia; SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1880, p. 169—Minca, Santa Marta; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 300—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Merumé Mts., Atapurow River, and Roraima, British Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 296, 1888—part, spec. a-q, e'-l', Cayenne, Maroni River, Georgetown, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Atapurow River, Roraima, "Pará" (errore), San Esteban, Venezuela, Cauca, Minca, and Chepo, Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 109, 1890—Chepo, Panama; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 6, p. 45, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 137, 1898—Santa Marta; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 13, p. 156, 1900—Bonda, Onaca, Minca, Agua Dulce, Las Nubes, and Valparaiso, Santa Marta district; MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 180, 1904—Mahury, French Guiana.

Pipra chrysocephala DESCOURTILZ, Ornith. Brésil., Part 4, p. 36, pl. 41, fig. 1, circa 1856—"Au Maranhão et Pará" (errore).

Pipra erythrocephala actinosa BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 214, 1922—Mount Sapo, eastern Panama; GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., 282, p. 7, 1927—Chimán, Panama; idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 178, 1929—El Tigre, Rio Cupe, Darién.

Dixiphia erythrocephala BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 37, 1857—Cayenne.

Pipra erythrocephala LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, p. 255, 1866—Trinidad; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 53, 1902—Maipures, Somborge, and Nericagua, Río Orinoco, and Suapure, La Pricion, Nicare, and La Unión, Río Caura, Venezuela (spec. examined); HELLMAYR, l.c., 13, p. 27, 1906—Caparo, Valencia, Chaguaramas, and Pointe Gourde, Trinidad; idem, l.c., 14, p. 30, 1907—Obidos (crit.; occurrence at Pará denied); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 190, 1906—Aripo, Trinidad; HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 20—part, Guiana, Venezuela, Trinidad, Rio Negro, Colombian localities (except Bogotá), and Panama; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, pp. 137, 318, 1908—Ipousin, R. Approuague, Cayenne, and Mahury, French Guiana; BEEBE, Zoologica (N.Y.), 1, p. 94, 1909—Guanoco, Orinoco Delta, Venezuela; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 7, 1910—part; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 365, 1914—Rio Jary (Santo Antonio da Cachoeira), Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú, Obidos, and Rio Jamundá (Faro); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 245, 1921—British Guiana (numerous localities).

Pipra erythrocephala erythrocephala RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 748, 1907—eastern Panama through Colombia and Venezuela to Trinidad and Cayenne; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 364,

1908—Aripo and Carenage, Trinidad; idem, l.c., 2, p. 248, 1916—from Somborge, near mouth of Río Meta, up the Orinoco, and Caura Valley; HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 86, 1912—San Esteban, Cumbre Chiquita, and Las Quiguas, Carabobo; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 479, 1917—Río Salaqui, Los Cisneros (Río Dagua), Puerto Valdivia and Río Frío, Cauca, and west of Honda, Colombia (spec. examined); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 72, 1918—Lelydorp, Wanaweg, Javaweg, and Rijsdijkweg, Surinam; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 334, 1922—Onaca, Cincinnati, La Tigrera, Las Vegas, Las Taguas, Minca, and Don Diego, Colombia; GRISCOM, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 179, 1929—Cana, Darién (crit.).

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; extreme northeastern Brazil, from the Guianan border south to the north bank of the lower Amazon, west to the Rio Negro; Trinidad; Venezuela, from the north coast south to the Orinoco Valley; Colombia, west of the Eastern Andes (except the valley of the Río Lebrija), and eastern Panama, west to the Canal Zone (Chepo).[1]

5: Dutch Guiana (Lelydorp, Surinam 1); British Guiana (Hyde Park, Demerara River 2); Venezuela (Puerto Cabello, Carabobo 1); Brazil (Conceição, Rio Branco 1).

[1]Further subdivision of this race appears to be impracticable. Adult males from Trinidad, the north coast of Venezuela, Santa Marta, and Darién (eastern Panama) have the head generally of a slightly deeper orange yellow hue, but as only about 40% of the specimens are distinguishable, I do not see any advantage in recognizing *P. e. actinosa*. Birds from the Caura River are precisely similar to a Guianan series, while those from the north bank of the lower Amazon (Obidos and Rio Maecurú) and Manáos are among the smallest I have seen. Specimens from Pacific Colombia (Río Salaqui: Murindo and Sautata, Río Atrato; Los Cisneros, Río Dagua) agree with those from the northern districts (Santa Marta; Jaraquiel, Bolívar) and Panama. Birds from the Cauca Valley evidently form the transition to *P. e. flammiceps*. One male each from Puerto Valdivia and Río Frío are inseparable, in size as well as in coloration, from the specimen with the most deeply colored head from the Pacific coast (Murindo; Carnegie Museum, No. 64179), while another from Puerto Valdivia, by reason of its shorter wings and more reddish orange cap, closely approaches the paler example of *flammiceps* from El Tambor. Three males from west of Honda, Magdalena River, however, are again indistinguishable from the Santa Marta average. On the upper Rio Negro, this form gradually passes into the western *P. e. berlepschi*, and six (out of seven) males from Barcellos and various localities farther up the river have the light cadmium yellow head of that form, though in dimensions they rather agree with Guianan specimens. Females vary much individually.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 7, Mana 1, Tamanoir, Mana River 10, Pied Saut, Oyapock 7, Mahury 1.—Dutch Guiana: Lelydorp 1, near Paramaribo 4.—British Guiana: Demerara River 2, Merumé Mountains 2.—Brazil: Upper Rocana 1; Conceição, Rio Branco 1; Obidos 2; Rio Maecurú 1; Manáos 6; Barcellos 2; Marabitanas 4; Rio Içanna [=Rio Isana] 1; Rio Xié 1.—Venezuela: Maripa, Caura 5, Upper Caura 1, El Llagual, Caura district 3; Puerto Cabello 3, San Esteban 3, Las Quiguas 4, Cumbre Chiquita 1; Nevesi, Paría Peninsula 2, Yacua, Paría Peninsula 2.—Island of Trinidad 28.—Colombia: Santa Marta region 21; Jaraquiel, Bolívar 3; west of Honda, Magdalena Valley 3; Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca 2; Río Frío, Cauca 1; Los Cisneros, Río Dagua 3; Murindo, Antioquia 1; Sautata, Río Atrato 1; Río Salaqui, Chocó 1.—Panama: Mount Sapo, Darién 20.

***Pipra erythrocephala berlepschi** *Ridgway.*[1] BERLEPSCH'S GOLDEN-HEADED MANAKIN.

Pipra erythrocephala berlepschi RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 117, 1906—Nauta, northeastern Peru; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. Géog. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B. 60, 1911—Gualaquiza, Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 480, 1917—La Morelia, Florencia, Buenavista, and Villavicencio, eastern Colombia (spec. examined); idem, l.c., 55, p. 530, 1926—Zamora, Río Suno, and below San José, Ecuador (spec. examined); BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, p. 453, 1918—Perico, Río Marañón, Peru; BERLIOZ, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 34, p. 72, 1928—Río Suno, Ecuador.

Pipra auricapilla (not of LICHTENSTEIN) SCLATER P.Z.S.Lond., 26, p. 457, 1858—Gualaquiza, Ecuador; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1866, p. 567—Peru (probably Nauta); idem, l.c., 1867, p. 751—Chyavetas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 978—Pebas; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 283—Nauta, Chyavetas, Pebas; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 340, 1884—Nauta, Chyavetas, Iquitos; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 296, 1888—part, spec. r-d', Pebas, Chyavetas (Peru), Río Napo, Bogotá; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 72, 1889—Río Napo, Ecuador; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 99, 1889—Tonantins, Rio Solimões; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 1899—Gualaquiza and Zamora; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 708—Coca, upper Napo.

Pipra erythrocephala (not of LINNAEUS) HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 20—part, "Tocantins" [=Tonantins], Rio Solimões, Brazil, Peru, eastern Ecuador, and Bogotá; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av. Part 9, p. 7, 1910—part, Ecuador, Peru, eastern Colombia.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from the eastern slope of the East Colombian Andes (north to Boyacá) through eastern Ecuador south to the north bank of the Rio Solimões in Brazil (Tonantins) and to northern Peru (chiefly on the north bank of the Marañón, but crossing that river west of the Huallaga).

15: Colombia (Bogotá 5); Peru (Moyobamba 9, Yurimaguas 1).

[1]*Pipra erythrocephala berlepschi* RIDGWAY: Similar to *P. e. erythrocephala*, but on average larger, and head in adult male decidedly paler, cadmium yellow rather than orange, without any, or with mere traces of a blood-red posterior margin.

Birds from eastern Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru agree well together, while three males from Tonantins, Rio Solimões, Brazil, have a slight suggestion of the red posterior border to the yellow cap. On the Solimões as well as in Peru, the range of this race is separated from that of the red-headed form by the Amazon Valley, and in the eastern section of the Marañón River it apparently is found only on its northern bank. However, west of the junction of the Huallaga River, it crosses the Marañón, numerous specimens having been taken at Chyavetas and Moyobamba.

Material examined.—Colombia: "Bogotá" 15; Palmar, Boyacá 3; La Colorada, Boyacá 2; Villavicencio 1; Florencia, Caquetá 3; La Morelia, Caquetá 2.—Ecuador: Río Suno 10, San José 5, Zamora 6.—Peru: Río Tigre 1, Nauta 2, Pebas 2, Chyavetas 1, Moyobamba 9, Yurimaguas 1.—Brazil: Tonantins, Rio Solimões 3.

Pipra erythrocephala flammiceps *Todd.*[1] FLAME-HEADED MANAKIN.

Pipra erythrocephala flammiceps TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32, p. 115, 1919—El Tambor, Santander, Colombia (type examined).

(?)*Pipra auricapilla* (not of LICHTENSTEIN) BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 304, 1884—Bucaramango.

Range: Eastern Colombia (Valley of the Río Lebrija, dept. Santander).

***Pipra erythrocephala rubrocapilla** *Temminck.*[2] RED-HEADED MANAKIN.

Pipra rubrocapilla[3] TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 9, pl. 54, fig. 3 (male), 1821—"Brésil," we suggested Bahia as type locality; SCLATER, P.Z.S. Lond., 25, p. 265, 1857—Ega, Rio Solimões; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 127, 1868—Bahia, Engenho do Gama (Matto Grosso), Borba (Rio Madeira), and Manaqueri (Rio Solimões), Brazil (spec. examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, p. 283—Santa Cruz, Río Huallaga, Peru (spec. in Tring Museum examined); FORBES, Ibis, 1881, p. 344—Caxanga, Recife, and Beberibi, Pernambuco; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 295, 1888—Pernambuco, Bahia, "Rio Claro, Goyaz,"[4] "Iquitos," Peru,[4] Ega, Brazil; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Santarém; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo; idem, l.c., 6, p. 435, 1905—Rio Juruá (spec. examined); HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 11—Brazil and eastern Peru (monog.); IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 299, 1907—Porto Cachoeira (Espirito Santo), Bahia, Rio Juruá, and Santarém; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 289, 1907—Pará, Rio Capim, Castanhal; idem, l.c., 56, p. 12, 1908—Cachoeira, Rio Purús; idem, l.c., p. 504, 1908—Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., p. 529, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 49, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimões; idem, l.c., 17, p. 307, 1910—Calama, Allianca, and

[1]*Pipra erythrocephala flammiceps* TODD: Very close to *P. e. erythrocephala*, but slightly smaller; adult male with head more deeply colored, occiput and hind neck being strongly suffused with orange chrome; sides of head likewise more reddish orange; no red posterior border to cap. Wing (two adult males) 54; tail 18; bill 8½.

This form rests on two males from the Río Lebrija in the Carnegie Museum. The type has a redder head than any specimen of the Golden-headed Manakin seen by me. The second example, taken on the same day, however, is less characteristic, being closely approached by one of the Puerto Valdivia skins in the American Museum of Natural History. As pointed out above, birds from the Honda region appear to be inseparable from typical *erythrocephala*, leaving rather a peculiarly restricted habitat for *flammiceps*. More information is necessary before its claims for distinction can be considered as established.

Material examined.—Colombia: El Tambor, Río Lebrija, Santander 2.

[2]An earlier name is possibly *Pipra erythrolophos* VIEILLOT (Tabl. Enc. Méth., Orn., 1, livr. 89, p. 390, 1820—"le Pérou"). No mention being made of the coloration of thighs or under wing coverts, it cannot be decided, however, whether it is referable to *P. e. rubrocapilla* or *P. chloromeros*, both of which are found in Peru. The type is not in the Paris Museum.

[3]Often spelled *rubricapilla*.

[4]Localities doubtless erroneous.

Maroins (Rio Machados), Rio Madeira; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 7, 1910—eastern Peru and Brazil, south of the Amazon; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 365, 1914—Pará, Mocajatuba, Providencia, Ananindeua, Benevides, Santa Izabel, Castanhal, Peixe-Boi, Santo Antonio do Prata, Rio Capim (Aproaga), Rio Mojú, Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua), Rio Xingú (Victoria), Tamucury, Rio Tapajóz (Boim, Villa Braga), Rio Purús (Cachoeira); LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), p. 100, 1920—Ilhéos to Belmonte, Bahia.

Pipra erythrocephala (not of LINNAEUS) WIED, Reise Bras., 1, p. 187 (ed. in 8vo p. 184), 1820—Barra do Jucú, Espirito Santo; LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 29, 1823—Brazil (descr. of female); WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (1), p. 422, 1830—eastern Brazil; WAGLER, Isis, 1830, p. 933—"Guiana," Brasilia; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 433, 1856—Nova Friburgo, Rio.

Pipra auricapilla (not of LICHTENSTEIN) LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 384—Nazaré, near Pará (seen only); GOELDI, Ibis, 1903, p. 499—Rio Capim.

Pipra rubrocapilla subsp. HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 362, 1906—Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará (crit.).

Pipra erythrocephala rubrocapilla HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, pp. 27, 90, 1912—Peixe-Boi and Ipitinga (Pará localities); BEEBE, Zoologica (N.Y.), 2, p. 90, 1916—Utinga, near Pará; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 167, 1928—Pará, Rio Guamá, Rio Inhangapy, Pinheira, Pará district.

Range: Brazil, south of the Amazon, extending along the Rio Madeira south to western Matto Grosso (Rio Guaporé) and on the east coast to Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro; also the adjacent section of northeastern Peru, east of the Huallaga River (Santa Cruz).[1]

10: Brazil (Bahia 2; Santo Amaro, Bahia 3; Magoary, Pará 1; Utinga, Pará 3; Santarém 1).

***Pipra pipra anthracina** *Ridgway*.[2] ZELEDÓN'S MANAKIN.

[1]There is obviously no local variation in the Red-headed Manakin, specimens from eastern Brazil (Bahia, Rio de Janeiro) being inseparable from an Amazonian series. A single adult male obtained by E. Bartlett at Santa Cruz, on Sept. 24, 1866, likewise compares well with the Brazilian average. Certain skins from Pará exhibit a decided tendency toward *P. e. erythrocephala*, of the north bank, by having the bases of the feathers on the anterior crown distinctly orange.

In addition to the scarlet head, *P. e. rubrocapilla* may be distinguished from the yellow-headed forms by its longer tail and more grayish green (less yellowish) under parts of the female sex.

Material examined.—Brazil: Rio de Janeiro 1; Bahia 15, Santo Amaro, Bahia 3; São Lourenço, Pernambuco 5; Pará region 24; Santarém 1; Rio Madeira, Calama 3, Borba 5, Maroins 1; Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso (♂ad.) 1; Manaqueri, Rio Solimões 3; Teffé 4; Rio Juruá 1.—Peru: Santa Cruz 1.

[2]*Pipra pipra anthracina* RIDGWAY: Adult male closely similar to *P. p. coracina*, but decidedly smaller; body plumage duller, opaque velvety black, without trace of the bluish gloss; under tail coverts mostly tipped with grayish or dingy yellowish. Wing 60-63; tail 27-29; bill 9. No female seen.

Material examined.—Panama: Chiriquí 1; Chitrá, Veraguas 1; Cordillera de Tolé 1; Veraguas (unspecified) 6.

Pipra pipra anthracina RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 117, 1906—Moravia, Costa Rica; idem, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 751, 1907—Panama and southwestern Costa Rica (monog., full bibliography); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 680, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica.

Pipra leucocilla (not of LINNAEUS) SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 149—Cordillera de Tolé, Veragua (spec. examined); idem, l.c., 1870, p. 200—Calovevora, Chitrá, and Boqueti de Chitrá, Veragua (spec examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 297, 1888—part, spec. c-h, Chitrá, Calevovora, Santa Fé, and Cordillera de Tolé, Veragua; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 110, 1890—part, Panama; CHERRIE, Proc. U. S. Nat Mus., 14, p. 536, 1891—Costa Rica (female descr.); HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p 22—part, Veragua.

Pipra leucocilla anthracina HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—southwestern Costa Rica and Veragua; idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p 29, 1912—Costa Rica and western Panama (crit.).

Range: Costa Rica (Moravia; Guayabo) and western Panama (Chiriquí; Veraguas).

1: Panama (Veraguas 1).

Pipra pipra minima *Chapman.*[1] LEAST MANAKIN.

Pipra leucocilla minor (not *Pipra mentalis minor* HARTERT, 1898) CHAPMAN Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 33, p. 623, 1914—Cocal, Western Andes of Colombia (type examined).

Pipra leucocilla minimus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 480, 1917—new name for *P. leucocilla minor* CHAPMAN, preoccupied; Cocal, Colombia.

Range: Western Andes of Colombia (Cocal, west of Popayán).

***Pipra pipra coracina** *Sclater.*[2] SCLATER'S BLACK MANAKIN.

Pipra coracina SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 24, p. 29, June, 1856—Bogotá (type in British Museum examined); idem, l.c., 26, p. 71 1858—Río Napo, Ecuador.

[1]*Pipra pipra minima* CHAPMAN: Adult male most nearly resembling *P. p. coracina* and body plumage, as in this form, velvety black, with a slight silky gloss; but much smaller; white crest shorter; under tail coverts tipped with grayish, as in *P. p. anthracina*. Female unknown. Wing (two adult males from Cocal) 54-55; tail 24-25; bill 8½-9.

[2]*Pipra pipra coracina* SCLATER: Differing from *P. p. pipra* by larger size; deep velvety black but faintly glossed body plumage of the adult male, and brighter green coloration, particularly below, of the female sex. Wing (male) 66-70, (female) 67; tail 27-32; bill 9.

Ecuadorian specimens agree with those from Bogotá, and so does also a single male from Pomará, Peru, in the American Museum of Natural History. A male from the Boca de Rio Curaray, in southeastern Ecuador, however, hardly differs from *P. p. pipra*.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 8, Buenavista 2.—Ecuador: San José 5, Gualaquiza 2, "Río Napo" 3; Guayaba, Río Zamora 1; Río Suno, above Avila 1.—Peru: Pomará, lower Marañón 1.

Pipra leucocilla (not of LINNAEUS) SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 22, p. 114, 1854—Quijos, Ecuador; idem, l c., 23, p. 152, 1855—Bogotá; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 297, 1888—part, spec. i-o, Bogotá, Sarayacu, and Río Napo; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 14, 1899—Gualaquiza, Ecuador.

Pipra leucocilla coracina HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 26—part, Bogotá and eastern Ecuador; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—Colombia and Ecuador; idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26. No, 2, p. 29, 1912—Colombia and eastern Ecuador (crit.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 481, 1917— Buenavista (above Villavicencio) and Andalucía, Eastern Andes, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 531, 1926—Guayaba, Zamora, Río Suno, and below San José, Ecuador.

Range: Tropical Zone of the Eastern Andes of Colombia,[1] eastern Ecuador, and northwestern Peru (Pomará, lower Marañón, dept. Amazonas).

1: Colombia (Bogotá 1).

***Pipra pipra pipra** *Linnaeus*. WHITE-CROWNED BLACK MANAKIN.

Parus pipra LINNAEUS,[2] Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 190, 1758—based on "Cacotototl" SEBA, Thes., 2, p. 102, pl. 96, fig. 5, "in Indiis"=Surinam.

Pipra leucocilla LINNAEUS, Mus. Ad. Frid., 2, Prodr., p. 33, 1764—no locality indicated, Surinam suggested as type locality (auct. BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, 1902); SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 1, p. 215, 1847—Whomana River, affluent of the Barima; CABANIS, l. c., 3, p. 697, 1848—British Guiana; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 127, 1868—Barra do Rio Negro [= Manáos], Marabitanas, and Rio Içanna, Rio Negro (spec. examined); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 300—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, and Merumé Mts., British Guiana; W. SCLATER, l. c., 1887, p. 318—Maccasseema, British Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 297, 1888—part, spec. w—c′, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Cayenne, Maroni River; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 53, 1902—Suapure, La Pricion, and Nicare, Caura River, Venezuela (spec. examined); MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 180, 1904—Camopi, Mahury, and Oyack Mts., French Guiana; HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 22—part, Cayenne, Surinam, British Guiana, eastern Venezuela (Caura), and Rio Negro; BERLEPSCH, l. c., 15, pp. 137, 318, 1908—Ipousin, Appiouague River (French Guiana) localities; MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 14, p. 12, 1908—French Guiana; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 365, 1914—part, Rio Jary (Santo Antonio da Cachoeira), Obidos, and Rio Jamundá (Faro); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 246, 1921—British Guiana (numerous localities).

[1]*Pipra leucocilla* SCLATER and SALVIN (P.Z.S.Lond., 1875, p. 237—San Cristóbal, Táchira, western Venezuela) probably belongs here. Unfortunately, the specimens are lost.

[2]Although the more detailed description, added on p. 191, refers to another species, *Arundinicola leucocephala*, as pointed out by BERLEPSCH and HARTERT (Nov. Zool., 9, p. 50, note*, 1902), Linnaeus's diagnosis and references pertain exclusively to the White-crowned Black Manakin which must, therefore, be called *P. p. pipra* (see ZIMMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, pp. 86-87, 1929).

Pipra leucocapilla GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 1002, 1789—new name for *Pipra leucocilla* LINNAEUS.

Pipra leucocilla leucocilla HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 7, 1910—part, Guiana, Venezuela, and northwestern Brazil (Rio Negro); idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 28, 1912—part, excl. Peru; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 72, 1918—Lelydorp, Libanonweg, and Rijsdijkweg, Surinam.

Pipra pipra pipra CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 248, 1916—Caura, Venezuela.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley); northern Brazil, north of the Amazon, west to the Rio Negro and Manacapurú, Rio Solimões.[1]

13: French Guiana (Saint Jean du Maroni 1, Saint Laurent du Maroni 1); Dutch Guiana (Rijsdijkweg 1); British Guiana (Demerara River 3, Caramang River 3); Brazil (Conceição, Rio Branco 3; Itacoatiará 1).

***Pipra pipra microlopha** *Zimmer.*[2] SHORT-CRESTED MANAKIN.

Pipra pipra microlopha ZIMMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 42, p. 85, 1929—Puerto Bermúdez, Río Pichis, Ucayali drainage basin, Peru.

Pipra leucocilla (not of LINNAEUS) SCLATER, P. Z. S. Lond., 25, p. 265, 1857—Ega, Rio Solimões; SCLATER and SALVIN, l. c., 1866, p. 190—Sarayacu, Río Ucayali, Peru; idem, l. c., 1873, p. 283—part, Sarayacu; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 341, 1884—part, Sarayacu; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 297, 1888—part, spec. q, r, Ega and Río Ucayali; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 435, 1905—Rio Juruá; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 299, 1907—part, Rio Juruá; HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 22—part, Ega, Rio Juruá, Brazil, and Sarayacu, Peru; idem, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 49, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimões.

[1]Birds from Manacapurú and the Rio Negro are identical with series from Guiana and eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley).

Material examined.—French Guiana: Maroni River 2, Ipousin, Approuague River 1.—Dutch Guiana: Near Paramaribo 4, Rijsdijkweg 1.—British Guiana: Demerara River 3, Caramang River 3, Camacusa 3.—Brazil: Rio Negro (Manáos, Marabitanas, Rio Içanna [=Rio Isana]) 15; Manacapurú, Rio Solimões 3.—Venezuela: Caura Valley (Suapure, Nicare, La Pricion) 25.

[2]*Pipra pipra microlopha* ZIMMER: Adult male nearest to *P. p. comata*, but crest decidedly shorter and ending in a point instead of being rounded posteriorly, and upper parts less glossed with metallic blue. Wing (adult male) 65-69; tail 29-30; bill 8½-9.

This form cannot well be united to any other known race. Although more information about the exact limits of its range is urgently desired, it appears to replace *P. p. comata* in the low tropical destricts of eastern Peru. By its less glossy plumage in the male sex, it points in the direction of *P. p. coracina*, but has a much shorter, differently shaped crest with much less black at the base of the feathers. Birds from Orosa (on the south bank of the Marañón about halfway between the mouth of the Napo and Pebas, dept. Loreto) and São Paulo de Olivença, Brazil, agree with the type except in being slightly larger and in having more extensive dusky bases to the crest feathers. Here should no doubt also be referred specimens recorded as *P. leucocilla* from Sarayacu (Ucayali), Teffé (Rio Solimões), and Juruá.

Pipra leucocilla leucocilla HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 7, 1910—part, Rio Solimões, Rio Juruá, and northeastern Peru.

Range: Tropical lowlands of the Ucayali drainage basin in eastern Peru, south to Puerto Bermúdez, dept. Junín, north to the south bank of the Marañón,[1] and adjacent section of western Brazil (Rio Juruá; Teffé and São Paulo de Olivença, south bank of Rio Solimões).

6: Peru (Puerto Bermúdez, Rio Pichis, dept. Junín 6).

***Pipra pipra comata** *Berlepsch and Stolzmann.*[2] SNOWY-CRESTED MANAKIN.

Pipra comata BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ibis, (6), 6, p. 392, 1894—La Gloria, Chanchamayo and Garita del Sol, Vitoc, dept. Junín (type examined); idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 368—same localities.

Pipra coracina (not of SCLATER) TACZANOWSKI, P.Z.S.Lond., 1882, p. 22—Chirimoto (spec. examined); idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 342, 1884—Huambo and Chirimoto, Peru.

Pipra leucocilla (not of LINNAEUS) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 297, 1888—part, spec. t-v, Huambo and Chirimoto, Peru; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 709—"Baeza, Ecuador," errore.[3]

[1]I am unable to identify a single male from Yurimaguas (Munichis) in the collection of Field Museum. It is too small (wing 61; tail 25) for *P. p. comata*, but differs also from *P. p. microlopha* in more glossy plumage and somewhat fuller, more rounded crest. Apparently similar specimens from Chamicuros are in the Tring Museum.

The subjoined references pertain to this form of doubtful standing.

Pipra leucocilla (not of LINNAEUS) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1867, p. 751—Xeberos, Yurimaguas, Chyavetas; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 283—part, Xeberos, Yurimaguas, Chyavetas, Chamicuros; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1882, p. 22—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 341, 1884—part, Xeberos, Yurimaguas, Chyavetas, Chamicuros; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 297, 1888—part, spec. c, Chamicuros; HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 22—part, Chamicuros, Xeberos, Yurimaguas.

[2]*Pipra pipra comata* BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN: Very similar to *P. p. pipra*, but tail on average longer; crest of adult male longer, fuller, and on the forehead white down to the base of the feathers.

Two adult males from Garita del Sol, Vitoc, have somewhat longer tails and fuller crests than any other specimen seen. Birds from Huánuco are smaller, the tail especially is shorter, while the crest is not quite so long and always shows, at least on pileum and nape, distinct dusky bases to the feathers. A series from Huayabamba and two from Uchco (50 miles east of Chachapoyas) are intermediate in length of tail, but in other respects are nearer to the Huánuco birds.

Adult males.—Wing: Garita del Sol 69, 70; Huánuco (Chuchurras, Chinchao, Vista Alegre, Huachipa) 64, 65, 65, 67, 67; Huayabamba 65-66; Chirimoto 61; Uchco 67, 69.—Tail: Garita del Sol 35, 36; Huánuco 28, 28, 28½, 29, 31; Huayabamba 33-34; Chirimoto 31; Uchco 31, 32.

Material examined.—Peru: Uchco, east of Chachapoyas 2; Huayabamba 6; Chirimoto 2; Chuchurras, dept. Huánuco 2; Vista Alegre 2; Chinchao 2; Huachipa 2; Garita del Sol, Vitoc, dept. Junín 2.

[3]The specimen (now in the Tring Museum) proves on examination, to be one of O. T. Baron's Huayabamba skins, erroneously labeled as being from Baeza.

Pipra leucocilla coracina (not of SCLATER) HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 26—part, Guayabamba, Nuevo Loreto, Chirimoto, Huambo, Chuchurras, Peru; MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 8, 1911—Cueva Seca, Rio Tocache, Peru.

Pipra leucocilla comata HELLMAYR, Ibis 1906, p. 27—Valleys of Vitoc and Chanchamayo, Peru (monog.); idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 8, 1910—Chanchamayo; CHAPMAN, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 117, p. 99, 1921—Idma, Urubamba Valley, dept. Cuzco, Peru.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Peru, from dept. San Martín south to Junín and (according to Chapman) Cuzco (Urubamba Valley).

6: Peru, dept. Huánuco (Vista Alegre 2, Chinchao 2, Huachipa 2).

Pipra pipra cephaleucos *Thunberg.* SLATY-BELLIED MANAKIN.

Pipra cephaleucos THUNBERG. Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., 8, p. 286, 1822—Brazil[1] (=descr. of male in first annual plumage); LÖNNBERG, Ibis, 1903, p. 241—note on type.

Pipra pipra bahiae RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 117, 1906—Bahia, eastern Brazil.

Pipra leucocilla (not of LINNAEUS) BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 444, 1856—"Waldgebiet der Küstenstrecke Brasiliens," Nova Friburgo, Rio; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 580—Pará; LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 384—Pará; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 297, 1888—part, spec. d'-n', Pará, Bahia, "Novo" Friburgo, "São Paulo," Brazil; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo, Nova Friburgo; GOELDI, Ibis, 1903, p 499—Capim River; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, p. 294, 1905—Igarapé-assú, Pará; idem, Ibis, 1906, p. 22—part, eastern Brazil (Bahia, Espirito Santo, Nova Friburgo, Rio), Pará, Magoary, Benevides, Capim River; IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 299, 1907—part, Bahia; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 289, 1907—Pará and Santo Antonio do Prata; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 365, 1914—part, Pará, Mocajatuba, Providencia, Ananindeua, Benevides, Santa Izabel, Peixe-Boi, Santo Antonio do Prata, Rio Tocantins (Baião, Cametá); LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), p. 100, 1920—Ilhéos to Belmonte, Bahia; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 63, 1926—Tury-assú, Maranhão.

Pipra leucocapilla (not of GMELIN) WIED, Reise Bras., 1, p. 187 (8vo ed., p. 184), 1820—Barra do Jucú, Espirito Santo; idem, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (1), p. 427, 1830—eastern Brazil.

Pipra leucocilla leucocilla HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 363, 1906—Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará.

Pipra leucocilla bahiae HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 7, 1910—eastern Brazil; idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26,

[1]The type was presented by the Swedish Consul General Westin and, as most of the other species described by Thunberg from his collections are natives of eastern Brazil, there is hardly any doubt that *P. cephaleucos* was based on a young male of the form separated by RIDGWAY as *P. pipra bahiae*.

No. 2, pp. 27, 90, 1912—Peixe-Boi and Ipitinga (Pará localities; crit., coloration of female); BEEBE, Zoologica (N.Y.), 2, p. 91, 1916—Utinga, Pará; STONE, Proc. Ac. N. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 167, 1928—Castanhal, Pará.

Range: Eastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo north to Pará, extending west apparently to the Tocantins.[1]

Genus **TELEONEMA** Reichenbach.

Teleonema REICHENBACH, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 63, March 1, 1850—type *Pipra filicauda* Spix.

Cirrhipipra BONAPARTE, Consp. Av., 1, p. 172, 1850, March or later[2]—type by monotypy *Pipra filicauda* Spix.

*Teleonema filicauda (*Spix*). CIRRHATE MANAKIN.

Pipra filicauda SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 6, pl. 8, figs. 1, 2, 1825—São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões, Brazil (types in Munich Museum examined); WAGLER, Isis, 1830, p. 936—Amazon River (descr.); TSCHUDI, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 413, 1846—prov. Maynas; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 446, 1856 (ex Spix); SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 152, 1855—Bogotá; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 579—lower Rio Negro; idem, l.c., 1868, p. 628—Venezuela; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 126, 1868—Manaqueri (Rio Solimões), Rio Negro, Marabitanas, and Rio Amajaú (spec. examined); SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 1871, p. 749—"Oyapoc, Cayenne"; idem and SALVIN, l.c., 1873, p. 282—Sarayacu, Upper Ucayali, Río Paranapura, and Río Javarí, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 336, 1884—Maynas, Pebas, Iquitos, and Loretoyacu, Peru; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 72, 1889—Río Napo, Ecuador; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 708—Archidona, Ecuador.

Pipra filifera LESSON, Rev. Zool., 2, p. 40, 1839—Peru.

Pipra setifera DESCOURTILZ, Ornith. Brésil., p. 35, pl. 40, fig. 3, circa 1856—"Brésil."

Cirrhipipra filicauda subpallida TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 41, p. 112, 1928—Las Quiguas, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Cirrhipipra filicauda BONAPARTE, Consp. Av., 1, p. 172, 1850; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 265, 1857—Río Javarri; idem, l.c., 26, p. 71, 1858—Río Napo, Ecuador; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 289, 1888—Barra do Rio Negro, Pebas, Sarayacu, Río Napo, Bogotá, San Esteban; HELLMAYR,

[1]Adult males from the Pará region diverge slightly in the direction of *P. p. pipra* by having the under parts faintly glossed, while birds of eastern Brazil are well characterized by the dull slaty black breast and abdomen. The male in first annual plumage has the crest grayish white.

Material examined.—Bahia 9.—Pará district: Benevides 2, Magoary 1, Santo Antonio do Prata 4, Peixe-Boi 9, Ipitinga 6.

[2]Part 1 (pp. 1-272) of vol. 1 of Bonaparte's "Conspectus Avium" was presented to the Paris Academy on June 24, 1850, but even if issued in March, as claimed by Bonaparte (Compt. Rend. Ac. Sci., 37, p. 423, Sept., 1850), the section of Reichenbach's work, published on the first day of that month, would still seem to have priority.

Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 640, 1906 (note on types); idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 9, pl. 2, fig. 3, 1910 (range); idem and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 85, 1912—Campanero, Cumbre Chiquita, and Las Quiguas, state of Carabobo, Venezuela; IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 297, 1907—Rio Juruá; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 247, 1916—Maipures, Río Orinoco, Venezuela; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 482, 1917—La Morelia and Florencia, Caquetá, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 532, 1926—Río Suno, below San José, Río Napo, Ecuador.

Teleonema filicaudum CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 91, 1859—"Porto" Cabello and Peru.

Cirrhopipra filicauda BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 302, 1889—Yurimaguas, Peru; idem and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 52, 1902—Maipures, Río Orinoco, Venezuela (spec. examined); IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 435, 1905—Rio Juruá; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 12, 1908—Cachoeira, Rio Purús; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 362, 1914—Rio Purús.

Range: Western Brazil (from the Rio Juruá and the Rio Purús north to the Rio Negro and Rio Branco); northeastern Peru (Río Javarí; Río Ucayali; Yurimaguas, lower Huallaga; Pebas, Iquitos, Loretoyacu, Río Marañón); eastern Ecuador; eastern Colombia (Caquetá region); Venezuela (Maipures on the Orinoco; Campanero, San Esteban, Cumbre Chiquita, and Las Quiguas, state of Carabobo; mountains near Bucarito, Tocuyo, state of Lara; Orope and Río Catatumbo, state of Zulia).[1]

8: Colombia (Bogotá 2); Brazil (Conceição, Rio Branco 1); Venezuela, state of Zulia (Río Catatumbo 3, Orope 2).

Teleonema heterocerca (*Sclater*).[2] SHARP-TAILED MANAKIN.

Pipra heterocerca SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 313, 1860—"in ripis fl. Amazonum sup."

[1]Specimens from the Venezuelan coast district (*C. t. subpallida*), while larger on the average, appear to be inseparable from those of Upper Amazonia. I find much individual variation in the color of the tibial feathers and in the depth of the yellow on the anterior under parts.

Material examined.—Brazil: São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões (types) 3; Manaqueri, Rio Solimões 1; Rio Amajaú 1; Rio Negro 1; Marabitanas 1; Conceição, Rio Branco 1.—Peru: Yurimaguas 3, Río Tigre 4, Iquitos 1.—Ecuador: Archidona 2, Río Napo 3.—Colombia: "Bogotá" 5.—Venezuela: Maipures 10; Campanero 3, Cumbre Chiquita 4, Las Quiguas 3, San Esteban 2; mountains near Bucarito, Tocuyo 5; Catatumbo River 3, Orope 2.

[2]*Teleonema heterocerca* (SCLATER): Similar to *T. filicauda*, but "the outer rectrices acuminate and produced; the second, third, and succeeding pairs in a less degree than the first; the outer pair exceeding the medial rectrices, which have nearly the ordinary normal form, by nearly half an inch; the crimson color extending lower down the back above, and pervading the breast and upper part of the belly."

This species was based on a single male forwarded by one of Jules Verreaux's correspondents from Pará, which has been lost. No other specimen answering the description having since come to hand, its status remains uncertain.

Cirrhopipra heterocerca SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 289, 1888—Amazonia.

Cirrhipipra heterocerca HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 9, 1910—Upper Amazonia.

Range: Upper Amazonia (exact locality unknown).

Genus **MACHAEROPTERUS** Bonaparte.

Machaeropterus BONAPARTE, Ateneo Italiano, 2, No. 11, p. 316 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 6), 1854—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, 1855, p. 147) *Pipra strigilata* WIED = *Pipra regulus* HAHN.

*Machaeropterus regulus regulus (*Hahn*).[1] STRIPED MANAKIN.

Pipra regulus HAHN, Vögel aus Asien, Africa, etc., Lief. 4, pl. 4, figs. 1, 2, 1819—Brazil (types, now in Munich Museum, examined).

Pipra strigilata WIED, Reise Bras., 1, p. 187 (8vo ed., p. 184), 1820—Barra do Jucú, Espirito Santo (descr. of male); TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 9, pl. 54, figs. 1, 2, April, 1821—Brazil (descr. of male and female); WAGLER, Isis, 1830, p. 936—Brazil; WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (1), p. 430, 1831—Brazil; SWAINSON, Ornith. Draw., Part 2, pl. 25 (♂ ♀), 1834—Brazil; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 445, 1856—Nova Friburgo, Rio.

Pipra lineata THUNBERG, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., 8, p. 284, pl. 8, fig. 1 (male), 1822—Brazil (descr. of male and female).

Machaeropterus regulus SCLATER, Ibis, 1862, p. 176—southeastern Brazil; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 128, 1868—Rio de Janeiro; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 89, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 304, 1888—Bahia, "Novo" Friburgo, "Rio Claro, Goyaz" (errore), Brazil; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 300, 1907—Bahia and Porto Cachoeira, Espirito Santo.

Machaeropterus strigilatus ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 236, 1889—note on Wied's types.

Machaeropterus regulus regulus HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 11, 1910—Bahia to Rio de Janeiro.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Bahia south to Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro.

1: Brazil (Bahia 1).

[1] *Machaeropterus regulus regulus* (HAHN), having white bases to the crown feathers, reminds one of *M. regulus striolatus*, but may be easily distinguished by lacking the red stain on the chest, by much darker, light buffy olive rather than dingy white throat, and much narrower as well as rather duller (less chestnut) streaking of the under parts.

Material examined.—Bahia 10; Rio de Janeiro 3; "Brazil" (the types) 2.

Machaeropterus regulus striolatus (*Bonaparte*). BONAPARTE'S STRIPED MANAKIN.

Pipra striolata BONAPARTE, P.Z.S.Lond., 5, "1837," p. 122, June, 1838—"from that portion of Brazil, bordering on Peru"; GRAY and MITCHELL, Gen. Birds, 1, p. 274, pl. 67, fig. 2 (male), 1846; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 265, 1857—Rio Javarri; idem, l.c., 26, p. 72, 1858—Río Napo, Ecuador.

Machaeropterus striolatus SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1866, p. 567—eastern Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 751—Xeberos and Chyavetas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 978—Pebas; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 283—Nauta, Xeberos, Chyavetas, Chamicuros, Pebas, and Río Javarri; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1882, p. 23—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 347, 1884—Peruvian localities; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 304, 188—part, spec. a-g, Río Ucayali, Chamicuros, Pebas, Río Napo; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 73, 1889—Río Napo; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 14, 1899—Zamora, Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 482, 1917—part, Florencia and La Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia.

Machaeropterus regulus striolatus HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 11, 1910—part, Upper Amazonia from Peru to eastern Colombia.

Machaeropterus striolatus striolatus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 532, 1926—Zamora, Río Suno, below San José, and Río Napo, Ecuador.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from eastern Colombia (Caquetá region) through eastern Ecuador south to northeastern Peru (dept. Loreto).[1]

***Machaeropterus regulus antioquiae** *Chapman*.[2] ANTIOQUIA MANAKIN.

Machaeropterus striolatus antioquiae CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 138, p. 5, Oct., 1924—Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca, Colombia.

Pipra striolata (not of BONAPARTE) SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 152, 1855—Bogotá.

Machaeropterus striolatus SCLATER, Ibis, 1862, p. 176—"Venezuela" and New Granada; idem and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 517—Medellín, Remedios, and Neche, Colombia; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 305, 1884—Bucaramanga; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 304, 1888—part, spec.

[1]Material examined.—Colombia: La Morelia, Río Bodoquera 1; Cuembi, Río Putumayo 10.—Ecuador: Río Napo 3, Zamora 2, Río Suno 2, below San José 6.—Peru: Río Tigre, near Pebas 11, Iquitos 1.

[2]*Machaeropterus regulus antioquiae* CHAPMAN: Closely similar to *M. r. striolatus*, but pileum darker, spectrum red rather than scarlet red, with the bases of the feathers pale gray instead of pure white; back lighter, yellowish citrine rather than warbler green, washed with old gold on lower rump and upper tail coverts; white streaks beneath on average wider. Female indistinguishable from that of *striolatus*. Wing 51-53; tail 21-23.

Material examined.—Colombia: Alto Bonito, Río Sucio 1; La Frijolera, lower Cauca 1; upper Cauca 3; "Bogotá" 20.

h-m, Remedios and Bogotá; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **36**, p. 482, 1917—part, Puerto Valdivia and La Frijolera (lower Cauca), Alto Bonito (Río Sucio), and west of Honda, Colombia.

Machaeropterus regulus striolatus HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 11, 1910—part, Cauca Valley.

Range: Western and central parts of Colombia (Alto Bonito, Río Sucio; Cauca Valley; Bucaramanga; Bogotá).

7: Colombia (Bogotá 7).

***Machaeropterus pyrocephalus** (*Sclater*). FIERY-HEADED MANAKIN.

Pipra pyrocephala SCLATER, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), **4**, p. 9, 1852—locality unknown, probably eastern Peru (type in Paris Museum examined); idem, Contrib. Ornith., 1852, p. 132, pl. 97, fig. 1 (fig. of type = male).

Machaeropterus pyrocephalus SCLATER, Ibis, 1862, p. 176—Río Ucayali and Río Huallaga, eastern Peru; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 128, 1868—Engenho do Gama and São Vicente, Rio Guaporé, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P Z.S.Lond., 1878, p. 139—Rioja and Moyobamba, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 346, 1884—Moyobamba; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 305, 1888—Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso, and Río Ucayali; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 54, 1902—La Pricion, Caura, Venezuela (spec. examined); HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 11, pl. 3, fig. 5, 1910 (range); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 368, 1914—Boim, Rio Tapajóz; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., **2**, p. 249, 1916—La Pricion, Caura, Venezuela.

Range: Eastern Venezuela (La Pricion, Río Caura); northern Brazil (Boim, Rio Tapajóz, state of Pará; Engenho do Gama and São Vicente, Rio Guaporé, western Matto Grosso); and eastern Peru (Río Ucayali, Rioja, Moyobamba, dept. San Martín; Marcapata Valley, dept. Cuzco).[1]

3: Peru (Moyobamba 3).

Genus **ALLOCOTOPTERUS** Ridgway.

Allocotopterus RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **18**, p. 209, 1905—type by orig. desig. *Pipra deliciosa* SCLATER.

Allocopterus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **36**, p. 482, 1917—emendation.

***Allocotopterus deliciosus** (*Sclater*).[2] CLUB-WINGED MANAKIN.

Pipra deliciosa SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., **28**, p. 90, 1860—Nanegal, Ecuador.

[1]I am unable to discover any local variation in this species with the possible exception of the red crown-stripe being somewhat less extensive in males from the Caura Valley.

Material examined.—Peru: Moyobamba 3, Marcapata Valley 1.—Brazil, Matto Grosso: Engenho do Gama 6, São Vicente 3.—Venezuela: La Pricion, Caura 2.

[2]The propriety of separating the species generically from *Machaeropterus* may well be questioned, the principal point of distinction—the peculiar structure of

Machaeropterus deliciosus SCLATER, Ibis, 1862, p. 176, pl. 6 (crit.); idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 305, 1888—Nanegal, Intac, Sical, "Sarayacu," Ecuador; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 73, 1889—Nanegal; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 488, 1898—Cachaví, Ecuador; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 15, 1899—Gualea and Intac; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 709—Gualea, Intac, and Mindo; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 11, pl. 3, fig. 1, 1910—western Ecuador; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B61, 1911—Pachijal, Esmeraldas; LÖNNBERG, and RENDAHL Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 75, 1922—Mindo, Gualea.

Allocopterus deliciosus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 482, 1917—Cocal and Buenavista (Nariño), Colombia.

Allocotopterus deliciosus CHAPMAN, l.c., 55, p. 533, 1926—Mindo and Nanegal, Ecuador.

Range: Lower Subtropical Zone of western Ecuador and southwestern Colombia (state of Nariño).

2: Ecuador (unspecified 2).

Genus **CHLOROPIPO** Cabanis and Heine.[1]

Chloropipo CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 90, note 2, 1859—type by orig. desig. *Chloropipo flavicollis* CABANIS and HEINE = *Pipra flavicapilla* SCLATER.

Chloropipo flavicapilla (*Sclater*). YELLOW-HEADED MANAKIN.

Pipra flavicapilla SCLATER, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 4, p. 9, 1852—"Nouvelle Grenade" = Bogotá (type in Paris Museum examined); idem, Contrib. Ornith., 1852, p. 132, pl. 97, fig. 2—New Granada (type figured); idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 152, 1855—Bogotá.

Chloropipo flavicollis (lapsu) CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 91, 1859—Colombia (ex SCLATER).

Chloropipo flavicapilla SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 247, 1862—Bogotá; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 516—Medellín, Antioquia; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 286, 1888—Bogotá and Medellín, Colombia; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 12, pl. 1, fig. 4, 1910—Bogotá and Cauca Valley, Colombia; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 483, 1917—San Antonio, Western Andes, Colombia.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Colombia (San Antonio, Primavera, Riolima, Western Andes; Medellín, Central Andes; "Bogotá").[2]

the inner secondaries—being a purely sexual character of the adult male. However, the comparatively much shorter tail and the more operculate nostrils perhaps justify the recognition of the genus.

Material examined.—Twenty specimens from Western Ecuador.

[1]Key to the species; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 326, 1906.

[2]Material examined.—Western Andes: Primavera (adult male) 1; Riolima (female) 1.—Medellín, Antioquia (males) 2.—"Bogotá" 7.

Females and immature birds are less brightly colored, the pileum being duller yellow, and the anterior under parts as well as the sides of the head more strongly suffused with greenish olive.

***Chloropipo holochlora litae** *Hellmayr.*[1] Western Green Manakin.

Chloropipo holochlora litae Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 325, 1906—Lita, prov. Imbabura, Ecuador; idem in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 12, 1910—northwestern Ecuador and southwestern Colombia ("Pasto in the Cauca Valley"); idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1138—Sipi and Nóvita, Chocó, Colombia (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 483, 1917—Baudó, San José, and Barbacoas, western Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 533, 1926—eastern Panama to northwestern Ecuador; Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 178, 1929—Cana, Darién.

Chloropipo holochlora Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 287, 1888—part, spec. b, "vicinity of Pasto," Colombia (spec. examined); Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 488, 1898—Cachaví and Paramba, Ecuador (spec. examined).

Range: Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from eastern Panama (Río Tuyra) south to northwestern Ecuador (prov. Esmeraldas and Imbabura).

1: Ecuador (Lita, prov. Imbabura 1).

Chloropipo holochlora holochlora *Sclater.* Green Manakin.

Chloropipo holochlora Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 287, 1888—part, spec. a,c-f, Bogotá (type), Sarayacu, Ecuador, and Chyavetas, Peru (spec. examined); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 325, 1906—Bogotá to northern Peru (crit.).

Chloropipo sp. ign. Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, pp. 751, 758—Chyavetas, Peru (spec. examined); idem, l.c., 1873, p. 282—Chyavetas.

Chloropipo flavicapilla (not of Sclater) Taczanowski and Berlepsch, P.Z.S.Lond., 1885, p. 93—Mapoto, Ecuador.[2]

Chloropipo holochlora holochlora Hellmayr in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 12, 1910—Bogotá, eastern Ecuador, and northern Peru (Chyavetas); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 483, 1917—Florencia, Caquetá, and Villavicencio, eastern Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 533, 1926—Zamora, Río Suno, below San José, Ecuador.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from eastern Colombia (Villavicencio; Florencia, Caquetá; Cuembi, Río Putumayo, Nariño) through eastern Ecuador to northern Peru (Chyavetas, dept. Loreto).[3]

[1]*Chloropipo holochlora litae* Hellmayr: Similar in size to *C. h. holochlora*, but upper parts, throat, chest, and sides light olivaceous green instead of shining grass-green.

Material examined.—N. W. Ecuador (Cachaví, Lita, Paramba, Ventanas, Cachyiacú) 20.—Colombia: Sipi, Río Sipi 2; Nóvita, Río Tamaná 1; "Pasto" 1.

[2]Count Berlepsch's MS. notes, now in my possession, clearly show that the Mapoto specimen is referable to *C. h. holochlora.*

[3]Birds from eastern Ecuador and a single skin from Chyavetas are identical with Colombian specimens.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá (including the type) 3; Cuembi, Río Putumayo 1.—Ecuador: Sarayacu 2, Río Napo 1.—Peru: Chyavetas 1.

Chloropipo holochlora viridior *Chapman.*[1] SOUTH PERUVIAN GREEN MANAKIN.

Chloropipo holochlora viridior CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 138, p. 5, 1924—La Pampa (type) and Río Tavara, southeastern Peru.

Chloropipo holochlora holochlora (not of SCLATER) HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 60, 1920—Yahuarmayo, Carabaya (crit.).

Range: Southeastern Peru, in northern section of dept. Puno (La Pampa, Río Tavara, and Yahuarmayo, northern slope of the Sierra de Carabaya).

Chloropipo uniformis *Salvin and Godman.*[2] RORAIMA GREEN MANAKIN.

Chloropipo uniformis SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, (5), 2, p. 447, 1884—Roraima; SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 299—Merumé Mountains and Roraima; idem, l.c., 1886, p. 500—Mount Twek-quay; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 286, 1888—Roraima, Merumé and Twek-quey mountains; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 12, 1910—mountains of British Guiana; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 250, 1921—Roraima, Merumé, Twek-quey, "Kamarang" [=Caramang] River.

Range: Mountains of the interior of British Guiana.

Chloropipo unicolor *Taczanowski.*[3] TACZANOWSKI'S MANAKIN.

[1]*Chloropipo holochlora viridior* CHAPMAN: Very close to *C. h. holochlora*, but upper parts of a fresher, more yellowish (moss) green; throat and chest also rather lighter; abdomen deeper yellow. Wing (two females) 72, 73; tail 46, 47.

Material examined.—Peru: Yahuarmayo 1, Río Tavara 1.

[2]*Chloropipo uniformis* SALVIN and GODMAN: Not unlike *C. holochlora litae*, but larger, and tail notably much longer; axillars and under wing coverts pale yellowish, scarcely tinged with grayish in the middle; throat and chest darker olive green, etc. Wing 80, (female) 77-79; tail 55-58, (female) 53-55.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima 6.

[3]*Chloropipo unicolor* TACZANOWSKI: Adult male glossy black, with wings and under wing coverts dull brownish black; axillars and a tuft of elongated silky feathers on sides of chest snowy white; bill black. Female much like *C. uniformis*, but smaller; upper parts much darker green, inclining to blackish green on pileum; ventral surface duller, more suffused with grayish, and a large tuft of silky white feathers under the wings; bill dark brown, beneath brownish white. Wing 75 (male), 72-75½ (females); tail 51 (male), 49-50½ (females); bill 12-13.

This species is almost certainly generically distinct from *Chloropipo*. Aside from the marked sexual dimorphism and the glossy black coloring of the male, which remind one of *Xenopipo*, it, furthermore, differs from the genotype and allied species by having a much smaller, slenderer bill with strongly ridged culmen, while the elongated plumes on the sides of the chest form another peculiar feature. Unfortunately, no specimen is at present available for reexamination of its structural characters.

Material examined.—Peru, dept. Junín: Amable María, alt. 2000 ft. (the type) 1 (female); Garita del Sol, alt. 5740 ft., 1 (female).—San Martín: Guayabamba [=Huayabamba], alt. 4000 to 5500 ft., (types of *X. subalaris*) 2 (male, female).

Chloropipo unicolor TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 335, 1884—Amable María, near Tulumayo River, dept. Junín, Peru (type in Warsaw Museum examined; =female); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 368—Garita del Sol, Vitoc, Peru (crit.); HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 12, 1910—Peru.

Xenopipo subalaris GODMAN, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 10, p. XXVII, 1899—Guayabamba [=Huayabamba], dept. San Martín (descr. of male and female; types in British Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 324, 1906—Peru (crit.).

Range: Tropical Zone of Peru, in depts. Junín (Amable María, Garita del Sol) and San Martín (Huayabamba), at altitudes of from 2000 to 5700 feet.

Genus **CERATOPIPRA** Bonaparte.

Ceratopipra BONAPARTE, Ateneo Italiano, 2, No. 11, p. 316 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 6), 1854—type by monotypy *Pipra cornuta* SPIX.

Ceratopipra cornuta (*Spix*). CRESTED MANAKIN.

Pipra cornuta SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 5, pl. 7, fig. 2, 1825—"in sylvis flum. Amazonum" (type lost, formerly in Munich Museum); WAGLER, Isis, 1830, p. 933 (descr. of type); SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 245, 1848—Our Village, Kukenam Valley, dist. Yuruari; CABANIS in SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 696, 1848—Roraima; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 444, 1856—Amazon River and British Guiana; BATES, Naturalist on the Amazons, 1, p. 254, 1863—Obidos; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 127, 1868—Rio Marou, Brazil; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 337, 1884—part, descr. of male and female, British Guiana; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 299—Roraima.

Pipra iracunda SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, (5), 2, p. 447, 1884—Roraima, British Guiana (type examined); SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 229—Roraima.

Ceratopipra cornuta SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 288, 1888—Roraima, British Guiana; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 14, pl. 3, fig. 3, 1910—British Guiana and Lower Amazonia; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 253, 1921—Roraima.

Ceratopipra iracunda SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 288, pl. 19, 1888—part, spec. a, Roraima; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 14, 1910—Roraima; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 254, 1921—Roraima.

Range: Eastern Venezuela (El Llagual, Caura River; Kukenam Valley, dist. Yuruari); British Guiana (Roraima); northern Brazil (Rio Marou, tributary of the Rio Negro; Obidos, north bank of lower Amazon).[1]

[1]Two males from the Rio Marou, Brazil, in the Vienna Museum and a female taken by M. A. Carriker, Jr., on January 11, 1910, at El Llagual, Caura, Venezuela (Carnegie Museum, No. 33294) agree with others from British Guiana. An example with only a small yellowish-red chin spot and the rest of the throat black like the belly was described as *P. iracunda*. The type specimen, obtained

Genus **XENOPIPO** Cabanis.

Xenopipo CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 235, 1847—type by orig. desig. *Xenopipo atronitens* CABANIS.

*Xenopipo atronitens *Cabanis*. BLACK MANAKIN.

Xenopipo atronitens CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 235, 1847—British Guiana; idem in SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 697, 1848—coast forests of British Guiana; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 129, 1868—Forte do São Joaquim (Rio Branco), Rio Içanna (Rio Negro), and Borba, Rio Madeira (spec. examined); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 299—Merumé Mts. and Mount Roraima, British Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 287, 1888—Merumé Mts. and Demerara (British Guiana), Oyapoc ("Cayenne"), Rio Negro, Rio Içanna, and Borba; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 136, 1908—Oyapock; HELLMAYR, l.c., 17, p. 308, 1910—Borba, Rio Madeira; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 15, pl. 3, fig. 2, 1910 (range); BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 73, 1918—Lelydorp, Surinam; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 255, 1921—Berbice River, Abary River, Merumé Mts., and Mount Roraima.

Range: British, Dutch, and French Guiana; northern Brazil (Rio Negro; Rio Branco; Borba, Rio Madeira).[1]

1: Brazil (Manáos 1).

Genus **TYRANNEUTES** Sclater and Salvin.[2]

Tyranneutes SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, (4), 5, p. 268, 1881—type by monotypy *Tyranneutes brachyurus* SCLATER and SALVIN = *Pipra virescens* PELZELN.

*Tyranneutes virescens *(Pelzeln)*.[3] OLIVE-GREEN MANAKIN.

by the late H. Whitely, Jr., on Mount Roraima, at an altitude of 3500 feet, on June 20, 1883, along with normally-colored males, is certainly but an individual variant of *C. cornuta*.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima 10.—Venezuela: El Llagual, Caura 1.—Brazil: Rio Marou, Rio Negro district 2.

[1]Material examined.—British Guiana: Rupununi River 3, Merumé Mountains 2.—Brazil: Manáos 1; Forte do São Joaquim, Rio Branco 2; Rio Içanna [=Rio Isana] 2; Borba, Rio Madeira 1.

[2]The exceedingly short secondaries and tarsi, together with the delicate toes and relatively large bill, seem to be excellent characters for generic separation. The sexes are alike in coloration and structure.

[3]*Tyranneutes virescens* (PELZELN) is characterized by the large (half-concealed) bright yellow crown patch and by the outermost rectrix being extremely narrowed and shortened, only about half as long as tail, with rigid shaft. Wing 47-51; tail 19-23; bill 9-10.

Birds from British Guiana (*brachyurus*) differ from the type by having less extensive as well as darker, golden yellow rather than lemon yellow, crown patch.

Material examined.—Brazil: Manáos (the type) 1.—British Guiana: Camacusa 8, Bartica Grove 3, Caramang River 2.

Pipra virescens PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 128, 187, Sept., 1868—part, descr. of adult male only from Barra do Rio Negro [=Manáos], Brazil (type in Vienna Museum examined); SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1883, p. 208 (crit.); SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 300—Camacusa, British Guiana; HELLMAYR, Ibis, 1906, p. 42—Manáos, Brazil, and British Guiana (monog.); idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 9, 1910—range; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 367, 1914—Obidos and Rio Jamundá (Faro), Brazil; BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life in Brit. Guiana, 1, p. 134, 1917—Bartica Grove; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 248, 1921—British Guiana (numerous localities).

Tyranneutes brachyurus SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, (4), 5, p. 269, 1881—Bartica Grove, British Guiana (type examined).

[*Pipra virescens*] Subsp. *brachyura* SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 303, 1888—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, and Carimang River, British Guiana (spec. examined).

Pipra brachyura BEEBE, Our Search for a Wilderness, pp. 342, 348, 392, 1910—Aremu, British Guiana (habits).

Range: British Guiana, and northern Brazil, north of the Amazon (Obidos; Rio Jamundá, Faro; Manáos).

1: British Guiana (Camacusa 1).

***Tyranneutes stolzmanni** (*Hellmayr*).[1] STOLZMANN'S MANAKIN.

Pipra stolzmanni HELLMAYR, Ibis, (8), 6, p. 44, 1906—Marabitanas, Rio Negro, Brazil (monog., range); idem, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 360, 1907—Paraíso and Borba, Rio Madeira; idem, l.c., 17, p. 308, 1910—Maroins, Rio Machados; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 9, 1910 (range); idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, pp. 30, 90, 1912—Peixe-Boi, Pará; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 367, 1914—Pará, Providencia, Ananindeua, Rio Tocantins (Cametá), Cussary, Rio Jamauchim (Tucunaré), and Rio Tapajóz (Boim), Brazil; BOND, Auk, 44, p. 563, 1927—"Patagonia," forty miles east of Pará; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 167, 1928—Castanhal, Pará.

Pipra virescens PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 128, 187, 1868—part, descr. of female and young male, Borba, Rio Madeira and Marabitanas, Rio Negro (spec examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, p. 283—Xeberos, Chyavetas, and Chamicuros, Peru (spec. examined); TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1882, p. 23—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 345, 1884—

[1] *Tyranneutes stolzmanni* (HELLMAYR): Similar to *T. virescens*, but without yellow crown patch or with mere traces of pale yellow at the extreme base of a few feathers; outermost rectrix of normal shape, neither narrowed nor abbreviated, and but slightly shorter than the median; subexternal rectrix as a rule from two to four millimeters shorter than the outermost and third pairs.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Nericagua, Orinoco 2; Suapure, Caura River 1.—Colombia: Villavicencio 1, "Bogotá" 15.—Ecuador: Santiago 1, Sarayacu 2, Río Napo 2.—Peru: Yurimaguas 1, Xeberos 2, Chamicuros 2, Chyavetas 1, Puerto Bermúdez 1.—Brazil: Marabitanas, Rio Negro 2; Borba, Rio Madeira 5; Paraíso, Rio Madeira 2; Maroins, Rio Machados 1; Pará 1; Peixe-Boi, near Belém 3.

Yurimaguas; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 14, 1899—Santiago, Ecuador (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 53, 1902—Nericagua, Orinoco River, and Suapure, Caura, Venezuela (spec. examined); IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 300, 1907—Bogotá (range in part).

Pipra sp. ign. SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 751—Xeberos and Chyavetas, Peru (spec. examined).

Pipra virescens Subsp. typica SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 303, 1888—"Rio Negro" [=Marabitanas], Xeberos, Chamicuros, Chyavetas, Sarayacu (Ecuador), and Bogotá.

"*Pipra virescens* an *P. stolzmanni*" (sic) SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 289, 1907—Pará (spec. examined).

Tyranneutes stolzmanni CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 248, 1916—Nericagua, Orinoco, and Caura River, Venezuela; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 532, 1926—Zamora, Río Suno, and below San José, Ecuador, and Río Tavara, Peru.

Range: Amazonian region, from southern Venezuela (Orinoco-Caura basin) and eastern Colombia (Villavicencio) south through eastern Ecuador and northwestern Brazil (Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro) to southeastern Peru (Río Tavara, Carabaya), and along the south bank of the Amazon through northern Brazil east to the Pará district.

2: Peru (Puerto Bermúdez, Río Pichis, Ucayali drainage basin, dept. Junín 1); Colombia (Bogotá 1).

Genus **MASIUS** Bonaparte.

Masius BONAPARTE, Consp. Av., 1, p. 175, 1850—type by monotypy *Pipra chrysoptera* Lafresnaye.

Anticorys CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 90, 1859—new name for *Masius* BONAPARTE.

*Masius chrysopterus chrysopterus (*Lafresnaye*). GOLDEN-WINGED MANAKIN.

Pipra chrysoptera LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 97, 1843—Santa Fé de Bogotá; idem, Mag. Zool., (2), 5, pl. 44, 1843—same locality; GRAY and MITCHELL, Gen. Birds, 1, p. 274, pl. 67 (upper figure), 1846.

Masius chrysoptera BONAPARTE, Consp. Av., 1, p. 175, 1850—Colombia.

Masius chrysopterus SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 152, 1855—Bogotá; TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, l.c., 1885, p. 93—Mapoto, Ecuador; PELZELN, MADARÁSZ and LORENZ, Monog. Pipridae, p. 11, pl. 4, 1887—Bogotá and eastern Ecuador (monog.); BERLEPSCH, Zeits. Ges. Orn., 4, p. 184, 1887—Bogotá; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 291, 1888—Bogotá; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 708—Baeza, Ecuador (spec. examined); CHAPMAN,

Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 483, 1917—La Candela (east slope of Central Andes, head of Magdalena Valley), Fusugasugá, and Aguadita, Eastern Andes, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 534, 1926—Macas, lower Sumaco, San José de Sumaco, Baeza, and below Oyacachi, eastern Ecuador.

Masius chrysopterus chrysopterus HARTERT and HELLMAYR, Ornith. Monatsber., 11, p. 33, 1903—Eastern Andes of Colombia and Ecuador (crit.); HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 16, 1910 (range).

Range: Northwestern Venezuela (Guárico, state of Lara); eastern Colombia (Eastern Andes, and east slope of Central Andes at the head of the Magdalena Valley); eastern Ecuador.[1]

5: Colombia (Bogotá 5).

***Masius chrysopterus coronulatus** *Sclater*. CORONATED MANAKIN.

Masius coronulatus SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 91, 1860—Nanegal, Ecuador (type examined); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 247, pl. 19, 1862—Nanegal; PELZELN, MADARÁSZ and LORENZ, Monog. Pipr., p. 13, 1887—part, hab. Ecuador only; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 291, 1888—part, spec. a-i, Nanegal, "Sarayacu," Intac, and "Quito," Ecuador; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 72, 1889—Nanegal; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 14, 1899—Gualea and Intac; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 708—Canzacota, Gualea, and Intac; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. Géog. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B60, 1911—"Quito," Gualea ; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 75, 1922—Gualea and Nanegal; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 534, 1926—Nanegal, Gualea, Las Piñas, and Alamor.

Masius chrysopterus coronulatus HARTERT and HELLMAYR, Ornith. Monatsber., 11, p. 34, 1903—western Ecuador (crit.); HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 16, 1910—western Ecuador.

Masius corunulatus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 484, 1917—part, Gallera (west of Popayán) and Buenavista, Nariño, Colombia.

Range: Western Ecuador and southwestern Colombia (north to Gallera, west of Popayán).[2]

5: Ecuador (Gualea 2, Pachajal 1, Ana María 1, "Quito" 1).

[1]The tips of the crest feathers vary from orange chrome to grenadine red in Bogotá skins. Three males from Baeza (Ecuador) are of the dark-crested type, while a single male from Guárico (Venezuela) agrees with the average from Bogotá in having the tips flame-scarlet.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 27.—Ecuador: Baeza 4.—Venezuela: Guárico, Lara (Carnegie Museum, No. 36888. ♂ad., Feb. 10, 1911. M. A. Carriker, Jr.) 1.

[2]Two (out of three) adult males from Gallera (Andes west of Popayán, Cauca) are indistinguishable from topotypes, while the third specimen, like one from Gualea, closely approaches certain individuals of *M. c. bellus*.

Material examined.—Pachajal 1, Ana María 1—Colombia: Gallera 3.—Ecuador: Gualea 6, Nanegal 3, Intac 4, Canzacota 2, "Sarayacu" 2, unspecified 4.

Masius chrysopterus bellus *Hartert and Hellmayr.*[1] BEAUTIFUL MANAKIN.

Masius chrysopterus bellus HARTERT and HELLMAYR, Ornith. Monatsber., 11, p. 35, 1903—Riolima, Cauca, Colombia; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 16, 1910—western Colombia; idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1138—Pueblo Rico, San Juan slopes, Colombia.

Masius coronulatus (not of SCLATER) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 516—Antioquia [= Medellín] (spec. examined); PELZELN, MADARÁSZ and LORENZ, Monog. Pipr., p. 13, pl. 5, 1887—part, descr. and hab. Medellín, Colombia; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 291, 1888—part, spec. j, Antioquia.

Masius corunulatus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 484, 1917—part, Las Lomitas, San Antonio, Cocal (Western Andes), and La Frijolera, lower Cauca, Colombia.

Range: Western Andes of Colombia (except the extreme southerly section).

Genus **ANTILOPHIA** Reichenbach.

Metopia (not of MEIGEN, 1803) SWAINSON in RICHARDSON, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 491, Feb., 1832—type by orig. desig. *Pipra galeata* LICHTENSTEIN.

Antilophia REICHENBACH, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 63, 1850—type *Pipra galeata* LICHTENSTEIN.

***Antilophia galeata** (*Lichtenstein*). HELMETED MANAKIN.

Pipra galeata LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 28, 1823—São Paulo, Brazil (type in Berlin Museum examined); SWAINSON, Orn. Draw., Part 2, pl. 23, 1834 (=adult male).

Pipra wiedii LESSON, Traité d'Orn., livr. 4, p. 258, Sept., 1830—no locality given.

Metopia galeata BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 440, 1856—Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 129, 1868—Borda do Matto, Irisanga, Paciencia, Rio Paraná, and Rio das Pedras (São Paulo), José Dias and Goyaz (Goyaz), and São Vicente, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 318—Lagôa Santa, Sete Lagôas, and Curvelo, Minas Geraes, and Villa Franca,

[1] *Masius chrysopterus bellus* HARTERT and HELLMAYR: Similar to *M. c. coronulatus*, but the thick flattened horny ends of the crest english red (instead of tobacco brown, glossed with golden brown apically). Wing (adult males) 58-60; tail 41-43; bill 7-8.

Seven adult males from the central and northern parts of the Western Andes differ noticeably from a series of Ecuadorian skins. However, one from the Heights of Caldas, Valle, and another from Las Lomitas, Cauca, have the tips of the crest feathers decidedly duller and more tinged with brownish, and can hardly be distinguished from certain dark-crested examples of *coronulatus*.

Material examined.—Medellín, Antioquia 1; Pueblo Rico, San Juan slopes, Chocó 1; Bitaco Valley, Valle 3; La Cumbre, Valle 1; Heights of Caldas, Valle 1; Riolima, Cauca (the type) 1; Las Lomitas, Cauca 1.

northeastern São Paulo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 290, 1888—part, spec. a-h, Bahia, "Rio," Brazil; ALLEN, Bull. Amer Mus. N.H., 5, p. 107, 1893—Chapada, Matto Grosso.

Antilophia galeata IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 5, p. 298, 1902—Batataes, São Paulo (nest descr.); IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 298, 1907—Batataes, Franca, and Avanhandava (São Paulo), Chapada and Porto do Faya (Matto Grosso); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 55, 1908—Goyaz and Fazenda Esperança, Goyaz; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 17, pl. 2, figs. 5, 6, 1910 (range); REISER, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 76, 1910; p. 166, 1925—Santa Philomena, Piauhy (spec. examined).

Range: Table-land of central Brazil, from northern São Paulo and Matto Grosso north through western Minas Geraes, western Bahia, and Goyaz to southern Maranhão and Piauhy (Santa Philomena).[1]

7: Brazil (Rio das Velhas, near Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes 3; Chapada, Matto Grosso 4).

Genus **CHIROXIPHIA** Cabanis.[2]

Chiroxiphia CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 235, 1847—type by subs. desig. (Gray, 1855, p. 55) *Pipra caudata* SHAW.

Chiroprion (SCHIFF MS.)[3] BONAPARTE, Ateneo Italiano, 2, No. 11, p. 315 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 5), 1854—type by monotypy *Pipra pareola* LINNAEUS.

Cercophaena (SCHIFF MS.) BONAPARTE, Ateneo Italiano, 2, No. 11, p. 316 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 6), 1854—type by monotypy *Pipra linearis* BONAPARTE.

*Chiroxiphia linearis (*Bonaparte*).[4] LONG-TAILED MANAKIN.

Pipra linearis BONAPARTE, P.Z.S.Lond., 5, "1837," p. 113, June, 1838—Mexico; Gould in HINDS, Zool. Voy. Sulphur, Birds, p. 40, pl. 20 (male), 1843—Realejo, Nicaragua.

Pipra fastuosa LESSON, Rev. Zool., 5, p. 174, 1842—Realejo, Nicaragua; idem, Echo du Monde Savant, 10, No. 40, p. 947, 1843—Realejo.

Chiroxiphia linearis SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 309, 1888—Guatemala to Costa Rica; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2,

[1]Forty-six specimens, including a female from Santa Philomena, Piauhy, examined.

[2]See W. DEW. MILLER, A Review of the Manakins of the Genus Chiroxiphia; Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 24, pp. 331-344, 1908.

[3]Separation of the genus *Chiroprion* seems impracticable (see MILLER, l.c., p. 341).

[4]*C. linearis* and *C. lanceolata* should probably be looked upon as geographic races of *C. pareola* with strongly pronounced characters.

p. 112, 1890—Mexico to Costa Rica; BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 303, 1907—Paso Real and Barranca de Térraba, Costa Rica; MILLER, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 24, p. 332, 1908—southern Mexico to Costa Rica (crit.;) HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 19, pl. 2, fig. 9, 1910—southern Mexico to Costa Rica.

Chiroprion linearis RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 739, 1907—southern Mexico to Costa Rica (monog., full bibliography); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 101, 1907—Mazatenango and Patulul, Guatemala; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 682, 1910—Pacific slope of Costa Rica (habits).

Chiroprion linearis linearis BANGS and PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 397, 1928—Chivela and Tapanatepec, Oaxaca.

Range: Southern Mexico (in states of Oaxaca and Chiapas) south through Guatemala, San Salvador, and Nicaragua to the Pacific slope of Costa Rica.[1]

34: Guatemala (Mazatenango 2, near Patulul, Sololá 7); San Salvador (unspecified 1); Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, Chinandega 22); Costa Rica (Bebedero 1, Bolson 1).

***Chiroxiphia lanceolata** (*Wagler*). LANCE-TAILED MANAKIN.

Pipra lanceolata WAGLER, Isis, 1830, p. 931—"Guiana sive Cajenna," errore (type in Munich Museum examined).

Pipra pareolides D'ORBIGNY and LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 1, p. 165, 1838—Carthagena, Colombia.

Pipra pareola (not of LINNAEUS) HAHN, Vögel aus Asien, etc., Lief. 16, pl. 4 (male), 1829—"Brazil, Cayenne, Cuba," errore; LESSON, Traité d'Orn., livr. 4, p. 257, pl. 51, fig. 1 (male), Sept., 1830—"Brésil."

Pipra melanocephala (not of VIEILLOT, 1820) BONAPARTE, P.Z.S.Lond., 5, "1837," p. 113, 1838 (crit.).

Chiroxiphya melanocephala SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 151, 1855—"Bogotá;" idem, l.c., 24, p. 141, 1856—David, Chiriquí.

Chiroxiphia lanceolata CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 96, 1859—Carthagena, Colombia and Caracas, Venezuela; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1864, p. 462—Lion Hill, Panama; SALVIN, l.c., 1867, p. 150—Santa Fé, Veragua and David, Chiriquí; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1868, p. 168—Pilar, Sucre, Venezuela; idem, l. c., p. 628—Venezuela; SALVIN, l.c., 1870, p. 200—Castillo, Calovevora, Chitrá, Boquete de Chitrá, and Calobre (Veragua), and Mina de Chorcha (Chiriquí); FINSCH, l.c., 1870, p. 574— "Trinidad" (crrore); SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1879, p. 202—Manaure, Santa Marta; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 309, 1888—Veragua, Chiriquí, Panama, Manaure, Pilar and San Esteban (Venezuela),

[1]While this paper was passing through the press, Messrs. BANGS and PETERS (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 397, 1928) have pointed out that, according to the length of the middle rectrices, the species may be subdivided into two races: *C. l. linearis* (southern Mexico and Guatemala), and *C. l. fastuosa* (Nicaragua and Costa Rica).

"Trinidad"; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 112, 1890—Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and "Trinidad"; ROBINSON, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 18, p. 672, 1896—El Valle, Margarita Island (habits, nest and eggs descr.); idem, l.c., p. 684, 1896—La Guayra, Venezuela; PHELPS, Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—Cumanacoa, Venezuela; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 137, 1898—Santa Marta; ROBINSON and RICHMOND, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 24, p. 173, 1901—La Guaira and San Julian, Venezuela; BANGS, Auk, 18, p. 365, 1901—Divala and David, Chiriquí; idem, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 40, 1902—Boquete, Chiriquí; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 13, p. 155, 1900—Bonda, Minca, and Cacagualito, Santa Marta; idem, l.c., 21, p. 288, 1905—Bonda (nest and eggs descr.); CLARK, Auk, 19, p. 263, 1902—Margarita Island; THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 217, 1906—Sabana de Panama; LOWE, Ibis, 1907, p. 563—Margarita Island; MILLER, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 24, p. 334, 1908—Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela (crit.); HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 19, pl. 2, fig. 2, pl. 3, fig. 7, 1910 (range); idem and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 86, 1912—Campanero and San Esteban, Venezuela; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 206, 1913—Cariaquito, Paría Peninsula, Venezuela; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 334, 1922—Fundación, Bonda, Minca, Cacagualito, Mamatoco, and La Tigrera, Santa Marta region; HALLINAN, Auk, 41, p. 319, 1924—Sosa Hill, Río Algarrobo, and Río Velasquez, Panama (nest and eggs descr.).

Chiroxiphia caudata (not *Pipra caudata* SHAW) LAWRENCE, Ann Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 7, p. 296, 1862—line of Panama Railroad.

Chiroprion lanceolata RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 737, 1907—Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and "Trinidad" (monog.); CORY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 246, 1909—Margarita Island; RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 23, 1919—Cerro de Ancón, Panama.

Range: Panama, west to Chiriquí, including Coiba Island; northern Colombia (Sabanilla; Cartagena; Santa Marta region, south to Santander and Bogotá), and northern coast of Venezuela as far east as the Paría Peninsula, state of Sucre.[1]

23: Colombia (El Guayabal, ten miles north of San José de Cúcuta, Santander 3); Venezuela (San Esteban 1; Macuto, Caracas 1; Margarita Island 18).

***Chiroxiphia pareola atlantica** *Dalmas*.[2] TOBAGO MANAKIN.

[1]Venezuelan specimens average slightly duller, less blackish underneath, but the divergency is insignificant. There is no reliable record of its occurrence in Trinidad, although trade skins are sometimes—no doubt erroneously—labeled as coming from that island.

Material examined.—Panama (Chiriquí and Railroad line) 8.—Colombia: Cartagena 2; Bonda, Santa Marta 5; Bogotá 3; El Guayabal 3.—Venezuela: San Esteban 8; Campanero 2; Macuto, Caracas 1; Cumanacoa, Bermúdez (now Sucre) 6; Guiria, Paría Peninsula 4; Margarita Island 18.

[2]*Chiroxiphia pareola atlantica* DALMAS: Similar to *C. p. pareola*, but decidedly larger; red crest of adult males fuller and longer; female somewhat lighter, particu-

Chiroxiphia pareola atlantica DALMAS, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 13, p. 139, 1900—Tobago; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 19, 1910—Tobago.

Metopia pareola (not *Pipra pareola* LINNAEUS) JARDINE, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 20, p. 332, 1847—Tobago.

Chiroxiphia pareola SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 307, 1888—part, spec. g, Tobago; CORY, Auk, 10, p. 220, 1893—Tobago.

Chiroxiphia atlantica MILLER, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 24, p. 336, 1908—Tobago (crit.).

Range: Island of Tobago.

40: Tobago Island.

***Chiroxiphia pareola pareola** (*Linnaeus*). BLUE-BACKED MANAKIN.

Pipra pareola LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 339, 1766—based on BRISSON, EDWARDS, and MARCGRAVE, "Brasilia et Cayana"; DESMAREST, Hist. Nat. Tang., Manak. et Todiers, livr. 4, pl. 50 (adult male), 51, 52 (young males), 1805; livr. 8, pl. 53 (female), 1806—"Brésil et Caïenne" (descr. of plumages); WIED, Reise Bras., 1, p. 187 (8vo ed., p. 184), 1820—Barra do Jucú, Espirito Santo; idem, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (1), p. 418, 1831—Espirito Santo and Mucuri River; SWAINSON, Ornith. Draw., Part 4, pl. 44 (male, female), 1836 (?); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 442, 1856—Bahia to Guyana.

Manacus superbus PALLAS, Spicil. Zool., fasc. 6, p. 8, pl. 3 fig. 1, 1769—Surinam.

Pipra plumata P. L. S. MÜLLER, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 177, 1776—based on DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl. 303, fig. 2 (=young male), Cayenne.

Pipra aegithalodes A. H. LICHTENSTEIN, Cat. Rer. Nat. Rar., p. 52, 1793—based on DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl. 303, fig. 2, Cayenne.

Chiroxiphia pareola CABANIS in SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 695, 1848—Rupununi River; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 580—Pará; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 129, 1868—Forte do Rio Branco and Pará; LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 384—Pará; FORBES, l.c., 1881, p. 344—Parahyba; SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 300—British Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 307, 1888—part, spec. a-f,h,i,l-v, British Guiana, Cayenne, Demerara, Pernambuco, Bahia, "Novo" Friburgo, "Rio Claro, Goyaz," Brazil; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Santarém; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 156, 1900—Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 300, 1907—Bahia and Santarém; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 289, 1907—Pará, Santo Antonio do Prata, Ourém (Rio Guamá), Marajó, Monte Alegre, Maranhão; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 138,

larly more yellowish along the abdominal line. Wing 76-80, (female) 75-78; tail 39-42, (female) 41-44.

This well-marked insular race is peculiar to Tobago. The original description is confused as regards the coloration of the female, and also disfigured by a misprint in the tail measurement which should read 42 instead of 52 mm.

Material examined.—Tobago 70.

1908—Cayenne and Roche-Marie, French Guiana; Miller, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **24**, p. 337, 1908 (crit.); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 369, 1914—Pará, Providencia, Ilha das Onças, Quatipurú, Santo Antonio do Prata, Rio Guamá (Ourém), Rio Tocantins (Mazagão, Cametá, Baião, Arumatheua), Rio Tapajóz (Santarém, (?) Boim), Marajó (Soure, Sant' Anna), Monte Alegre, Serra de Paituna, Maranhão; Lima, Rev. Mus. Paul., **12**, (2), p. 100, 1920—Ilhéos to Belmonte, Bahia; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, **2**, p. 256, 1921—Upper Takutú Mts., Mazaruni River, Abary River, Annai; Reiser, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, **76**, p. 100, 1910; p. 166, 1925—Miritiba, Maranhão; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, **2**, No. 6, p. 63, 1926—Anil and Tury-assú, Maranhão.

Chiroxiphia longicauda (not *Pipra longicauda* Vieillot) Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, **3**, p. 695, 1848—"British Guiana" (ex Swainson MS.), errore; see Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., **14**, p. 273, 1920.

Chiroprion pareola Bonaparte, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, **2**, p. 37, 1857—Cayenne.

Chiroxiphia pareola pareola Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 363, 1906—Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará; idem, l.c., **14**, p. 31, 1907—Obidos; idem in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 18, 1910 (range); idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., **26**, No. 2, pp. 31, 90, 1912—Ipitinga, Rio Acará, and Pará localities; Beebe, Zoologica (N.Y.), **2**, p. 92, 1916—Utinga, Pará; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., **80**, p. 167, 1928—Rio Capim, Rio Inhangapy, Pará; Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., **12**, p. 334, 1929—Maranhão.

Chiroprion pareola pareola Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **62**, p. 73, 1918—Paramaribo, Surinam.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern and eastern Brazil, on the north bank of the Amazon west to the Rio Branco, south of the river to the right bank of the Tapajóz,and extending along the east coast as far south as Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro.[1]

18: French Guiana (Cayenne 1); Dutch Guiana (vicinity of Paramaribo 1); Brazil, Amazonas (Serra Grande, Rio Branco 1,

[1]The locality "Rio Claro, Goyaz" is no doubt erroneous, and it is also questionable whether the species is of regular occurrence in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro. It is, however, common along the coast of Bahia and Espirito Santo, specimens from the former state being, so far as I can see, indistinguishable from Guianan ones. South of the lower Amazon, it does not seem to extend beyond the Tapajóz, and I expect that the record from Boim (left bank of this river) will prove to be referable to *C. p. regina*. Like those of the allied races, the females have no red on the crown or any black in the plumage, and the specimens described by Miller were doubtless immature males.

Material examined.—French Guiana (Cayenne, Roche-Marie, Saint Jean du Maroni, etc.) 20.—Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo 3.—British Guiana: Rupununi River 3, Annai 1.—Brazil: Upper Rio Branco (Serra da Lua, Forte do São Joaquim) 16; Pará (and vicinity) 9; Obidos 1; Maranhão 14; Bahia (City of Bahia, Santo Amaro, etc.) 17.

Serra da Lua, Rio Branco 1), Maranhão (Anil, São Luiz 1, Rosario 2, Tury-assú 4), Bahia (Santo Amaro 5, unspecified 2).

Chiroxiphia pareola regina *Sclater*.[1] QUEEN MANAKIN.

Chiroxiphia regina (NATTERER MS.) SCLATER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2), 17, p. 469, 1856—Borba, Rio Madeira (type in Vienna Museum examined); idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 266, 1857—Rio Javarri; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 251, pl. 20, 1862—Upper Amazon; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 129, 1868—Borba, Rio Madeira, and Manaqueri, Rio Solimões (spec. examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S. Lond., 1873, p. 283—Rio Javarri; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 348, 1884—Rio Javarri; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 308, 1888—Rio Javari; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 361, 1907—Humaythá and Paraíso, Rio Madeira (descr. female); idem, l.c., 17, p. 309, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira, and Maroins, Rio Machados (crit.); idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 19, 1910 (range); MILLER, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 24, p. 337, 1908 (crit.); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 369, 1914—Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz (spec. examined).

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the left bank of the Rio Tapajóz west to the Javari, on the Peruvian border.

Chiroxiphia pareola napensis *Miller*.[2] NAPO MANAKIN.

Chiroxiphia napensis MILLER, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 24, p. 338, pl. 25, 1908—Río Napo, Ecuador.

Pipra cornuta (not of SPIX) SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 26, p. 71, 1858—Río Napo (spec. in British Museum examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1867, p. 751; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 282—Chyavetas, Peru (spec. examined).

Chiroxiphia pareola (not *Pipra pareola* LINNAEUS) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 307, 1888—part, spec. j, k, Sarayacu (spec. examined); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 72, 1889—Napo, Ecuador.

[1]*Chiroxiphia pareola regina* SCLATER: Similar to *C. p. napensis*, but vertical crest of adult male lemon or gamboge yellow instead of red; female much darker and more uniform green below than those of *C. p. pareola* and *C. p. atlantica*. Wing 69-74, (female) 67-71; tail 32-36, (female) 34-36; bill 9-10.

Two males from Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz agree with a series from the Rio Madeira.

Material examined.—Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz 2.—Rio Madeira, Borba (including the type) 4, Calama 5, Paraíso 2, Humaythá 5; Maroins, Rio Machados 1.—Manaqueri, Rio Solimões 2.

[2]*Chiroxiphia pareola napensis* MILLER: Similar to *C. p. pareola* and of about the same proportions except for the relatively larger bill; but vertical crest of adult male lighter, scarlet vermilion rather than crimson; back much darker azure-blue; legs and feet reddish instead of yellowish. Female not certainly distinguishable from that of *C. p. regina*. Wing (males) 69-72; tail 32-34; bill 10.

A bird, marked "male," in the green plumage, from Loretoyacu, on the north bank of the Marañón near Pebas, agrees with a female from the Río Napo, while a young male, obtained by E. Bartlett at Chyavetas in August 1866, has the few fresh feathers just appearing in the middle of the crown of a lighter, more orange-vermilion tone than birds from Sarayacu.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Sarayacu 2, Río Napo 3.—Peru: Loretoyacu 1, Chyavetas 1.

Ceratopipra iracunda (not of SALVIN and GODMAN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 288, 1888—part, spec. b-d, Río Napo, Ecuador, and Chyavetas and Loretoyacu, Peru (spec. examined).

Chiroxiphia pareola napensis HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 19, 1910—Río Napo, Sarayacu, Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 484, 1917—La Morelia, Caquetá, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 534, 1926—Río Napo, Río Suno, and below San José, Ecuador.

Range: Southeastern Colombia (Comisaria del Caquetá); eastern Ecuador; and northeastern Peru (Loretoyacu, near Pebas, Río Marañón; Chyavetas).

Chiroxiphia pareola boliviana *Allen.*[1] BOLIVIAN MANAKIN.

Chiroxiphia pareola boliviana ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 87, 1889—Yungas, Bolivia; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, 13, p. 114, 1906—Huaynapata, Marcapata, Peru; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 19 1910—southeastern Peru and Bolivia.

Chiroxiphia pareola (not *Pipra pareola* LINNAEUS) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 617—Nairapi and Tilotilo, Bolivia; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 307, 1888—part, spec. w-d', Tilotilo and Nairapi, Bolivia.

Metopia galeata (not of LICHTENSTEIN) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 617—Simacu, Bolivia; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 290, 1888—part, spec. i, Simacu (specimen in British Museum examined; = female).

Chiroxiphia boliviana MILLER, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 24, p. 339, pl. 25, 1908—Yungas, Santa Cruz (near Apolobamba), and Quebrada Onda, Bolivia (crit.).

Range: Southeastern Peru and Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz).

***Chiroxiphia caudata** (*Shaw and Nodder*). AZARA'S LONG-TAILED MANAKIN.

Pipra caudata SHAW and NODDER, Natur. Misc., 5, pl. 153, 1793—"in the warmer parts of South America"; THUNBERG, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., 8, p. 284, pl. 7, fig. 1 (adult male), 1822—Brazil; SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 5,

[1] *Chiroxiphia pareola boliviana* ALLEN: Similar to *C. p. pareola*, but with much smaller, slenderer bill, and much longer tail, the rectrices being also decidedly broader; black frontlet wider; vertical crest much more restricted and of a darker crimson color; blue of mantle duller; legs and feet darker, reddish rather than yellowish flesh color, with the feathering extending down to the heel-joint. Wing 69½-75; tail 46-53; bill 9-10.

Material examined.—Peru: Huaynapata, Marcapata 3.—Bolivia: San Antonio, Yungas of La Paz 2; Simacu 1; Quebrada Onda, Yungas of Cochabamba 7; Santa Cruz 4.

pl. 6, fig. 1 (adult male), 2 (young male), 1825—"Rio Solimõens," errore; SWAINSON, Orn. Draw., Part 4, pl. 45 (male, female), 1836 (?)—Brazil; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 441, 1856—Brazil; EULER, Journ. Orn., 15, p. 223, 1867 (nest and eggs descr.).

Pipra longicauda VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 19, p. 163, 1818—based on AZARA, No. 112, Paraguay; WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (1), p. 413, 1831—Jiboya, Bahia; KITTLITZ, Kupfert. Naturg. Vögel, Part 2, p. 14, pl. 18, fig. 2 (male), 1832; BONAPARTE, P.Z.S.Lond., 5, "1837," p. 113, 1838 (char.).

Pipra viridis THUNBERG, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., 8, p. 285, pl. 8, fig. 3 (female), 1822—Brazil.

Pipra ignicapilla WAGLER, Isis, 1830, p. 931—Brazil (type in Berlin Museum examined); HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 19, 1910—Brazil.

Chiroxiphia caudata PELZELN, Reise Novara, Zool., 1, Vögel, p. 79, 1865—on the trail to the Corcovado, Rio; idem, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 129, 1868—Registo do Sai, Rio de Janeiro, Ypanemá, and Ytararé (São Paulo), Curytiba (Paraná); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 319—Minas Geraes; HAMILTON, Ibis, 1871, p. 305—São Paulo; PELZELN, Nunq. Otios., 2, p. 292, 1874—Nova Friburgo, Rio; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 89, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; WHITE, P.Z.S.Lond., 1882, p. 608—San Javier, Misiones; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. Ges. Orn., 2, p. 138, 1885—Taquara, Arroio Grande, and Linha Pirajá, Rio Grande do Sul; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 161, 1888—banks of the Uruguay, Misiones; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 310, 1888—"Novo" Friburgo, "Rio Claro, Goyaz," Santa Fé (Minas Geraes), São Paulo, Rio, Rio Grande do Sul, Misiones; BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, 2, p. 45, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 11, 1895—Ajos, Paraguay; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 127, 1899—Mundo Novo; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 208, 1899—Ypiranga, Piquete, Iguapé, and Piracicaba, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, l.c., 5, p. 298, 1902 (nest and eggs descr.); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 301, 1907—Ypiranga, Campos do Jordão, Mattão, Franca, Itararé, Alto da Serra, Piracicaba, Iguapé, and Ubatuba (São Paulo), Vargem Alegre (Minas Geraes); MILLER, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 24, p. 340, 1908 (crit.); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 599—Sapucay, Paraguay (plumages descr.); HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 206, 1909—Piray, Misiones; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat., 18, p. 313, 1910—Misiones; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 19, pl. 2, fig. 1, 1910 (range); CHROSTOWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Scient. Varsovie, 5, pp. 483, 498, 1912—Vera Guarany, Paraná; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 23, p. 323, 1912—Villa Rica, Paraguay; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1914—Alto Paraná, Paraguay; MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., No. 115, p. 334, 1918—Villa Lutetia, near San Ignacio, Misiones; PINTO-PEIXOTO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 24, p. 262, 1924—Monte Serrat, Itatiaya; SZTOLCMAN, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 178, 1926—Vermelho, Paraná; HOLT, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 57, p. 309, 1928—Monte Serrat, Itatiaya.

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia and Minas Geraes to Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (Misiones).[1]

11: Brazil (Victoria, São Paulo 1; São Paulo 2; Rio das Velhas, near Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes 4); Argentina, Misiones (Puerto Segundo 2, Río Paranay 2).

Genus **ILICURA** Reichenbach.

Ilicura Reichenbach, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 63, 1850—type by subs. desig. (Gray, 1855) *Pipra militaris* Shaw.

Hicura Bonaparte, Ateneo Italiano, **2**, No. 11, p. 316 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 6), 1854—emendation.

Heilicura Salvin, Cat. Strickland Coll., p. 320, 1882—emendation.

Helicura Sclater Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 311, 1888—emendation.

Illicura Boucard and Berlepsch, The Humming Bird, **2**, p. 45, 1892—emendation..

*Ilicura militaris (*Shaw and Nodder*). Military Manakin.

Pipra militaris Shaw and Nodder, Natur. Misc., **20**, pl. 849, 1808—South America, we suggest vicinity of Rio de Janeiro; Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 441, 1856—Nova Friburgo, Rio; Pelzeln, Reise Novara, Zool., 1, Vögel, p. 79, 1865—Corcovado, near Rio de Janeiro.

Pipra rubrifrons Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **19**, p. 161, 1818—"l'Amérique méridionale."[2]

Pipra oxyura Nordmann in Erman's Reise, Naturhist. Atlas, p. 12, pl. 9, figs. 1, 2, 1835—Brazil.

Ilicura militaris Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 129, 1868—Rio de Janeiro and Capivari (Rio), Ypanemá, São Paulo; Hamilton, Ibis, 1871, p. 305—São Paulo; Pelzeln, Nunq. Otios., **2**, p. 292, 1874—Nova Friburgo, Rio; Cabanis, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 89, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 311, 1888—Rio de Janeiro, "Novo" Friburgo, Santa Fé (Minas Geraes), and "Rio Claro, Goyaz" [= São Paulo]; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 208, 1899—Ypiranga and Iguapé, São Paulo; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 156, 1900—Nova Friburgo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 301, 1907—Ypiranga, Iporanga, Alto da Serra, and Ubatuba, São Paulo; Hellmayr in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 20, pl. 2, fig. 4, 1910 (range); idem, Verh.

[1]Birds from Paraguay appear to be identical with others from Brazil. The type of *P. ignicapilla* is nothing but an individual variant with golden yellow instead of scarlet cap.

Twenty-nine specimens from Brazil (Minas Geraes to Rio Grande do Sul), Paraguay, and Misiones examined.

[2]*Pipra melanocephala* (not of P. L. S. Müller, 1776) Vieillot (Tabl. Enc. Méth., Orn., 1, livr. 89, p. 389, 1820—"l'île de la Trinité"), according to the description, resembles *I. militaris*, but lacks the red frontal patch, while the outer webs of the secondaries are rufous ("rousses") instead of olive green. No such bird has ever been found on the island of Trinidad or anywhere else, nor does the type exist in the Paris Museum. The name is at any rate preoccupied by Müller.

Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 137, 1915—Braço do Sul, near Victoria, Espirito Santo.

Chiroxiphia militaris REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 320—Lagôa Santa and Sete Lagôas, Minas Geraes, and Nova Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro.

Illicura militaris BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, 2, p. 45, 1892—Porto Real, Rio.

Range: Southeastern Brazil, from Espirito Santo and Minas Geraes south to Santa Catharina.[1]

1: Brazil (São Paulo 1).

Genus **CORAPIPO** Bonaparte.

Corapipo BONAPARTE, Ateneo Italiano, 2, No. 11, p. 316 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 6), 1854—type by monotypy *Pipra gutturalis* LINNAEUS.

Coropipo CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 94, 1859—emendation.

*Corapipo gutturalis (*Linnaeus*). WHITE-THROATED MANAKIN.

Pipra gutturalis LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 340, 1766—based on "Le Manakin à gorge blanche" BRISSON, Ornith., 4, p. 444, pl. 36, fig. 1, 1760—"in America," hab. subst. Cayenne (auct. BERLEPSCH, 1908); DESMAREST, Hist. Nat. Tang., Man. et Todiers, pl. 63 (male), 65 (young male), 1805-6—Cayenne; WAGLER, Isis, 1830, p. 935 (descr.); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 300—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Merumé Mts., and Mount Roraima, Brit. Guiana; W. SCLATER, l.c., 1887, p. 318—Maccasseema, Brit. Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 301, 1888—Cayenne, Bartica Grove, Merumé Mts., Camacusa; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 138, 1908—Cayenne; PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 191, 1910—Surinam.

Pipra perspicillata, WAGLER, Isis, 1830, p. 935—based on DESMAREST, Hist. Nat. Tang., Man. et Todiers, pl. 65, Cayenne (= young male).

Corapipo gutturalis HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 21, 1910—Cayenne and British Guiana; BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life in Brit. Guiana, 1, p. 134, 1917—Bartica Grove; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 259, 1921—British Guiana (numerous localities).

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana.[2]

6: British Guiana (Camacusa 3, Caramang River 3).

*Corapipo leucorrhoa leucorrhoa (*Sclater*).[3] COLOMBIAN WHITE-THROATED MANAKIN.

[1]Material examined.—Braço do Sul, near Victoria, Espirito Santo 1; Rio de Janeiro 3; Capivari, near Rio 1; Colonia Alpina, Serra dos Orgãos, Rio 10; Rio Jordão, near Araguary, Minas Geraes 3; Ipanemá, São Paulo 3; São Paulo 1; Blumenau, Santa Catharina 1.

[2]Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 3.—British Guiana: Camacusa 6, Caramang River 3, Roraima 2.

[3]*Corapipo l. leucorrhoa* (SCLATER) is characterized by the outermost primary being reduced to a narrow lanceolate feather, not exceeding 14 to 16 mm. in

Pipra leucorrhoa SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 1863, p. 63, pl. 10, 1863—Bogotá (type in British Museum examined); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **32**, p. 305, 1884—Bucaramanga (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 301, 1888—part, spec. p, q, Bogotá; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 111, 1890—part, Colombia.

Corapipo leucorrhoa leucorrhoa HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 21, 1910—Bogotá, Bucaramanga, and Primavera, Colombia; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 754, 1907—Colombia (char.).

Corapipo leucorrhoa CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., **36**, p. 484, 1917—El Consuelo and Honda, Magdalena Valley, and San Antonio, Western Andes, Colombia.

Range: Tropical and lower Subtropical Zone of Colombia (Bucaramanga, El Consuelo, and Honda, Magdalena Valley; Bogotá; San Antonio, near Pavas, La María, Dagua Valley, and Primavera, Western Andes, dept. Cauca).

1: Colombia (Bogotá 1).

***Corapipo leucorrhoa altera** *Hellmayr.*[1] COSTA RICAN WHITE-THROATED MANAKIN.

Corapipo leucorrhoa altera HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **16**, p. 84, 1906—part, type from Carrillo, eastern Costa Rica; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 755, 1907—Panama to eastern Nicaragua, excl. Guaitil (monogr., full bibliography); HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 21, pl. 1, fig. 2, 1910—part, Panama, Veragua, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua; idem, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **25**, p. 87, 1910—eastern Costa Rica; KENNARD and PETERS, Proc. Boston Soc. N.H., **38**, p. 457, 1928—Boquete Trail, Panama.

Pipra leucorrhoa (not of SCLATER) SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 149—Santa Fé de Veragua and Tucurriquí, Costa Rica (descr. female); idem, l.c., 1870, p. 200—part, Calovevora and Laguna de Castillo, Veragua; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., **9**, p. 116, 1868—part, Cervantes and

length, while the fifth and sixth primaries form the tip of the wing. I notice some variation in the proportions of the third to the sixth primaries in different individuals, but the series examined is not large enough to ascertain whether this is of geographical significance.

Material examined.—Bogotá 4; Bucaramanga 1; Primavera, Cauca 2; near Pavas, Western Andes 4; La María, Dagua Valley 1.

[1]*Corapipo leucorrhoa altera* HELLMAYR: Male similar to *C. l. leucorrhoa* in having the posterior border of the white throat patch nearly straight; but under parts duller, less glossed with steel-blue; wing-formula very different, the fourth primary being longest, and the outermost about half as long as wing, neither conspicuously narrowed nor lanceolate. Wing of adult males 58½-60 (eastern Costa Rica), 60 (Veraguas), 57-59 (Mount Sapo, Darién); tail 31-33 (Costa Rica), 32 (Veraguas), 27-30 (Darién); bill 8-8½.

Specimens from eastern Panama and Chocó, Colombia are slightly smaller than a topotypical series.

Material examined.—Eastern Costa Rica (Carrillo, Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, etc.) 12.—Veraguas 1.—Panama: Mount Sapo, Darién 4.

Angostura, Costa Rica; SALVIN, Ibis, 1872, pp. 313, 318—Chontales, Nicaragua; BOUCARD, P.Z.S.Lond., 1878, p. 66—Cervantes and Juan Viñas, Costa Rica; ZELEDÓN, An. Mus. Nac. C.R., 1, p. 118, 1887—part, Naranjo de Cartago and Chirripo, Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 301, 1888—part, spec. a-m, Chontales, Nicaragua; Angostura, Tucurriquí; Santa Fé, Calovevora, Chitrá, Veragua; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 111, 1890—part, Chontales, Tucurriqui, Angostura, Laguna de Castillo, Boquete de Chitrá, Calvevora, Santa Fé; CHERRIE, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 14, p. 536, 1891—Costa Rica (descr. of female and young male); UNDERWOOD, Ibis, 1896, p. 439—Miravelles, Costa Rica.

Corapipo altera altera CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 678, 1910—Caribbean slope and extreme northwestern Pacific slope of Costa Rica (crit.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 485, 1917—Baudó Mts., Chocó, Colombia; BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 215, 1922—Mount Sapo, Darién (spec. examined); GRISCOM, l.c., 69, p. 179, 1929—Cana, Darién.

Range: Eastern Nicaragua; Caribbean slope and extreme northwestern Pacific slope of Costa Rica; Veraguas[1]; Panama; and coast district of northwestern Colombia (Baudó Range, Chocó).

1: Panama (Veraguas 1).

***Corapipo leucorrhoa heteroleuca** *Hellmayr.*[2] PACIFIC WHITE-THROATED MANAKIN.

Corapipo leucorrhoa heteroleuca HELLMAYR, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 25, p. 87, March, 1910—Boquete, Chiriquí.

Corapipo altera albibarbis CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 679, August, 1910—Guaitil, southwestern Costa Rica (crit., range).

Pipra leucorrhoa (not of SCLATER) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 9, p. 116, 1868—part, Guaitil, Costa Rica; SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1870, p. 200—part, Volcán de Chiriquí and Bugaba; ZELEDÓN, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 118, 1887—part, Pozo Azul de Pirris and Guaitil, Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 301, 1888—part, spec. n,o, Bugaba and southern slope of Volcán de Chiriquí; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 111, 1890—part, Guaitil (Costa Rica), Chiriquí and Bugaba (Panama); CHERRIE, Expl. Zool. en Costa Rica, 1890—91, p. 36, 1893—Palmar and Boruca; BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 40, 1902—Boquete and Volcán de Chiriquí, Panama.

Corapipo leucorrhoa altera (not of HELLMAYR) RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 755, 1907—part, Guaitil, Costa Rica; BANGS, Auk,

[1]Mr. L. Griscom (in litt.) states that this form is the only one found in Veraguas, ranging as far west as Cerro Flores in extreme eastern Chiriquí.

[2]*Corapipo leucorrhoa heteroleuca* HELLMAYR: Agreeing with *C. l. altera* in shape of wing, but adult male easily distinguished by the different form of the white throat patch, the posterior border of which is deeply indented medially towards the chin, giving the impression of an inverted V. Wing 58-62; tail 31-34; bill 8-9.

Material examined.—Southwestern Costa Rica (Boruca, Guayabo, Pozo Azul de Pirris, etc.) 14.—Panama: Boquete 4, Chiriquí 5.

24, p. 303, 1907—Boruca and Paso Real, Costa Rica; Ferry, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 269, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica.

Range: Southwestern Costa Rica and adjacent section of Panama (Bugaba, Boquete, Volcán de Chiriquí, western Chiriquí).

7: Costa Rica (Boruca 3, Guayabo 1); Panama (Boquete 1, Chiriquí 2).

Genus **MANACUS** Brisson.

Manacus Brisson, Orn., 4, p. 442, 1760—type by tautonomy "Manacus" Brisson = *Pipra manacus* Linnaeus.

Chiromachaeris Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 235, 1847—type by monotypy *Pipra manacus* Linnaeus.

*Manacus manacus trinitatis (*Hartert*).[1] Trinidad Manakin.

Chiromachaeris manacus trinitatis Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 29, p. 63, 1912—Chaguaramas, Trinidad.

Pipra gutturalis (not of Linnaeus) Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 253, 1866—Trinidad.

Chiromachaeris manacus (not *Pipra manacus* Linnaeus) Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 87—Trinidad; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 313, 1888—part, spec. f-h, Trinidad.

Manacus manacus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 6, p. 45, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 190, 1906—Aripo, Trinidad.

Manacus manacus manacus Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 1, p. 34, 1899—part, Trinidad; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 364, 1908—Carenage and Aripo, Trinidad; (?) Beebe, Zoologica (N.Y.), 1, p. 94, 1909—north of Guanoco, Orinoco delta, Venezuela.

Chiromachaeris manacus manacus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 27, 1906—Caparo, Laventille, Valencia, and Chaguaramas, Trinidad; idem in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 22, 1910—part, Trinidad.

Range: Island of Trinidad, and possibly the delta of the Orinoco in northeastern Venezuela.

3: Trinidad (Port of Spain 1, unspecified 2).

[1] *Manacus manacus trinitatis* (Hartert): Very similar to *M. m. manacus*, but averaging larger, with heavier (though not always longer) bill, and under parts whiter, only the flanks, thighs, and under tail coverts being pale gray, the latter more extensively tipped with white; female distinguishable only by larger bill and slightly greater dimensions. Wing (adult male) 54-55, rarely 52 or 53; tail 32-35, once 31; bill 11-12.

This form I have seen only from Trinidad where it is widely distributed. It is, however, possible that birds from the Orinoco delta belong likewise to this race. Unfortunately, the specimens secured by Beebe at Guanoco cannot be found.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Caparo 24, Laventille 2, Chaguaramas 1, Aripo 3, Port of Spain 1.

***Manacus manacus manacus** (*Linnaeus*). WHITE-BEARDED MANAKIN.

Pipra manacus LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 340, 1766—based on EDWARDS (Glean. Nat. Hist., 1, p. 107, pl. 260, sup. fig., Surinam) and BRISSON (Orn., 4, p. 442, 1760, Cayenne, excl. syn. MARCGRAVE and hab. "Brasilia"), we accept Surinam as type locality; SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 490, 1848—Sand hills of the Demerara River.

Pipra melanocephala P. L. S. MÜLLER, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 177, 1776—evidently based on DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl. 303, fig. 1, Cayenne.

Manacus edwardsi BONAPARTE, Consp. Av., 1, p. 171, 1850—based on EDWARDS, pl. 260, sup. fig., Surinam, and DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl. 302, fig. 1.[1]

Manacus gutturosus (not *Pipra gutturosa* DESMAREST) BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 37, 1857—Cayenne.

Chiromachaeris manacus CABANIS in SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 696, 1848—Demerara River; SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 252, 1862—Cayenne; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 130, 1868—part, Barra do Rio Negro [=Manáos] (spec. examined); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 301—Bartica Grove and Camacusa, British Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 313, 1888—part, spec. a-e, British Guiana, Cayenne, Bartica Grove, and Camacusa; MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 180, 1904—Saint-Georges d'Oyapock, French Guiana; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, pp. 138, 318, 1908—Cayenne, Roche-Marie, Ipousin, R. Approuague, Saint-Georges d'Oyapock, Maroni, French Guiana; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 369, 1914—Monte Alegre, Obidos, and Rio Jamundá (Faro), Brazil; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 261, 1921—numerous localities.

Chiromachaeris gutturosa(us) (errore) Goeldi, Ibis, 1897, p. 153—Counany, Brazil; MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 180, 1904—Maroni, French Guiana.

Manacus manacus manacus BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 1, p. 34, 1899—part, Guianas; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 73, 1918—Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Rijsdijkweg, Surinam.

Chiromachaeris manacus manacus HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 22, 1910—part, Guianas and northern Brazil; BEEBE, Trop. Wild Life, 1, p. 134, 1917—Bartica Grove.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern Brazil, south to the north bank of the lower Amazon, west to Manáos.[2]

2: British Guiana (Hyde Park, Demerara River 2).

[1]Daubenton's "Manakin du Brésil" (pl. 302, fig. 1) is clearly a copy of Edwards's "Black-capped Manakin" (pl. 260, upper figure), with a wrongly assigned habitat.

[2]Birds from the north bank of the Amazon (Monte Alegre, Manáos) agree perfectly with a series from French and Dutch Guiana. Adult males from various localities in British Guiana appear to me likewise indistinguishable, showing the characteristic short wing tip, the grayish suffusion on breast and belly, as well as the black mottling in the white nuchal collar and postocular region.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 7, Saint Jean du Maroni 1, Roche-Marie 10, Approuague 3.—Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo 5, "Surinam" 3.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove 2, Mazaruni River 1, Demerara River 5.—Brazil: Monte Alegre 1, Manáos 2.

***Manacus manacus purus** *Bangs.*[1] LOWER-AMAZONIAN MANAKIN.

Manacus manacus purus BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 1, p. 36, 1899—Santarém, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 31, 90, 1912—Marco da Legua, Pará (Pará localities); REISER, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 166, 1925—Miritiba, Maranhão; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 168, 1928—Rio Guamá, Rio Muraiteua, Pará.

Chiromachaeris manacus (not *Pipra manacus* LINNAEUS) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 580—Pará; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 130, 1868—part, Borba, Rio Madeira (spec. examined); LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 384—Pará; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 313, 1888—part, spec. j, k, Pará; Goeldi, Ibis, 1903, p. 499—Capim River; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 289, 1907—Pará, Santo Antonio, Capim River.

Manacus manacus RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Diamantina, near Santarém; REISER, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 100, 1910—Maranhão.

Chiromachaeris manacus purus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 363, 1906—Santo Antonio do Prata, Marco da Legua, and Magoary, Pará (crit.); idem, l.c., 17, p. 310, 1910—range in part, Borba to Maranhão; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 23, pl. 1, fig. 1, 1910—part, Maranhão to lower Madeira; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 302, 1907—Santarém; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 370, 1914—Pará, Providencia, Ananindeua, Benevides, Santa Izabel, Quati-purú, Santo Antonio do Prata, Rio Capim (Araproaga), Rio Tocantins (Cametá, Baião, Arumatheua), Tamacury, and Rio Tapajóz (Boim); BEEBE, Zoologica (N.Y.), 2, p. 92, 1916— Utinga, Pará; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 63, 1926—Tury-assú, Maranhão; HELLMAYR, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 335, 1929—Maranhão.

Chiromachaeris gutturosus (not *Pipra gutturosa* DESMAREST) IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 302, 1907—part, Maiobá, Maranhão.

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from northern Maranhão west to the lower Rio Madeira (Borba).[2]

9: Brazil, Pará (Utinga 2); Maranhão (Tury-assú 4, Rosario 3).

[1] *Manacus manacus purus* BANGS: Differs in the male sex from *M. m. manacus* by reason of much longer wing tip (8 to 12 instead of 4 to 6½ mm.); wider white nuchal band, without any black mottling; less black on the back; more extensive slate gray uropygial area; pure white middle of the abdomen and under tail coverts.

Birds from Maranhão are identical with those from the Pará region. Three adult males from Borba, lower Rio Madeira, show a certain tendency towards the characters of *M. m. subpurus* on the under parts, but by their slightly shorter wing tip (7 to 8 mm.) and grayish-tinged under tail coverts they diverge in the direction of *M. m. manacus*.

Material examined.—Maranhão: Miritiba 7, Tury-assú 4, Rosario 3.—Pará: Pará 5, Marco da Legua 3, Magoary (E.F.B.) 2, Santo Antonio do Prata 9.—Amazonas: Borba, lower Madeira 3.

[2] While this was passing through the press, Mr. TODD (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 41, p. 111, 1928) has separated the birds of the Pará region (Benevides) as *M. m. purissimus*, basing the distinction on the more extensively white upper back and

Manacus manacus subpurus *Cherrie and Reichenberger.*[1] MATTO GROSSO MANAKIN.

Manacus manacus subpurus CHERRIE and REICHENBERGER, Amer. Mus. Novit., 58, p. 4, 1923—Tapirapoan, Siputuba River, Matto Grosso (type examined).

Chiromachaeris manacus (not *Pipra manacus* LINNAEUS) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 130, 1868—part, Engenho do Gama and São Vicente, Matto Grosso (spec. examined).

Chiromachaeris manacus purus (not of BANGS) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 309, 1910—part, Calama, Jamarysinho and Santa Izabel, Rio Preto, Rio Madeira (crit.); idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 23, 1910—part, Rio Madeira to Matto Grosso.

Range: Central Brazil, in northern Matto Grosso, extending along the Rio Madeira as far north as the junction of the Rio Machados.

Manacus manacus interior *Chapman.*[2] UPPER AMAZONIAN MANAKIN.

Manacus manacus interior CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 33, p. 624, 1914—Villavicencio, eastern Colombia (type) and Maripa, lower Caura, Venezuela (spec. examined); idem, l.c., 36, p. 486, 1917—Villavicencio; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 249, 1916—Maipures, Río Orinoco, and Maripa, Caura, Venezuela; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 535, 1926—Zamora, Río Suno, and below San José, Ecuador.

Chiromachaeris gutturosa (not *Pipra gutturosa* DESMAREST) SCLATER, P.Z.S. Lond., 22, p. 114, 1854—Quijos, Ecuador.

correspondingly reduced black area above. The specimens from Borba, mentioned above, no doubt belong to *M. m. purus*, as defined by Mr. TODD. The range of the latter form would thus seem to be restricted to western Lower Amazonia, extending from the Tapajóz to the lower Rio Madeira, while birds from east of the Tocantins should be called *M. m. purissimus*

[1] *Manacus manacus subpurus* CHERRIE and REICHENBERGER: Closely similar to *M. m. purus*, but black dorsal area much more extensive; gray uropygial zone consequently more restricted, also darker in tone; flanks more strongly washed with darker gray. Wing (adult male) 51-53; tail 29-31; bill 9-9½.

Material examined.—Matto Grosso: Tapirapoan, Siputuba River (the type) 1; Mutúm Cavallo 1; Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé 2; São Vicente 1.—Rio Madeira: Calama 1, Santa Izabel 3, Jamarysinho 1.

[2] *Manacus manacus interior* CHAPMAN: In the male sex somewhat intermediate between *M. m. manacus* and *M. m. abditivus*, combining, as it does, the loose, soft "chin-beard" and immaculate white nuchal collar of the former with the gray abdomen of the latter; differing, however, from both by reason of somewhat larger size and much longer wing tip (9 to 11, instead of 4 to 6½ mm.), while the belly is even more uniform and darker gray than in *abditivus*. Wing (male) 52-55; tail 31-34.

Birds from eastern Colombia, the Napo region, and a single male from Iquitos, Peru, agree very well together. Two from the Caura Valley are likewise wholly typical of this race, while one from Barcellos, Rio Negro, by its less grayish abdomen and slightly mottled postocular region, forms the transition to *M. m. manacus*.

Material examined.—Colombia: Villavicencio (including the type) 2, "Bogotá" 9.—Ecuador: Río Napo 4, Gualaquiza 1.—Peru: Iquitos 1.—Venezuela, Caura Valley: La Unión 1, Maripa 2.—Brazil: Barcellos, Rio Negro 1.

Manacus edwardsi (not of Bonaparte) Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 151, 1855—Bogotá.

Chiromachaeris manacus (not *Pipra manacus* Linnaeus) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 130, 1868—part, Barcellos, Rio Negro (spec. examined); Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1866, p. 567—Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 751— Chyavetas; p. 978—Pebas; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 283—Nauta, Chyavetas, Pebas, Peru; Taczanowski, l.c., 1882, p. 23—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 349, 1884—Nauta, Pebas, Chyavetas, Balza-Puerto, Yurimaguas, Peru; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 313, 1888—part, spec. i,l,q,r, Pebas, Sarayacu, "Bogotá"; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 15, 1899—part, Gualaquiza and Zamora, Ecuador; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 53, 1902—Maipures, Río Orinoco, and La Unión, Caura, Venezuela (spec. examined).

Manacus manacus Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 73, 1889—Río Napo; Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. Géog. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B61, 1911—part, eastern Ecuador.

Manacus manacus manacus Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 1, p. 34, 1899 —part, Pebas, Peru.

Chiromachaeris manacus manacus Hellmayr in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 22, 1910—part, Orinoco region to eastern Ecuador and south to Pebas, Peru.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from the eastern slope of the Andes in Colombia through eastern Ecuador to northern Peru, east to the Caura Valley, Venezuela, and the upper stretches of the Rio Negro, northwestern Brazil (Barcellos).

*Manacus manacus abditivus *Bangs.*[1] Santa Marta Manakin.

Manacus manacus abditivus Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 1, p. 35, 1899 —Santa Marta, Colombia; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 13, p. 155, 1900—Bonda, Minca, Cacagualito, Donama [=Don Amo], Masinga Vieja, and Jordan, Santa Marta region; idem, l.c., 21, p. 287, 1905—Don Diego (nest and eggs descr.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 485, 1917 —Puerto Valdivia, Medellín, and Malena, lower Magdalena, Colombia; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 336, 1922—Minca, Buritaca, Don Diego, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Agua Dulce, Las Vegas, Loma Larga, Chirua, San Miguel, La Concepción, and Fundación, Santa Marta region.

Chiromachaeris manacus (not *Pipra manacus* Linnaeus) Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 517—Remedios and Neche; Salvin and Godman,

[1] *Manacus manacus abditivus* Bangs: Nearest to *M. m. manacus* and wing tip hardly longer (6 to 8 mm.), but easily distinguished by more elongated as well as more rigid "chin-beard," darker gray abdomen, and by lacking the black mottling on postocular region and nuchal collar. Wing (adult male) 51-54; tail 28-32.

Two males from Remedios have the white areas of the plumage very faintly tinged with yellowish, suggesting intergradation with *M. m. flaveolus*, the form found in the upper Magdalena Valley.

Material examined.—Colombia, Santa Marta region: Masinga Vieja 1, Don Amo 1, Minca 5, Bonda 3; Remedios, lower Cauca 2.

Ibis, 1880, p. 169—Minca, Santa Marta region; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 313, 1888—part, spec. s-u, Remedios, Minca.

Manacus manacus BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 137, 1898—Santa Marta.

Chiromachaeris manacus abditivus HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 23, 1910—part, Santa Marta.

Range: Northern Colombia, from the Santa Marta region south to the lower Cauca (Puerto Valdivia, Medellín) and lower Magdalena River (Malena).

1: Colombia (Santa Marta 1).

***Manacus manacus flaveolus** *Cassin.*[1] YELLOWISH MANAKIN.

Manacus flaveolus CASSIN, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Philad., 1851, p. 349—Bogotá; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 151, 1855—Bogotá.

Pipra flavitincta SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 20, "1852," p. 34, pl. 48, pub. Dec., 1853—Santa Fé de Bogotá.

Chiromachaeris flaveola BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 305, 1884—Bucaramanga (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 315, 1888—Bogotá, Bucaramanga; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 23, 1910—Bogotá and Bucaramanga.

Manacus manacus abditivus (not of BANGS) STONE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 1899, p. 306—Honda.

Manacus manacus flaveolus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 486, 1917—Honda and Chicoral, upper Magdalena Valley (spec. examined).

Range: Arid Tropical Zone of the upper Magdalena Valley, in eastern Colombia.

2: Colombia (Bogotá 2).

Manacus manacus bangsi *Chapman.*[2] BANGS'S MANAKIN.

[1] *Manacus manacus flaveolus* CASSIN: Nearest to *M. m. abditivus*, but the white portions of the plumage tinged with pale yellowish; rump slate olive instead of slate gray; abdomen olive gray. Wing (adult male) 49-53; tail 27-31.

The wing tip in this race is somewhat longer than in *M. m. abditivus*, thus more like the Pacific forms. Males from Bogotá and Chicoral (near Girardot) are strongly tinged with yellow (about naphthalene or sulphur yellow), and have the "chin-beard" hardly more developed than in *M. m. manacus*, while those from Honda in the latter respect resemble *M. m. abditivus*, which they also approach in their less yellowish coloring.

Material examined.—Bogotá 14; Bucaramanga 1; Chicoral, Coello River, Tolima 4; Honda 1; within twenty miles of Honda 5.

[2] *Manacus manacus bangsi* CHAPMAN: Very similar to *M. m. leucochlamys*, but posterior under parts darker gray, this color sharply defined against the white chest, and "chin-beard" less elongated; female much darker green underneath than the neighboring races, and in coloration much like *M. m. gutturosus*, from which it is, of course, easily distinguished by its much shorter tail, narrower, less falcate outer primaries, and rather longer wing tip. Wing (adult male) 52-53; tail 25½-27.

This race differs from *M. m. abditivus*, in the male sex, by shorter tail, more pointed wing, and much darker gray, strongly defined abdominal area, while in

Manacus manacus bangsi CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 33, p. 625, 1914—Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia; idem, l.c., 36, p. 486, 1917—Barbacoas.

Range: Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast of southwestern Colombia (Barbacoas, state of Nariño).

***Manacus manacus leucochlamys** *Chapman.*[1] WEST ECUADORIAN MANAKIN.

Manacus manacus leucochlamys CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 33, p. 626, 1914—Esmeraldas, Ecuador; idem l.c., 55, p. 535, 1926—Esmeraldas, Manavi, and Bucay.

Manacus manacus maximus CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 138, p. 7, 1924—Alamor, prov. Loja, southwestern Ecuador; idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 535, 1926—Naranjo, Bucay, Chimbo, Ríos Chimbo and Coco, Río Jubones, La Chonta, Santa Rosa, and Alamor.

Chiromachaeris manacus (not *Pipra manacus* LINNAEUS) SCLATER, P.Z.S. Lond., 28, p. 89, 1860—Nanegal; p. 279—Babahoyo; p. 296—Esmeraldas; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1883, p. 559—Chimbo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 313, 1888—part, spec. m-p, Santa Rita, Nanegal, Ecuador; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 488, 1898—Paramba, Cachaví, Chimbo; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 15, 1899—part, Río Peripa; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 709—"Archidona," errore, = western Ecuador.

Manacus manacus manacus BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 1, p. 34, 1899—part, Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Manacus manacus MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B61, 1911—part, Gualea.

the development of the gular feathers it is intermediate between *M. m. abditivus* and *M. m. leucochlamys*. The deep slate gray belly reminds one of *M. m. gutturosus*, from which it can easily be told, however, by much shorter tail, narrower, less falcate outer primaries, and longer wing tip (fully 10 mm. long).

Material examined.—Colombia: Barbacoas, Nariño 5.

[1] *Manacus manacus leucochlamys* CHAPMAN: Male similar to *M. m. interior*, but with shorter tail; white nuchal collar wider; black dorsal area more restricted; slate gray of upper tail coverts spreading all over the rump; posterior under parts on average more whitish; wing tip and "chin-beard" as in *M. m. interior*.

Further subdivision of the west-Ecuadorian race seems to me impracticable, though males from Chimbo and southwards are as a rule somewhat whiter beneath, certain specimens recalling *M. m. trinitatis*. I do not find any constant difference in dimensions between skins from the north and south, although it must be admitted that two from Alamor have the wings one or two millimeters longer than any other example seen by me.

Length of wing (adult males).—Prov. Esmeraldas (San Javier, Paramba, etc.) 51-55 (twelve); Gualea 53-55 (three); Bucay 52-54 (four); Chimbo 53-55 (three); Ana María, Quevedo, prov. Guayas 54; Alamor, prov. Loja, 56, 57 (two).

An interesting individual variant, secured by G. Flemming at Paramba, on January 8, 1900, together with normally colored males of *leucochlamys*, is preserved in the collection of the Tring Museum. This bird has the white areas of the plumage even more strongly tinged with yellowish than *flaveolus*, while rump, upper tail coverts and abdomen are light olive green.

Material examined.—Western Ecuador (Esmeraldas to Alamor) 40.

Chiromachaeris manacus abditivus (not of BANGS) HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 23, 1910—part, western Ecuador.

Ranges: Western Ecuador, from Esmeraldas south to the province of Loja.

2: Ecuador (Puente de Chimbo, prov. Guayas 1; Pambílar, prov. Esmeraldas 1).

***Manacus manacus gutturosus** (*Desmarest*). DESMAREST'S MANAKIN.

Pipra gutturosa DESMAREST, Hist. Nat. Tang., Manakins et Todiers, livr. 6, pl. 58, 1806—no locality specified.

Pipra manacus (not of LINNAEUS) WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (1), p. 432, 1831—southeastern Brazil; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 446, 1856—Nova Friburgo, Rio; EULER, Journ. Orn., 15, p. 89, 1867 (nest and eggs descr.).

Chiromachaeris gutturosa(us) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 130, 1868—Rio de Janeiro, Sapitiba, Registo do Sai, and Ypanemá, São Paulo; REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 455—Lagôa Santa and Sete Lagôas, Minas Geraes; HAMILTON, Ibis, 1871, p. 305—São Paulo; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 89, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; PELZELN, Nunq. Otios., 2, p. 292, 1874—Nova Friburgo, Rio; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 313, 1888—Bahia, "Novo" Friburgo, "Rio Claro, Goyaz," São Paulo, Brazil; BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, 2, p. 45, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 209, 1899—São Sebastião, Iguapé, Piquete, and Ypiranga, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 302, 1907—part, Jaboticabal, Cachoeira, Piquete, São Sebastião, Iguapé, Rio Feio, Avanhandava, Barretos, and Ubatuba (São Paulo), Ourinho (Paraná), Marianna (Minas Geraes), and Porto Cachoeiro (Espirito Santo); LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), p. 100, 1920—Ilhéos to Belmonte, Bahia; PINTO-PEIXOTO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 24, p. 262, 1924—Monte Serrat, Itatiaya; HOLT, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 57, p. 309, 1928—near Monte Serrat, Itatiaya.

Chiromachaeris manacus gutturosus HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 23, 1910—Bahia to São Paulo.

Manacus manacus gutturosus BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool., 1, p. 36, 1899—southeastern Brazil; DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 435, 1914—Santa Ana, Misiones BERTONI, El Hornero, 1, p. 257, 1919—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Bahia to Paraná, and adjacent parts of eastern Paraguay (Puerto Bertoni) and northeastern Argentina (Misiones).[1]

9: Brazil (Bahia 1; Santo Amaro, Bahia 7; Rio de Janeiro 1).

[1]In addition to our own, the following specimens have been examined: Bahia 9; Victoria, Espirito Santo 2; Rio de Janeiro (Sapitiba, Rio) 5; São Paulo (various localities) 16.

Manacus vitellinus vitellinus (*Gould*). GOULD'S MANAKIN.

Pipra vitellina GOULD, P.Z.S.Lond., 11, p. 103, Dec., 1843—Panama; idem in HINDS, Zool. Voy. Sulphur, Birds, p. 41, pl. 21, 1843—Panama; LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 10, p. 69, 1847—Panama.

Chiroxiphia vitellina LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 7, p. 296, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama Railroad.

Chiromachaeris vitellina(us) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1864, p. 362—Lion Hill, Panama; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 315, 1888—part, spec. a-k, "Nicaragua," "Veragua," Paraíso Station, Panama; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 114, 1890—"Veraguas," Lion Hill, Obispo, and Paraíso Station, Panama; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 339, p. 6, 1899—Punta de Sabana, Darién; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 23, 1910—part, Panama.

Manacus vitellina(us) BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 22, 1900—Loma del León, Panama; THAYER and BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 46, p. 217, 1906—Sabana de Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 732, 1907—Panama and adjacent parts of Colombia; STONE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 70, p. 268, 1918—Gatún, Panama (nest and eggs descr.); HALLINAN, Auk, 41, p. 318, 1924—Río Algarroba, Gorgona, Río Velasquez, and Corozal, Panama.

Manacus vitellinus vitellinus BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 214, 1922—Río Esnape and Jesusito, Darién.

Range: Eastern Panama, from the Panama Railroad east to Darién.[1]

***Manacus vitellinus viridiventris** *Griscom.*[2] GREEN-BELLIED MANAKIN.

Manacus vitellinus viridiventris GRISCOM, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 179, 1929—"Jiminez" [=Jiménez], above Buenaventura, Pacific Colombia (type), and Cana, extreme eastern Panama.

Chiromachaeris vitellina (us) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 517—part, Cauca; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 315, 1888—part, spec. l, m, Cauca; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 23, 1910—part,

[1]Its occurence in western Panama (Veraguas) requires confirmation.

Material examined.—Panama: near Panama City 9; Panama Railroad 2; Loma del León 9; Esnape 1, Jesusito, Darién 5.

[2]*Manacus vitellinus viridiventris* GRISCOM: Very similar to *M. v. vitellinus*, but male with breast and abdomen more solidly and darker green, near Warbler green; female above decidedly darker (between warbler green and olive green), and under parts more uniform warbler green, without pyrite yellow suffusion along the middle of the belly. Wing 53-55, (female) 54-56; tail 28-30; bill 10.

I do not find any constant difference in the color of the yellow portions of the plumage between *vitellinus* and *viridiventris*, though a few males of the latter slightly diverge in the direction of *M. v. milleri.*

According to Griscom (l.c.), specimens from Cana (upper Tuyra, Darién), while intermediate, are nearer to the present form than to typical *vitellinus.*

Material examined.—Colombia: Noanamá 6, Nóvita 4, San José 1, Buenaventura, Chocó 1; Florida, Cauca 1; Cauca Seca 2; Río Frío, Cauca, 1; Río Lima, Cauca 1.

western Colombia; idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1141—Noanamá and Nóvita, Chocó, Colombia.

Manacus vitellinus vitellinus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 36, p. 487, 1917—Alto Bonito, Dabeiba, Río Sucio, Quibdó (Río Atrato), Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Noanamá, Buenaventura, San José, Los Cisneros (Chocó), Río Frío, Guengué, and Cauca Seca (upper Cauca), Colombia.

Range: Western Colombia (Pacific coast and upper Cauca Valley) and north to extreme eastern Darién (Cana, upper Tuyra River).

2: Colombia (San José 1, Buenaventura 1).

Manacus vitellinus milleri *Chapman.*[1] MILLER'S MANAKIN.

Manacus vitellinus milleri CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 34, p. 645, 1915—Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca; idem, l.c., 36, p. 487, 1917—Puerto Valdivia.

Chiromachaeris vitellina (not *Pipra vitellina* GOULD) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 517, pl. 42, fig. 10 (egg)—part, Remedios.

Range: Northern Colombia, in the lower Cauca Valley and adjacent districts (Remedios, Río Ité).

***Manacus aurantiacus** (*Salvin*).[2] SALVIN'S MANAKIN.

Chiromachaeris aurantiaca SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1870, p. 200—Mina de Chorcha and Bugaba, Chiriquí, Panama; ZELEDÓN, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 118, 1887—Las Trojas, Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 316, 1888—Bugaba, Mina de Chorcha, Chiriquí, and Veragua; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 115, pl. 41, figs, 1, 2, 1890—Bugaba, Mina de Chorcha; CHERRIE, Expl. Zool. en Costa Rica, 1890-91, p. 26, 1893—Palmar, Lagarto, Boruca, Térraba, and Buenos Aires, Costa Rica; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 23, 1910—Chiriquí and Costa Rica.

[1] *Manacus vitellinus milleri* CHAPMAN: Differs from *M. v. vitellinus*, in the male sex, by reason of much paler, lemon chrome (instead of between light cadmium and cadmium yellow) throat and foreneck, deepening into empire yellow or light cadmium on auriculars, sides of neck, and nuchal collar, and much lighter, pale olive yellow rather than pyrite yellow or warbler green abdomen, while the females are merely somewhat paler greenish on the anterior lower parts. Wing 52-53, (female) 53-56; tail 27-30.

It is rather singular that this well-marked race lives side by side with *M. manacus abditivus*, although the intermediate nature of its characters would seem to favor the theory that *M. manacus* and *M. vitellinus* are subspecifically related, inasmuch as representatives of the two groups otherwise replace each other geographically. The problem of their relationship is one of unusual interest and may have some bearing on the origin of specific units.

Material examined.—Colombia: Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca 7.

[2] *Manacus aurantiacus* (SALVIN) almost certainly is merely a northern representative of *M. vitellinus*, but more information about the distribution of the two "species" in southern Central America (western Panama) is needed before the use of trinomials seems advisable.

Manacus aurantiaca(us) BANGS, Auk, 18, p. 365, 1901—Divala, Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 734, 1907—western Panama and Costa Rica; BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 303, 1907—Boruca, El Pozo, Paso Real, and Lagarto de Térraba, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 683, 1910—southwestern Costa Rica (nest and eggs descr.).

Range: Southwestern Costa Rica (north to Las Trojas) and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).[1]

6: Costa Rica (Buenos Aires 1, Boruca 3, Térraba 2).

***Manacus cerritus** *Peters.*[2] ALMIRANTE MANAKIN.

Manacus cerritus PETERS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 10, p. 9, 1927—Almirante Bay, northwestern Panama.

Range: Caribbean slope of northwestern Panama (Almirante Bay).

1: Panama (Changuinola 1).

***Manacus candei** (*Parzudaki*). CANDÉ'S MANAKIN.

Pipra candei PARZUDAKI, Rev. Zool., 4, p. 306, 1841—Truxillo, Honduras; idem, Mag. Zool., (2), 5, cl. 2, pl. 45, 1843—Truxillo.

Manacus candei SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 24, p. 299, pl. 121, 1856—Córdoba, Vera Cruz, Mexico; SUMICHRAST, Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 1, p. 558, 1869—Vera Cruz; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 730, 1907—southeastern Mexico to Costa Rica (monog., full bibliography); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 684, 1910—northern portion of Caribbean Costa Rica (habits); PETERS, Auk, 30, p. 375, 1913—Xcopen and Camp Mengel, Quintana Roo; RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 23, 1919—San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.

Manacus candaei SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, 1, p. 124, 1859—Honduras, Guatemala (Lake Petén), and Mexico (Córdoba, Vera Cruz); RICHMOND, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 16, p. 509, 1893—Río Escondido, Nicaragua (habits); DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 101, 1907—Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

Chiromachaeris candaei SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 314, 1888—Honduras, Guatemala, British Honduras, Costa Rica; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 114, 1890—Mexico to Costa Rica.

[1]Although Sclater records both *M. vitellinus* and *M. aurantiacus* from "Veragua (Arcé)," Mr. Ludlow Griscom (in litt.) found only the latter form in the lowland forests throughout that province.

[2]*Manacus cerritus* PETERS: Adult male nearest to *M. v. vitellinus*, but breast and abdomen mainly lemon chrome, though slightly shaded with greenish, especially on flanks and under tail coverts; median upper wing coverts pale yellow at base instead of uniform black; yellow nuchal collar wider and black dorsal area correspondingly less extensive; wing slightly longer. Wing 54-56; tail 35; bill 9.

By the yellow belly, lesser amount of black on the back, and partly yellow median upper wing coverts, this form approaches *M. aurantiacus*, but agrees with *M. vitellinus* in the deep black wings and tail without greenish edges and in the cadmium yellow instead of orange color of the nuchal collar, sides of head, throat, and chest. Like *M. aurantiacus*, it is probably a geographical race of *M. vitellinus*.

Material examined.—Panama: Changuinola 1.

Chiromachaeris candei HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 23, 1910—eastern Mexico to Costa Rica.

Manacus candei electilis BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 106, 1903—Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Range: Southeastern Mexico (in states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, and Chiapas, and territory of Quintana Roo), south through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, and Nicaragua to northeastern Costa Rica.

7: Guatemala (Puerto Barrios 1, unspecified 2); Nicaragua (San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua 4).

Manacus coronatus (*Boucard*).[1] BOUCARD'S MANAKIN.

Chiromachaeris coronata BOUCARD, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 178, pl. 17—Colombia = Bogotá (type in Paris Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 316, 1888—Bogotá; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 23, 1910—Bogotá.

Range: Colombia (Bogotá).

Genus **NEOPIPO** Sclater and Salvin.

Neopipo SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1869, p. 438—type by orig. desig.
Neopipo rubicunda SCLATER and SALVIN = *Pipra cinnamomea* LAWRENCE.

Neopipo cinnamomea cinnamomea (*Lawrence*). CINNAMON MANAKIN.

Pipra ? *cinnamomea* LAWRENCE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, p. 429—"Upper Amazon."

[1] *Manacus coronatus* (BOUCARD): Crown glossy black; forehead, cheeks, orbital region, auriculars, and nuchal collar lemon yellow (about the same shade as the abdomen of *M. candei*); back, wings and tail glossy black; chin white, slightly tinged with yellowish; throat and foreneck dull black, the whitish bases of the feathers showing through in the middle of the lower throat and suggesting an irregular pale patch; remainder of under parts dark gray, indistinctly flammulated with whitish. Bill horn brown, whitish below. Wing 57; tail 28; bill 10.

The type, a skin of the well-known Bogotá "make," is still unique in the Paris Museum. In structural characters, this singular bird stands somewhat between *Pipra* and *Manacus*. There is but a faint suggestion of the "beard," so conspicuous a feature in *Manacus*, the feathers of the chin being hardly more elongated than in *Pipra erythrocephala*. The outer primaries are neither so broad and straight as in *Pipra* nor strongly attenuated and incurved as in *Manacus*, but merely show a distinct sinuation along the inner web, while the tip is very slightly bent inwards. The wing is longer than in *Manacus*, but the tail about the same proportion. The bill is larger, particularly when viewed from below, than in *Manacus*, and its color, especially the pale lower mandible, also reminds one of *Pipra*. The gray uropygium, save for a few edges, is replaced by the black of the back, which is very nearly as strongly glossed with metallic blue as in *Pipra erythrocephala*, instead of being opaque (dull) as in *Manacus*. The markings of breast and abdomen give an abnormal impression. The feathers have a dingy white mesial stripe laterally margined with dark gray, these edges forming in places a kind of ill-defined streaking. I have little doubt this supposed species is nothing but a hybrid between *Manacus manacus* (subsp.) and one of the yellow-headed varieties of *Pipra erythrocephala*.

Neopipo rubicunda SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1869, p. 438, pl. 30, fig. 3—Chamicuros, Peru (type examined).

Neopipo cinnamomea SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1873, p. 283—Xeberos and Chamicuros, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 346, 1884—same localities; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 303, 1888—part, spec. a-e, Chamicuros, Peru and Sarayacu, Ecuador; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 361, 1907; l.c., 17, p. 308, 1910—Humaythá, Rio Madeira; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 24, 1910—part, eastern Ecuador, Peru, and western Brazil; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 536, 1926—Río Suno, Ecuador.

Neopipo cinnamomea cinnamomea HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 20, p. 247, 1913 (range, characters); idem, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 65, 1920—Yahuarmayo, Carabaya, Peru.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu, Río Suno) and eastern Peru (Chamicuros, Xeberos [= Jeveros], dept. Loreto; Yahuarmayo, Carabaya, dept. Puno) east to western Brazil (Humaythá, left bank of the Rio Madeira).[1]

Neopipo cinnamomea helenae *McConnell.*[2] HELENA'S MANAKIN.

Neopipo helenae MCCONNELL, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 27, p. 105, 1911—Ituribisce, British Guiana (type examined); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 262, pl. 4, fig. 1, 1921—Ituribisi and Makauria Rivers.

Neopipo cinnamomea (not of LAWRENCE) SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 301—Camacusa, Brit. Guiana (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 303, 1888—part, spec. f,g, Camacusa; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 138, 1908—Ipousin, Approuague River, French Guiana (spec. examined); HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 24, 1910—part, "Cayenne" and British Guiana.

Neopipo cinnamomea helenae HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 20, pp. 246, 247, 1913—British and French Guiana (char., crit.).

Range: French and British Guiana.

[1]Material examined.—Ecuador: Sarayacu 1.—Peru: Chamicuros 3, Yahuarmayo 1.—Brazil: Humaythá, Rio Madeira 1.

[2] *Neopipo cinnamomea helenae* MCCONNELL: Very close to *N. c. cinnamomea*, but upper back duller, less cinnamomeous, with a grayish cast; lores grayish white instead of buff; sides of head pale grayish olive, not deep buff; under parts on average paler. Wing 50-52; tail 36-38; bill 7-8.

Three adult males have a large yellow crown patch, tipped with olive gray, while in the single female examined there is but a small cinnamon vertical spot to be seen. I have little doubt that the same sexual difference obtains in typical *cinnamomea*, although no female examples have been available for comparison. The coloration of the lower parts is not diagnostic. A male from Ipousin has the throat paler buffy than any other specimen seen (though by no means grayish white), but the type and another from Camacusa do not differ in this respect from typical *cinnamomea*.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Ipousin, Approuague River 1.—British Guiana: Ituribisce River (type) 1, Camacusa 2.

Genus **MASSORNIS** Oberholser.

Schiffornis (not of BONAPARTE, 1854) DES MURS in CASTELNAU, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Ois., livr. 18, p. 66—June, 1856—type by monotypy *Schiffornis major* DES MURS.

Massornis OBERHOLSER, Auk, 37, p. 455, 1920—type by orig. desig. *Schiffornis major* DES MURS.

Massornis major (*Des Murs*).[1] GREATER MANAKIN.

Schiffornis major DES MURS[2] in CASTELNAU, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Ois., livr. 18, p. 66, pl. 18, fig. 2, June, 1856—Sarayacu, Peru (type in Paris Museum examined); HARTLAUB, Journ. Orn., 5, p. 47, 1857 (German translation of original description); SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1866, p. 190—Nauta, Peru; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 284—Nauta; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 352, 1884—Sarayacu and Nauta; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 323, 1888—"Oyapoc, Cayenne," Nauta and Samiria, Peru; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 435, 1905—Rio Juruá (spec. examined); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 304, 1907—Rio Juruá; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 12, 1908—Bom Lugar, Rio Purús; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 139, 1908—"Oyapoc, Cayenne" (ex SCLATER); HELLMAYR, l.c., 14, p. 362, 1907—Borba, Rio Madeira (crit.); idem, l.c., 17, p. 310, 1910—Calama, Santa Izabel (Rio Preto), Jamarysinho (Rio Machados), Rio Madeira; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 25, 1910—Amazonia; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 371, 1914—Bom Lugar, Rio Purús.

Heteropelma rufum PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 124, 185, Sept., 1868—Borba, Rio Madeira, and Rio Amajaú, Rio Negro (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Schiffornis rufa SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 323, 1888—Rio Amajaú; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 525, 1913—lower Jamundá; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 371, 1914—Rio Jamundá, Faro.

Range: Northern Brazil, on both sides of the lower Amazon, east to the Tapajóz (Santarém) and Jamundá (Faro), north to the Rio Negro, south to the Rio Machados; and eastern Peru (Nauta, Samiria; Sarayacu, lower Ucayali).[3]

[1]The supposed two species are merely individual variants, both gray-capped and rufous-capped specimens, together with every possible intermediate stage, being found on the Rio Amajaú, Rio Madeira, at Santarém, along the Rio Solimões, and in eastern Peru.

Material examined.—Brazil: Santarém 4; Rio Amajaú (Rio Negro) 4; Rio Madeira, Borba 3, Calama 2; Santa Izabel, Rio Preto 1; Jamarysinho, Rio Machados 1; Rio Juruá 1; Fonte Bôa, Rio Solimões 3.—Peru: Sarayacu (the type) 1, Nauta 1, Samiria 2.

[2]*Schiffornis major* BONAPARTE (Ateneo Italiano, 2, No. 11, p. 314, 1854; Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 4, 1854) is a nomen nudum.

[3]The locality "Oyapoc, Cayenne" is open to doubt.

Genus **SCHIFFORNIS** Bonaparte.

Schiffornis BONAPARTE, Ateneo Italiano, **2**, No. 11, p. 314 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 4), 1854—type virtually by monotypy *Muscicapa turdina* WIED.[1]

Heteropelma (not of WESMAËL, 1840) BONAPARTE, l.c., p. 314 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 4), 1854—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, 1855, p. 56) "*Pipra unicolor* MENETR." = *Heteropelma unicolor* BONAPARTE.

Scotothorus OBERHOLSER, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 208—new name for *Heteropelma* BONAPARTE nec WESMAËL.

Schiffornis virescens (*Lafresnaye*). GREENISH MANAKIN.

Muscicapa virescens (not of TEMMINCK, 1824) WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3**, (2), p. 802, 1831—Arrayal da Conquista, southern Bahia.

Ptil[ochloris] virescens LAFRESNAYE,[2] Rev. Zool., **1**, p. 238, 1838—type from "Brésil" (=Rio de Janeiro), coll. DELALANDE, in Paris Museum examined.

Heteropelma unicolor BONAPARTE, Ateneo Italiano, **2**, No. 11, p. 314 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 4), 1854—new name for *Ptilochloris virescens* LAFRESNAYE.

Muscicapa viridis PUCHERAN,[3] Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **7**, livr. 3, p. 370, 1855—type from "Brésil," coll. A. DE SAINT-HILAIRE, in Paris Museum examined.

Pipra morenoana BERTONI, Anal. Cient. Parag., Ser. 1, No. 1, p. 104, 1901—Djaguarasapá, Paraguay.

Heteropelma virescens SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., **28**, p. 467, 1860—southeastern Brazil; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 124, Sept., 1868—Ypanemá, São Paulo and Curytiba, Paraná; idem, Nunq. Otios., **2**, p. 292, 1874—Nova Friburgo, Rio; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 90, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. Ges. Orn., **2**, p. 139, 1885—Taquara and Linha Pirajá, Rio Grande do Sul; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 321, 1888—Brazil; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **2**, p. 237, 1889—Arrayal da Conquista, Bahia (note on Wied's type); IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 127, 1899—[Taquara do] Mundo Novo; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 210, 1899—Iguapé, São Paulo; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio.

Scotothorus unicolor OBERHOLSER, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, pp. 208, 209 (nomencl.); IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 303, 1907—Campos do Jordão, Ubatuba, Alto da Serra, Jundiahy, Itatiba, Itararé, Itapura, Iguapé, and São Paulo, Est. São Paulo; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN,

[1]See OBERHOLSER, Auk, **45**, p. 454, 1920.

[2]*Ptilochloris virescens* being independently described as a new species, there is no reason for rejecting the specific name, which is by no means affected by the earlier *Muscicapa virescens* TEMMINCK. The case would be quite different if Lafresnaye had merely transferred *Muscicapa virescens* WIED to the genus *Ptilochloris*.

[3]*Muscicapa viridis* LESSON (Traité d'Orn., p. 384, 1831—Brésil, coll. SAINT-HILAIRE) is a nomen nudum.

Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 27, pl. 1, fig. 7, 1910—Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 601—Sapucay, Paraguay; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 313, 1910—Alto Paraná, Paraguay; BERTONI, Fauna Parag., p. 58, 1913—Alto Paraná; SZTOLCMAN, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 178, 1926—Cara Pintada, Vermelho, Therezina, Candido de Abreu, and Salto Guayra, Paraná; HOLT, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 57, p. 309, 1928—Serra do Itatiaya.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from extreme southern Bahia (Cidade da Conquista) south to Rio Grande do Sul, and Paraguay.[1]

Schiffornis turdinus turdinus (*Wied*).[2] THRUSH-LIKE MANAKIN.

Muscicapa turdina WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 817, 1831—eastern Brazil (the type, now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, is from Bahia).

Muscicapa rufo-olivacea LAFRESNAYE, Mag. Zool., 3, cl. 2, text to pl. 13 [p. 3], 1833—no locality given.

Ptilochloris rufo-olivaceus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 1, p. 238, 1838; idem, l.c., 10, p. 185, 1847—Brazil.

Heteropelma turdinum SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 467, 1860—southeastern Brazil; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 124, 1868—"Brazil" = Bahia (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 319, 1888—Bahia; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 236, 1889—Bahia (note on Wied's type).

Scotothorus turdinus IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 302, 1907—Bahia.

Scotothorus turdinus turdinus HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 26, 1910—Bahia.

Scotothorus turdinus amazonum (not of SCLATER) LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), p. 100, 1920—Ilhéos to Belmonte, southern Bahia.

Range: Eastern Brazil, in the southern section of the state of Bahia (exact limits unknown).

Schiffornis turdinus wallacii (*Sclater and Salvin*).[3] WALLACE'S MANAKIN.

[1]This species of which fifteen specimens from Minas Geraes (São Francisco) to Rio Grande do Sul have been examined is perhaps subspecifically related to the *S. turdinus* group, but until we acquire a better knowledge of their ranges it is impossible to say whether *S. virescens* and *S. t. turdinus*, both recorded from Bahia, live side by side or inhabit different areas.

[2]This is the largest form of the genus, the wing ranging from 96 to 102 mm., with strong, heavy bill. In coloration, it is nearest to *S. t. amazonus*, but paler below, with a slight brownish tinge on throat and foreneck.

Five trade skins from Bahia examined.

[3]*Schiffornis turdinus wallacii* (SCLATER and SALVIN): Very close to *S. t. amazonus*, but upper parts more greenish, with very little, if any, rufescent tinge

Heteropelma wallacii Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 579—Pará (type in British Museum examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 319, pl. 20, 1888—part, spec. a, Pará; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 196, 1910—Surinam; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 289, 1907—Pará.

Heteropelma surinamensis Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 197, 1910—Surinam.

Scotothorus amazonum wallacii Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 363, 1906—Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, pp. 139, 320, 1908—Oyapock and Saint Jean du Maroni, French Guiana; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 73, 1918—Paramaribo, Surinam.

Scotothorus turdinus wallacii Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 311, 1910—Pará district, Saint Jean du Maroni (French Guiana), and near Paramaribo, Surinam (char., crit.); idem in Wytsman, Gen Av., Part 9, p. 26, 1910—Pará; idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 90, 1912—Pará and Santo Antonio, Pará; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 168, 1928—Pará.

Scotothorus turdinus olivaceus (not of Ridgway) Hellmayr in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 26, 1910—part, Cayenne.

Scotothorus wallacii Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 370, 1914—Pará, Providencia, Ananindeua, Rio Tocantins (Alcobaça), Rio Xingú (Victoria), Rio Jary (Santo Antonio da Cachoeira), Rio Jamundá (Faro); idem, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 63, 1926—Tury-assú, Maranhão.

Range: Northern Brazil, on the lower Amazon, from northern Maranhão west to the Xingú and Jamundá rivers, north to French and Dutch Guiana.

Schiffornis turdinus olivaceus (*Ridgway*).[1] Olivaceous Manakin.

Scotothorus olivaceus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 118, 1906—Río Mato, Caura, Venezuela; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 264, 1921—British Guiana (numerous localities).

Heteropelma amazonum ? (not of Sclater) Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 301—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Carimang River, and Roraima, British Guiana (spec. examined).

on the crown; ventral surface paler, more grayish olive; the throat but slightly, if at all, shaded with brownish.

Two specimens from French and Dutch Guiana appear to agree with topotypes.

Material examined.—Brazil: Pará (the type) 1, Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará 5.—French Guiana: Saint Jean du Maroni 1.—Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo (authentic specimen of *H. surinamensis*) 1.

[1] *Schiffornis turdinus olivaceus* (Ridgway): Somewhat intermediate between *S. t. wallacii* and *S. t. amazonus*; differing from the former by more brownish olive back, and much more brownish throat and foreneck; from the latter by slightly paler back, less cinnamomeous pileum, and more grayish (less olivaceous) belly.

Material examined.—Venezuela: La Pricion, Caura 1; Nicare, Caura 1; Río Yuruán (Carnegie Museum, No. 33866) 1.—British Guiana: Caramang River 1, Bartica Grove 1, Camacusa 3, Roraima 1, unspecified 2.

Heteropelma wallacii (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 319, 1888—part, spec. b-j, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Roraima.

Scotothorus wallacei BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 54, 1902—Nicare and La Pricion, Caura, Venezuela (spec. examined).

Scotothorus turdinus olivaceus HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 26, 1910—part, eastern Venezuela (Caura district) and British Guiana; idem, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 311, 1910—Caura Valley, Venezuela, and British Guiana; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 249, 1916—Caura Valley.

Heteropelma flavigula PENARD and PENARD,[1] Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 196, 1910—British Guiana.

Range: Eastern Venezuela (Mato River, La Pricion and Nicare, Caura River; Rio Yuruán) and British Guiana.

***Schiffornis turdinus amazonus** (*Sclater*). AMAZONIAN MANAKIN.

Heteropelma amazonum SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 466, 1860—Chamicuros, Río Huallaga, Peru; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 125, 1868—Marabitanas, Rio Xié, Borba, Villa Maria and Engenho do Gama, Brazil (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, p. 186—Cosnipata, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1882, p. 23—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 350, 1884—Yurimaguas; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 320, 1888—part, spec. b-d, f-j, Sarayacu (Ecuador), Chamicuros, River Ucayali, and Cosnipata (Peru); BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 368—La Gloria, Vitoc. Peru.

Schiffornis turdinus intercedens TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 41, p. 113, 1928—Hyutanahán, Rio Purús, Brazil.

Heteropelma wallacii (not of SCLATER and SALVIN, 1867) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, p. 283—Chamicuros; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 539—Soriano, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 351, 1884—Soriano and Chamicuros, Peru.

Scotothorus amazonum BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 54, 1902—Nericagua and Munduapo, upper Orinoco, Venezuela (spec. examined); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 371, 1914— Bom Lugar, Rio Purús.

Scotothorus amazonum amazonum HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 361, 1907—Humaythá, Rio Madeira.

Scotothorus turdinus amazonum HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 26, 1910 (range); idem, Nov. Zool., 17, pp. 310, 311, 1910—Calama, Allianca, Borba, Rio Madeira and Maroins, Rio Machados (crit., range); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 249, 1916—Munduapo and Nericagua, Orinoco River.

Scotothorus turdinus amazonus SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 12, 1908—Bom Lugar, Rio Purús; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 537, 1926—Zamora, Sabanilla, lower Sumaco, Macas, San José, and below San José, Ecuador.

[1]Based on a single specimen in the Georgetown Museum, no doubt an individual variant, with scattered yellowish feathers on pileum and throat.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from the upper stretches of the Orinoco in Venezuela (Munduapo, Nericagua) and eastern Ecuador through eastern Peru and western Brazil south to the Urubamba Valley and western Matto Grosso, east to the Rio Negro and Rio Madeira.[1]

1: Peru (Huachipa, dept. Huánuco 1).

Schiffornis turdinus steinbachi *Todd*.[2] Steinbach's Manakin.

Schiffornis turdinus steinbachi Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 41, p. 113, 1928—Río Yapacani, Provence del Sara, Bolivia.

Scotothorus amazonum (not of Sclater) Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, p. 114, 1906—Chontapunco and Río Cadena, Marcapata, Peru.

Schiffornis turdinus amazonum Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 65, 1920—Chaquimayo, Carabaya, Peru.

Range: Northern Bolivia and extreme southeastern Peru (Marcapata Valley and northern slope of Sierra de Carabaya, dept. Puno).

Schiffornis turdinus rosenbergi (*Hartert*).[3] Rosenberg's Manakin.

Heteropelma rosenbergi Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 489, 1898—Cachabí, prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador (type in Tring Museum examined); Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 15, 1899—Río Peripa.

[1]Birds from eastern Ecuador, Venezuela, and the upper Rio Negro (Marabitanas, Rio Xié) agree well together, being brownish olive above, with the crown more or less rufescent, while the under parts are decidedly olivaceous, washed with brownish on throat and foreneck. Specimens from the Rio Madeira and its headwaters in Matto Grosso are as a rule more olive, less brownish on the dorsal surface, and somewhat paler, more grayish olive on the belly. Apart from certain individuals, which closely approach *S. t. wallacii*, they appear to be inseparable from Peruvian skins. If the present race requires subdivision, it is the birds from north of the Marañón that should be separated. By naming *S. t. intercedens*, Mr. Todd, it seems to me, has merely redescribed typical *amazonus*.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Munduapo 2; Nericagua 1.—Ecuador: Sarayacu 2.—Brazil: Rio Xié 1; Marabitanas, Rio Negro 5; Rio Madeira, Borba 5, Calama 2, Allianca 1, Humaythá 4; Maroins, Rio Machados 2; Villa Maria [=São Luiz de Caceres] 1, Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé, Matto Grosso 1.—Peru: Chamicuros, 1; Huachipa 1.

[2]*Schiffornis turdinus steinbachi* Todd: Closely similar to *S. t. amazonus*, but brown of the throat and chest deeper, more strongly contrasted with the rest of the lower parts, which are more greenish (olive) than in *amazonus*; upper parts slightly less brownish.

Material examined.—Bolivia, Yungas of Cochabamba: Río San Mateo 3, Juntas 1.—Peru: Chaquimayo, Carabaya 1.

[3]*Schiffornis turdinus rosenbergi* (Hartert): Closely similar to *S. t. amazonus*, but on average smaller; upper and under parts more uniform as well as more greenish olive; the rufescent tinge on the crown barely suggested; the throat but faintly shaded with brownish; outer aspect of the wings less rufous. Wing 85-88; tail 63-68; bill 13-14.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Cachaví (the type) 1, Río Verde 2, Lita 1, Paramba 1, Cachyjacú 1, Mindo 1, Chimbo 1; La Puente, prov. del Oro 1; Alamor, prov. Loja 1.

Heteropelma wallacii (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) TACZANOWSKI, P.Z.S. Lond., 1877, p. 332—Palmar, near Santa Rosa, prov. del Oro, Ecuador.

Heteropelma amazonum (not of SCLATER, 1860) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 320, 1888—part, spec. e, Balzar.

Scotothorus turdinus rosenbergi HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 26, 1910—western Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 487, 1917—Chocó, above Nóvita, and Barbacoas, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 537, 1926—Esmeraldas, Mindo, Chimbo, La Puente, and Alamor, Ecuador.

Range: Western Ecuador and western Colombia (north to Chocó).

Schiffornis turdinus stenorhynchus (*Sclater and Salvin*).[1] SLENDER-BILLED MANAKIN.

Heteropelma stenorhynchum SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1868, pp. 628, 632, pub. April, 1869—San Esteban, Venezuela (type in British Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 320, 1888—San Esteban; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 116, 1890—part, Venezuela.

Heteropelma amazonum (not of SCLATER) WYATT, Ibis, 1871, p. 334—Naranjo, west of Bucaramanga, Colombia.

Heteropelma verae-pacis (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 13, p. 155, 1900—Bonda and Cacagualito, Santa Marta region.

Scotothorus turdinus stenorhynchus HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 27, 1910—part, Venezuela and Colombia; idem and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 87, 1912—Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, Venezuela; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 488, 1917—El Consuelo, above Honda, Magdalena Valley, Colombia (spec. examined).

Scotothorus amazonus stenorhynchus RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 762, 1907—part, Colombia and western Venezuela.

Schiffornis amazonus stenorhynchus TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 333, 1922—Bonda, Las Vegas, Don Diego, Pueblo Viejo, and Tucurinca, Santa Marta region, Colombia.

[1] *Schiffornis turdinus stenorhynchus* (SCLATER and SALVIN): Allied to *S. t. amazonus*, but larger, with slenderer and paler (horn brown rather than blackish) bill; upper parts much more brownish (Dresden brown to Saccardo's umber), pileum more strongly tinged with rufescent; breast and abdomen much paler grayish olive. From *S. t. verae-pacis* it may be distinguished by larger size, slenderer bill; much more brownish upper surface, with Brussels brown pileum; much paler and grayer (grayish olive instead of citrine drab or buffy olive) lower parts, and by having the throat and chest more decidedly tinged with tawny olive or cinnamomeous. Wing 90-97, (female) 89-92; tail 64-72, (female) 63-64; bill 14-15.

Certain specimens, in size, closely approach *S. t. turdinus*.

Material examined.—Venezuela: San Esteban (the types) 2, Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo 1; El Hacha, Bolívar Railroad, Lara 1; Lagunita de Aroa, Lara 2; Azulita, Mérida 1.—Colombia, Santa Marta region: Bonda 2, Las Vegas 4, Don Diego 2, Pueblo Viejo 1, Tucurinca 1; El Consuelo, above Honda, Magdalena Valley 1.

Range: Northern Venezuela (in states of Carabobo, Lara, and Mérida) and eastern Colombia (Santa Marta region; Magdalena Valley, south to El Consuelo, above Honda).

Schiffornis turdinus panamensis subsp. nov.[1] Panama Manakin.

Heteropelma verapacis (not *H. verae-pacis* Sclater and Salvin) Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 7, p. 463, 1862—Panama (spec. examined).

Heteropelma verae-pacis Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1883, p. 424—Panama; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 320, 1888—part, spec. r, Panama.

Heteropelma stenorhynchum (not of Sclater and Salvin) Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 116, 1890—part, Panama.

Scotothorus amazonus stenorhynchus Ridgway, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 762, 1907—part, Frijole Station and Panama City, Panama.

Scotothorus turdinus stenorhynchus Hellmayr in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 27, 1910—part, Panama; Bangs and Barbour Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 215, 1922—Mount Sapo, Río Esnape, and Jesusito, Darién (spec. examined).

Range: Lower Tropical Zone of eastern Panama from the Canal Zone east to the Río Sambú.

Schiffornis turdinus furvus (*Ridgway*).[2] Swarty Manakin.

Scotothorus furvus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 118, 1906—Boquete de Chitrá, Veraguas, Panama; idem, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 761, 1907—"Pacific slope of western Panama."

[1]*Schiffornis turdinus panamensis* subsp. nov.

Type from El Real, Río Tuyra, eastern Panama, in American Museum of Natural History, New York. No. 135027. Adult female. December 29, 1914. W. B. Richardson.

Characters.—Most nearly related to *S. turdinus stenorhynchus* and about the same size, but immediately recognizable by its much more saturated coloration; upper parts much darker and more rufescent (Brussels brown to raw umber instead of Dresden brown to Saccardo's umber), the edges to the wings deeper, more auburn, and the crown more rufous (cinnamon brown to Argus brown rather than Brussels brown); throat and chest much darker, buckthorn or antique brown rather than tawny olive; breast and abdomen slightly more olivaceous; bill as a rule stouter. Wing 90-96, (female) 85-92; tail 64-72, (female) 60-65; bill 13½-15.

Remarks.—Although heretofore united with *S. t. stenorhynchus*, of northwestern South America, this form proves to be easily separable by its much darker coloring, the deep tawny brown throat and chest, strongly contrasting with the olivaceous abdomen, being the most striking feature. Three specimens from the Panama Railroad, collected by McLeannan, agree precisely with a series from Darién.

Material examined.—Panama: Panama Railroad 3; El Real, Río Tuyra 7, Tapalisa (400 ft.) 1, Chepigana 1; Mount Sapo 3, Río Esnape 1, Jesusito, Darién 1.

[2]*Schiffornis turdinus furvus* (Ridgway): Nearest to *S. t. verae-pacis*, but somewhat darker, more tawny olive above, with the crown slightly more rufescent; under parts likewise deeper, throat and foreneck more strongly tinged with brownish. In coloration not unlike *S. t. rosenbergi*, but much larger, with heavier,

Heteropelma verae pacis (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1870, p. 200—part, Castillo and Calovevora, Veragua; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 320, 1888—part, spec. l-o, Calovevora, Veragua; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 116, 1890—part, Chitrá, Castillo, and Calovevora, Veragua.

Scotothorus turdinus furvus HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 26, 1910—Veragua.

Range: Western Panama (Veraguas, except coastal forests of Pacific slope), extending east to the upper Tropical Zone of Mount Tacarcuna, in eastern Panama.

***Schiffornis turdinus verae-pacis** (*Sclater and Salvin*). BROWN MANAKIN.

Heteropelma verae-pacis SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 300, 1860—Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala; SCLATER, l.c., p. 467—Guatemala; SALVIN, l.c., 1870, p. 200—part, Bugaba and Volcán de Chiriquí; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 320, 1888—part, spec. a-k, p, q, Choctum, Vera Paz, Yzabel, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Volcán de Chiriquí, and Bugaba; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 116, 1890—part, southern Mexico to Chiriquí (excl. Veraguan localities).

Scotothorus verae-pacis verae-pacis RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 758, 1907—southeastern Mexico, Guatemala, western and central Honduras (monog., full bibliography).

Scotothorus verae-pacis DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 101, 1907—Los Amates, Guatemala; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, p. 32, 1909—Costa Rica (crit.); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 677, 1910—Costa Rica (numerous localities, habits, crit.).

Scotothorus verae pacis dumicola BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 103, 1903—Divala, Chiriquí (type examined); idem, Auk, 24, p. 303, 1907—El Pozo del Río Grande, Costa Rica; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 759, 1907—coast of British Honduras to Panama.

stronger bill; crown, throat, and chest as a rule more rufescent. Wing 90-95, (female) 86-90; tail 68-75, (female) 62-67; bill 14-16.

In the light of the splendid series supplied by the American Museum of Natural History, this race proves to be much less distinct from *S. t. verae-pacis*, of Central America, than was supposed by its describer who based his diagnosis upon a single example. Ten skins obtained by H. E. Anthony, D. S. Ball, and W. B. Richardson in the upper Tropical Zone of Mount Tacarcuna, eastern Panama, at altitudes of from 3600 to 4600 feet, are evidently inseparable from a topo-typical Veraguan series, though averaging slightly larger. They are, however, very different from *S. t. panamensis*, which Richardson secured on the Río Tuyra and even at Tapalisa (400 ft.), on the lower slopes of Mount Tacarcuna, because of much larger, blacker bill and decidedly greenish olive (not brownish) coloration. The upper parts vary between dark citrine and medal bronze, with the crown hardly more reddish than the back, and the wing edgings are duller, Prout's brown rather than auburn, while the ventral surface ranges from dull citrine to dark citrine, with a slight olive tawny or medal bronze tinge on the anterior parts.

Material examined.—Panama, Veraguas: Santa Fé (1600 to 2200 ft.) 4, Guaval, Río Calovevora 7; Mount Tacarcuna (3600 to 4600 ft.), Darién 10.

Scotothorus turdinus verae-pacis HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 26, 1910—Guatemala to Chiriquí.

Range: Southeastern Mexico, in state of Vera Cruz (Playa Vicente), and southwards through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, and Costa Rica to western Panama (including the coastal forests of western Veraguas).[1]

4: Guatemala (Vera Paz 1, Los Amates, Izabal 1); Costa Rica (Tuis 1, Boruca 1).

Genus **SAPAYOA** Hartert.[2]

Sapayoa HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 10, p. 117, 1903—type by orig. desig. *Sapayoa aenigma* HARTERT.

*Sapayoa aenigma *Hartert.*[3] ENIGMA MANAKIN.

Sapayoa aenigma HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 10, p. 117, 1903—Río Sapayo, prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador (type in Tring Museum examined; =female); HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 28, pl. 1, figs. 5, 8, 1910—Río Sapayo; idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1141—Nóvita and Noanamá, Chocó, Pacific Colombia (descr. of adult male and young); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 488, 1917—Baudó, Noanamá, and Barbacoas, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 538, 1926 (range); BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 215, 1922—Mount Sapo, Darién; GRISCOM, l. c., 69, p. 180, 1929—Cana Darién.

Range: Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast from eastern Panama (Mount Sapo and Cana, Darién) to northwestern Ecuador (Prov. Esmeraldas).

1: Panama (Mount Sapo 1).

[1]There is so much individual variation within the same locality that the discrimination of more than one form in Central America seems impracticable. Birds from the coastal forests of western Veraguas very slightly approach *S. t. furvus*.

Material examined.—Guatemala (Choctum, Los Amates) 4; Manatee Lagoon, British Honduras 5; San Pedro Sula, Honduras 3; Costa Rica 17; Divala, Chiriquí (including the type of *S. v. dumicola*) 2; Cerro Montosa, Veraguas 3; Wilcox Camp, San Lorenzo River, Veraguas 3.

[2]*Sapayoa* HARTERT.

Superficially resembling *Schiffornis*, but easily distinguished by much wider, more depressed, distinctly uncinate bill, with more numerous, stronger as well as more rigid rictal bristles; circular, entirely exposed nostrils; much shorter, slenderer tarsus, with its upper half feathered, etc.

[3]*Sapayoa aenigma* HARTERT: General coloration light olive green, more yellowish green underneath; wings and tail dusky, exteriorly edged with color of back; adult male with a large, semiconcealed yellow crown patch. Wing 81-82, (female) 79-82; tail 61-66, (female) 59; bill 15.

Material examined.—Panama: Mount Sapo 4.—Colombia: Nóvita, Río Tamaná 1, Noanamá, Río San Juan, Chocó 3.—Ecuador: Río Sapayo, prov. Esmeraldas (the type) 1.

Genus **NEOPELMA** Sclater.

Neopelma SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 467, 1860—type by monotypy *Muscicapa aurifrons* WIED.

Neopelma aurifrons (*Wied*). WIED'S MANAKIN.

Muscicapa aurifrons WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 829, 1831—"Camamú, southern Bahia" (type in American Museum of Natural History, New York, examined).

Muscicapa brevipes WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 831, 1831—southeastern Brazil (type in American Museum of Natural History, New York, examined; = juv.).

Muscicapa luteocephala (not of LESSON, 1830) LAFRESNAYE, Mag. Zool., 3, cl. 2, pl. 13, 1833—no locality given (the type examined in the Paris Museum is from Minas Geraes, coll. A. de Saint-Hilaire); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 327, 1906 (crit.).

Euscarthmus aurifrons BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 489, 1856—"Bahia" (ex WIED).

Heteropelma aurifrons SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 467, 1860—part, Brazil; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 125, 1868—Ypanemá, São Paulo (spec. examined); idem, Nunq. Otios., 2, p. 292, 1874—Nova Friburgo, Rio.

Neopelma aurifrons SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 323, 1888—Brazil; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 237, 1889 (crit. notes on Wied's types); IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 210, 1899—Santo Amaro and Ypiranga, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 304, 1907—Alto da Serra, Itatiba, and Ypiranga, São Paulo; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 28, pl. 1,fig. 9, 1910—southeastern Brazil; HOLT, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 57, p. 309, 1928—Serra do Itatiaya.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from São Paulo north to Rio de Janeiro, southern Minas Geraes, and (according to Wied) even to southern Bahia (Camamú, south of Bahia City).[1]

[1]The type of *M. luteocephala* LAFR. agrees with specimens from Rio and São Paulo. I am not so certain, however, that *M. aurifrons* of Wied is quite the same. The original example courteously lent by Dr. F. M. Chapman has slightly longer wings, a much larger bill, and the upper part of the head distinctly tinged with grayish, which I never noticed in southern specimens. The type of *M. brevipes* is a very young bird, with undeveloped bill, partly in the downy juvenile plumage, without trace of the yellow vertical patch, as has already been pointed out by the late J. A. Allen, and judging from the grayish forehead, I should unhesitatingly refer it to the same form as the type of *M. aurifrons*.

Thirteen specimens (Minas, Rio, São Paulo) measure as follows: wing 65-68, (female) 62-64; tail 58-60, (female) 55-57; bill 10.

Type of *M. aurifrons* Wied: wing 70; tail 56; bill 11.

Material examined.—Bahia: Camamú (type of *M. aurifrons*) 1.—Minas Geraes (type of *M. luteocephala*) 1.—Rio de Janeiro: Nova Friburgo 1.—São Paulo: Ipanemá 9, Victoria 2.—"Brazil" (type of *M. brevipes*) 1.

***Neopelma sulphureiventer** (*Hellmayr*).[1] SULPHUR-BELLIED MANAKIN.

Scotothorus sulphureiventer HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges., 53, pp. 202, 203, 1903—[Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso, Matto Grosso (type)and San Mateo, Bolivia.

Heteropelma chrysocephalum PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 125, 185, 1868—part, descr. of supposed jun. and hab. Matto Grosso (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 322, 1888—Matto Grosso; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 27, 1910—Matto Grosso and northern Bolivia.

Range: Southwestern Brazil, in western Matto Grosso (Villa Bella de Matto Grosso), and northern Bolivia (Río San Mateo; Todos Santos, Río Chaparé).

4: Bolivia (Todos Santos, Río Chaparé 4).

***Neopelma chrysocephalum** (*Pelzeln*).[2] ORANGE-CRESTED MANAKIN.

Heteropelma chrysocephalum PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 125, 185, 1868—part, descr. of adult and hab. San Carlos, Rio Guainia, Venezuela (type), Marabitanas, Rio Negro, and Rio Içanna, Brazil (spec. examined).

Heteropelma igniceps SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 1871, p. 750, pub. March, 1872—Oyapoc, "Cayenne"; idem, l.c., 1881, p. 214—Essequibo and Corentyne River, common on the "Rupumini" [=Rupununi] Savannahs, British Guiana; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 301—Camacusa and Roraima; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 322, pl. 22, 1888—Oyapoc, Essequibo, Camacusa.

Elaenea aurifrons (not *Muscicapa aurifrons* WIED) CABANIS in SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 701, 1848—British Guiana.

Scotothorus chrysocephalus HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges., 53, pp. 202, 203, 1903 (char., syn., range); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 321, 1908 (nomencl.); HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 27, pl. 1, fig. 3, 1910—"Cayenne," British Guiana, and upper Rio Negro.

Scotothorus igniceps BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 139, 1908—Oyapoc, French Guiana.

[1] *Neopelma sulphureiventer* (HELLMAYR): Nearly allied to *N. aurifrons*, and crown patch of the same lemon chrome shade, but somewhat larger, with much stronger feet and bill; upper mandible blackish instead of horn color; under parts much paler and less greenish, being sulphur yellow, tinged with pale grayish olive on throat and chest. Wing 70-74, (female) 66-69; tail 57-61, (female) 54-57; bill 11-12½.

Material examined.—Brazil, Matto Grosso: Villa Bella de Matto Grosso 3. —Bolivia: Todos Santos, Río Chaparé 4, Río San Mateo 1.

[2] *Neopelma chrysocephalum* (PELZELN): Nearly related to *N. sulphureiventer*, but with shorter tail; crown patch much larger and darker, deep cadmium yellow instead of lemon chrome; lateral portions of crown shaded with dark ashy; throat and foreneck paler, more grayish white. Wing (adult males) 67-72; tail 49-54; bill 11-12½.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Camacusa 1, Río Rupununi 9, unspecified 1.—Venezuela: San Carlos, Río Guainia (the type)1.—Brazil: Rio Içanna [=Rio Isana] 1, Marabitanas, Rio Negro 1.

Neopelma chrysocephalum BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 73, 1918—Lelydorp, Surinam.

Neopelma chrysocephala CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 265, 1921—British Guiana (numerous localities).

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern Brazil (Rio Içanna [=Rio Isana] and Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro), and extreme southern Venezuela (San Carlos, Río Guainia).

5: British Guiana (Río Rupununi 4, unspecified 1).

***Neopelma pallescens** (*Lafresnaye*).[1] YELLOW-CRESTED MANAKIN.

Tyrannula pallescens LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 5, p. 57, 1853—Bahia.

Heteropelma flavicapillum SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 466, 1860—southeastern Brazil; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 125, 1868—Nas Lages and Rio das Pedras (São Paulo), Goyaz, and Engenho do Cap. Gama, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 321—Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 321, pl. 21, 1888—Bahia and "Rio," Brazil; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 5, p. 109, 1893—Chapada, Matto Grosso.

Heteropelma chrysocephalum (lapsu) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 125, 1868—part, São Vicente, Matto Grosso (spec. examined).

Scotothorus pallescens HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges., 53, pp. 202, 203, 204, 1903 (char., crit., range); IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 303, 1907—Bahia (range); HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 27, 1910 (range); REISER, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 76, 1910; p. 166, 1925—Cachoeira, Rio Parnahyba, Maranhão, and São Martin, Piauhy (spec. examined); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 371, 1914—Serra de Paituna [Monte Alegre] and Maranhão (spec. examined).

Neopelma pallescens HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 55, 1908—Goyaz, Rio Thesouras, and Rio Araguaya, Goyaz; idem, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 335, 1929—Rosario, Miritiba, and Tranqueira, Maranhão.

Range: Campo region of eastern and central Brazil, from Matto Grosso, northern São Paulo, and Minas Geraes through

[1] *Neopelma pallescens* (LAFRESNAYE) is readily distinguished among its affines by its large size, pale dingy grayish throat and breast, and very pale yellowish abdomen. The vertical crest is bright lemon chrome, as in *N. aurifrons*. Wing 77-83, (female) 72-76; tail 64-70, (female) 61-64; bill 12-13.

Two adults from the Rio Tapajóz (Santarém, Itaituba) agree in coloration and size with specimens from eastern Brazil.

Material examined.—São Paulo: Nas Lages 1, Rio das Pedras 2.—Matto Grosso: Engenho do Gama 1, São Vicente 1.—Goyaz: Goyaz City 7, Rio Thesouras 1, Rio Araguaya 2.—Minas Geraes: Rio das Velhas, near Lagôa Santa 6, Agua Suja, near Bagagem 1, Rio Jordão, near Araguary 1.—Bahia: Santo Amaro 2, unspecified 6.—Piauhy: São Martin, Rio Parnahyba 2.—Maranhão: Cachoeira, Rio Parnahyba 1, Tranqueira 3, Miritiba 1, Rosario 1.—Pará: Serra de Paituna, near Monte Alegre 1 (Mus. Goeldi, No. 5966. July 22, 1908. E. Snethlage); Santarém 1; Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz 1.

Goyaz and Bahia north to Piauhy and Maranhão, and even to the lower Amazon (Santarém; Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz; Serra de Paituna, near Monte Alegre).[1]

13: Brazil, Minas Geraes (Rio das Velhas, near Lagôa Santa 6); Bahia (Santo Amaro 2, unspecified 1); Maranhão (Rosario 1, Tranqueira 3).

Genus **HETEROCERCUS** Sclater.[2]

Heterocercus SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 245, 1862—type by monotypy *Elaenia linteata* STRICKLAND.

Heterocercus linteatus (*Strickland*).[3] FIRE-CROWNED MANAKIN.

Elaenia linteata STRICKLAND, Contrib. Orn., 1850, Illust. Orn., p. 121-15, pl. [63], left fig.—part, descr. of alleged male, "Upper branches of the Amazon River."

Heterocercus linteatus SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 245, 1862—"Upper Amazon"; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 125, 1868—Borba, Rio Madeira (descr. of female; spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 324, 1888—"Upper Amazons"; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 289, 1907—"Monte Alegre"; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 362, 1907—Humaythá, Rio Madeira; idem, l.c., 17, p. 312, 1910—Allianca, Rio Madeira, and Maroins, Rio Machados; idem in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 30, 1910 (range); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 504, 1908—Goyana, Ilha do Papageio, Ilha do Coata, and Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., 61, p. 525, 1913—Islands of the Tapajóz, Santa Julia, Rio Iriri, and Cussary; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 372, 1914—"Monte Alegre" [? = Cussary], Rio Iriri (Santa Julia), Rio Jamauchim (Viração), Rio Tapajóz (Goyana, Villa Braga, Papagaio, Coata).

Heterocercus flavivertex (not of PELZELN) RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Santarém.

Heterocercus lineatus TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 351, 1884—part, descr. only (excl. locality "Nauta"); STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 47 (type in Coll. Mus. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia).

Range: Northern Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the Xingú west to the Rio Madeira, possibly even to the Javari, south to northern Matto Grosso (Rio Roosevelt).[4]

[1]The locality "Rio de Janeiro," sometimes quoted for this species, is unquestionably erroneous.

[2]Key to the species; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 327, 1906.

[3]*Heterocercus linteatus* (STRICKLAND) differs from the other members of the genus by having, in the male sex, the upper part and sides of the head deep black, and the crown patch fiery red instead of yellow or orange. Besides, the upper parts are of a much duller, more brownish olive, which also serves to distinguish the female from the allied species.

Material examined.—Brazil: Goyana, Rio Tapajóz 2; Rio Madeira, Borba 3, Allianca 1, Humaythá 4; Maroins, Rio Machados 5.

[4]The record from "Monte Alegre," north bank of the Amazon, is open to doubt (see Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 525, 1913).

Heterocercus flavivertex *Pelzeln.* YELLOW-CROWNED MANAKIN.

Heterocercus flavivertex PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 125, 186, Sept., 1868—Rio Negro, Marabitanas, Rio Xié, Rio Içanna, Rio Vaupé, and Barcellos, Brazil (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 325, 1888—part, spec. a-g, Rio Negro and "Oyapoc, Cayenne"; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 54, 1902—Maipures and Perico, Río Orinoco, Venezuela (spec. examined); BERLEPSCH, l.c., 15, p. 139, 1908—"Oyapoc, Cayenne" (ex SCLATER); HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 30, pl. 1, fig. 6, 1910 (range); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 249, 1916—Maipures and Perico, Río Orinoco.

Elaenia linteata STRICKLAND, Contrib. Orn., 1850, Illust. Orn., p. 121-15, pl. [63], right fig.—part, descr. of alleged female, "Upper branches of the Amazon River."

Heterocercus angosturae BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Ornis, 6, p. 19, 1890—"Angostura," Río Orinoco, Venezuela (type in Berlin Museum examined; =female).

Range: Northwestern Brazil, in state of Amazonas (on the Rio Negro, above the junction of the Rio Branco, and its tributaries), and southern Venezuela, on the upper Orinoco (Maipures and Perico).[1]

Heterocercus aurantiivertex *Sclater and Salvin.*[2] ORANGE-CROWNED MANAKIN.

Heterocercus aurantiivertex SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1880, p. 157—Sarayacu, Ecuador (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 325, pl. 23, 1888—Sarayacu; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9,

[1]Specimens from the upper Orinoco, including the type of *H. angosturae*, are perfectly similar to Natterer's original series from the Rio Negro.

The locality "Angostura" [=Ciudad Bolívar] is certainly inaccurate, and the occurrence of this species in French Guiana also remains to be confirmed. The five skins in the British Museum, labeled "Oyapoc, Cayenne," were obtained from Madame Verdey, a natural history dealer of Paris, and are quite different in "make" from the ordinary trade skins imported from that colony.

Material examined.—Brazil, Rio Negro: Rio Negro, near the junction of the Rio Branco 2, Marabitanas 5, Barcellos 1; Rio Xié 1; Rio Içanna [=Rio Isana] 1; Rio Vaupé 1.—Venezuela, upper Río Orinoco: Maipures 10, Perico 4, "Angostura" 1.—"Oyapoc, Cayenne" 5.

[2]*Heterocercus aurantiivertex* SCLATER and SALVIN: Adult male (female unknown) nearly related to, and agreeing with, *H. flavivertex* in dark gray sides of head as well as in olive green forehead and lateral portions of crown; but vertical patch bright orange instead of yellow, and breast ochraceous tawny like the abdomen, not chestnut. Wing 87; tail 49-50; bill 13.

This form which, in all probability, is but a western race of *H. flavivertex* is known only from three adult males in the British Museum. A young male from Chamicuros, Peru, agrees with them in pale coloration of under parts, but the few bright feathers just appearing in the middle of the crown are golden yellow, more like *H. flavivertex*. The proper identification of the Peruvian form must be left in abeyance until satisfactory material comes to hand.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Sarayacu (types) 3.—Peru: Chamicuros, (♂) juv., July 27, 1867. E. Bartlett (all in the British Museum).

p. 30, 1910—Sarayacu; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **55**, p. 538, 1926—Sarayacu.

(?) *Heterocercus linteatus* (not of STRICKLAND) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S. Lond., 1873, p. 284—Chamicuros, Peru (spec. examined).

(?) *Heterocercus lineatus* TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 351, 1884—part, "Nauta" = Chamicuros.

(?) *Heterocercus flavivertex* (not of PELZELN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 325, 1888—part, spec. h, i, Chamicuros, Peru.

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu); (?) northern Peru (Chamicuros).

Heterocercus luteocephalus (*Lesson*).[1] GOLDEN-CRESTED MANAKIN.

Muscicapa luteocephala LESSON, Traité d'Orn., p. 392, 1830—locality unknown (type in Paris Museum examined); PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **7**, p. 374, 1855—South America (descr., crit.).

Heterocercus luteocephalus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 326, 1906 (crit.); BERLEPSCH, l.c., **15**, p. 139, 1908—Cayenne?; HELLMAYR in WYTSMAN, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 30, 1910.

Range: South America (exact locality unknown).

FAMILY COTINGIDAE.

CHATTERERS.

Genus **PHOENICIRCUS** Swainson.[2]

Phoenicircus SWAINSON in RICHARDSON, Faun. Bor.-Amer., **2**, p. 491, Feb., 1832—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, List Gen. Birds, p. 33, 1840) *Ampelis carnifex* LINNAEUS.

Phoenicercus STRICKLAND, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **7**, p. 29, 1841—emendation.

Phoenicocercus CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., **13**, (1), p. 236, 1847—emendation.

Phaenicocercus BONAPARTE, Consp. Av., **1**, p. 170, 1850—emendation.

Carnifex SUNDEVALL, Vetenskaps Akad. Handl. for 1835, p. 78, 1836—type by monotypy *Ampelis carnifex* LINNAEUS.

[1] *Heterocercus luteocephalus* (LESSON): In coloration much like *Neopelma pallescens*, but lateral portions of pileum, postocular region, hind neck and sides of neck pure ashy gray, instead of mainly light green, and posterior under parts much brighter yellow, more as in *Neopelma chrysocephalum*. Vertical crest bright yellow.

The type (and only known specimen) of this species appears to be different from any Manakin I am acquainted with. Wings and tail being in full molt, the measurements, as published elsewhere (Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 326), cannot be relied upon. The rectrices, though not full-grown, distinctly exhibit the peculiar shape and the same proportions as in other species of *Heterocercus*, with which the bird also agrees in shortness of tarsi and structure of bill. More information about this obscure species is much desired.

[2] A genus of doubtful affinity, perhaps more nearly related to the *Rupicolidae* or constituting a family by itself.

***Phoenicircus carnifex** (*Linnaeus*). RED CHATTERER.

Lanius carnifex LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 94, 1758—based on "The Red Bird from Surinam" EDWARDS, Nat. Hist. Birds, 1, p. 39, pl. 39, Surinam.

Cotinga rubra MERREM, Av. Rar. Icon., Part 1, p. 1, pl. 1, fig. 1 (male), 1784—Surinam.

Cotinga cuprea MERREM, Av. Rar. Icon., Part 1, p. 5, pl. 1, fig. 2 (female), 1784—Surinam.

Ampelis coccinea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 839, 1789—based on MERREM, Beytr. Bes. Gesch. Vögel, Part 1, p. 6, pl. 1, fig. 2, 1784, Surinam (=female).

Phoenicocercus carnifex CABANIS in SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 695, 1848—British Guiana; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 439, 1856—Guiana; BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 36, 1857—Cayenne; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 580—part, Pará; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 131, 1868—Barra do Rio Negro [=Manáos] and Pará; LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 385—ten miles from Pará; C. B. BROWN, Canoe and Camp Life in Brit. Guiana, p. 40, 1876—Cartoonie, tributary of Puruni River; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 304—Bartica Grove and Camacusa, British Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit Mus., 14, p. 367, 1888—British Guiana (Camacusa, Bartica Grove, Demerara), Cayenne, Barra do Rio Negro, Pará; MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 181, 1904—Rivière Carsevenne, French Guiana; IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 312, 1907—range; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 291, 1907—Pará and Ourém, Rio Guamá; idem, l.c., 56, p. 529, 1907—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, pp. 142, 318, 1908—Cayenne and Carsevenne River, French Guiana; PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 164, 1910—Surinam; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 354, 1914—Pará, Providencia, Ananindeua, Benevides, Peixe-Boi, Rio Guamá (Ourém), and Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 291, 1921—numerous localities; YOUNG, Ibis, 1929, p. 233—Plantation Wales, west Bank, Demerara, British Guiana.

Ampelis carnifex DESCOURTILZ, Orn. Brés., p. 26, pl. 29, fig. 4, circa 1856—range imaginary.

Phoenicircus carnifex HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, pp. 34, 91, 1912—Ipitinga, Rio Acará (Pará localities); STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 169, 1928—Murutucú, Pará.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and northern Brazil, on the north bank of the Amazon west to Manáos, south of that river from the Pará region west to the Tapajóz (Santarém; Villa Braga).[1]

[1]A series from Colonia do Mojuy, Santarém, and a couple from Villa Braga, on the left bank of the Tapajóz, in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, are perfectly identical with Guianan specimens.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 3; Tamanoir 12; Pied Saut, Oyapock 1.—Surinam 1.—British Guiana: Groote Creek 1, unspecified 4.—Brazil:

8: British Guiana (Groote Creek 1, unspecified 1); Brazil, state of Pará (Pará 2, Murutucú 1, Providencia 1, Utinga 2).

***Phoenicircus nigricollis** *Swainson.*[1] BLACK-NECKED RED CHATTERER.

Ampelis carnifex (not *Lanius carnifex* LINNAEUS) SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 4, pl. 5, 1825—Rio Negro, near Barcellos, Brazil (spec. in Munich Museum examined).

Pipra coccinea (not *Ampelis coccinea* GMELIN) WAGLER, Isis, 1830, p. 938—part, descr. of adult male (ex SPIX) only.

Phoenicircus nigricollis SWAINSON in RICHARDSON, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 491, Feb., 1832—based on *Ampelis carnifex* SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 4, pl. 5, Barcellos, Rio Negro.

Ampelis merremii LESSON, Rev. Zool., 2, p. 104, 1839—"Perua."

Phoenicocercus coccineus (not of GMELIN) BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 438, 1856—"Rio Negro bei Barcellona" (sic).

Phoenicocercus nigricollis SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1866, p. 567—Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 751—Xeberos, Peru; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 131, 1868—Borba (Rio Madeira), Rio Negro below Thomar, Cocuy, Marabitanas, and Carvoeiro, Rio Negro (descr. of female); SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, p. 285—Sarayacu, Xeberos, Chamicuros, Santa Cruz, and Pebas, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 374, 1884—Peruvian localities; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 368, 1888—Pebas, Chamicuros, Loretoyacu, Xeberos, and Santa Cruz (Peru), and Río Copotaza, Ecuador; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 52, 1926—Rio Curuá, Xingú; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 546, 1926—Río Napo, Ecuador.

Pará district (Pará, Murutucú, Providencia, Benevides, etc.) 9; Ipitinga, Rio Acará 4; Obidos 1; Manáos 8; Colonia do Mojuy, Santarém 9; Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz 2.

[1] *Phoenicircus nigricollis*, as a whole, appears to be the western representative of the Guianan Red Chatterer. North of the Amazon, the latter evidently does not range beyond Manáos, while farther up the Rio Negro, above the junction of the Rio Branco, at Carvoeiro, Barcellos, Thomar, etc., we meet with the Black-necked form which is the only one found along the Rio Madeira and on the banks of the Solimões. However, on the lower Tapajóz both species *P. carnifex* and *P. nigricollis* seem to occur. The Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, has a perfectly typical female of *nigricollis*, collected by S. M. Klages at Villa Braga on November 28, 1919 (C. M., No. 75136), while another female secured at the same locality on December 19, 1919 (C. M., No. 75819) and an adult male are undoubtedly referable to *P. carnifex*. Again, on the right bank of the Tapajóz the same collector obtained no less than nine specimens, including adults of both sexes and an immature male, of *P. carnifex* at Colonia do Mojuy, Santarém, whereas farther up the river at Miriti tuba (opposite Itaituba) an adult male and two females of *P. nigricollis*, apparently inseparable from Upper-Amazonian specimens, were taken. Further researches are required to show whether the western form is of regular occurence in the Tapajóz Valley. In the meantime, it seems advisable to maintain the specific distinctness of the Red Chatterers.

Material examined.—Brazil: Miriti tuba, Rio Tapajóz 3; Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz 1; Rio Negro, Carvoeiro 1, Barcellos (the type) 1, below Thomar 1, Cocuy 1; Manacapurú, Rio Solimões 3; Tonantins, Rio Solimões 3; Rio Madeira, Calama 1, Borba 2.—Peru: Chamicuros 3.—Ecuador: Río Copotaza 1, Río Pastasa 1.

Phoenicocercus carnifex SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 580—part, Guía, Rio Negro.

Phoenicocercus nigrigularis SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 978—Pebas, Peru.

Phoenicircus nigricollis ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 74, 1889—Río Napo; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 639, 1906—note on type; idem, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 316, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira.

Range: Northern Brazil (east to the junction of the Rio Negro and Rio Branco, south of the Amazon to the Rio Tapajóz), eastern Peru (dept. Loreto), and eastern Ecuador.

1: Amazonia (unspecified 1).

Genus **LANIISOMA** Swainson.

Laniisoma SWAINSON in RICHARDSON, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 492, Feb., 1832 (generic characters; the type species "*Lanius arcuatus*, Mus. Paris" is a nomen nudum here, and was not described until a year later).

Ptilochloris SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, 2, p. 250, 1837—type by monotypy "*P. lunatus* North. Zool., 2, p. 492. Braz. B. pl. 95."[1]

Laniisoma elegans (*Thunberg*). SHRIKE-LIKE CHATTERER.

Ampelis elegans THUNBERG,[2] Dissert. Tullberg Nov. Spec. Ampelis, p. 2, 1823—Brazil, coll. Freyreiss (types in Upsala Museum examined; descr. of immature male and female).

Muscicapa squamata WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 814, 1831—southeastern Brazil (descr. of female).

Lanius arcuatus (GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE MS.) LAFRESNAYE, Mag. Zool., 2, cl. 2, pl. 12, 1833—"du Brésil . . . . rapportée au Muséum par Lalande" =Rio de Janeiro (descr. of immature male).

Ptilochloris arcuatus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 1, p. 237, 1838 (descr. of immature male).

[1]Evidently a new name for *Laniisoma*, "*P. lunatus*" being an obvious misprint for *arcuatus*. Plate 95 (of the "Birds of Brazil and Mexico") referred to by Swainson was never issued.

[2]Through the good offices of Count Nils Gyldenstolpe, I have been enabled to examine the types preserved in the Upsala Museum. The male is a bird in change of plumage, the pileum being still partly covered with the fluffy ochraceous-buff black-tipped feathers of the juvenile dress (referred to by Thunberg as "crista capitis erecta et cervice flava"), traces of which are also to be found on the upper back and rump. The greater upper wing coverts, likewise retained from the juvenile plumage, are dusky, broadly tipped with ochraceous tawny ("alae subfasciatae e maculis brunneis") and apically narrowly edged with blackish. The female, in adult dress with plain greenish wing coverts, does not differ from other examples of the same sex. Thunberg's statement "cauda rotundata, alis paullo longior" is an obvious pen-slip, as may be seen from the appended measurements of the types.

Male: Wing 101; tail 60; bill 16.

Female: wing 100; tail 63; bill 17.

Ptilochloris remigialis Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 1, p. 237, 1838—no locality stated (type now in Mus. Comp. Zool. Cambridge examined; = adult male); idem, l.c., 10, pp. 183, 184, 1847 (crit.).

Ptilochloris squamata Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 435, 1856—Brazil (ex Wied); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 126, 1868—Ypanemá, São Paulo; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 317, 1888—Bahia and "Novo" Friburgo, Brazil;[1] Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 240, 1889 (Wied's type no longer in American Museum); Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 209, 1899—São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 156, 1900—Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 302, 1907—Piracicaba, São Sebastião and Itapura, São Paulo.

Ampelis arcuata Descourtilz, Orn. Brés., p. 26, pl. 29, fig. 3, (mas imm.), circa 1855—from the Corcovado, Rio de Janeiro, "to Matto-Grosso" (errore).

Laniisoma squamatum Hellmayr in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 29, pl. 1, fig. 10, 1910—southeastern Brazil.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia to São Paulo.[2]

Laniisoma buckleyi (*Sclater and Salvin*).[3] Buckley's Shrike-like Chatterer.

Ptilochloris buckleyi Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1880, p. 158, pl. 16—Pindo, eastern Ecuador (descr. of female and pullus); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 318, 1888—Pindo.

Laniisoma arcuatum (not of Lafresnaye) Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 22, p. 114, 1854—Quijos, Ecuador.

Laniisoma buckleyi Hellmayr in Wytsman, Gen. Av., Part 9, p. 29, 1910—eastern Ecuador; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 538, 1926—eastern Ecuador.

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Pindo; Archidona; Quijos).

[1]The localities "Río Napo" and "Bogotá" are doubtless erroneous.

[2]Birds from various parts of southern Brazil agree well together. Adult males have the pileum coal black, the wings coverts plain olive green, and the fourth primary strongly attenuated on the apical portion of the inner web, while the three outer remiges, though of normal width, are somewhat pointed at the tip. The female, besides lacking the modification of the primaries, differs by reason of the less elongated crown feathers being mainly dull green, apically edged with sooty, and the much more heavily marked under parts. The type of *P. remigialis*, courteously lent by Mr. Outram Bangs, has fewer olive blackish bars underneath, and is slightly smaller (wing 100, against 102-106; tail 63, against 65-69) than four other adult males examined by me.

Material examined.—Bahia 3; Nova Friburgo, Rio 1; Rio 1; Ipanemá, São Paulo 1; "Brazil" (types of *A. elegans*) 2; unspecified (type of *P. remigialis*) 1.

[3]*Laniisoma buckleyi* (Sclater and Salvin) is known from only two females and two nestlings. The female differs from the same sex of *L. elegans* by its more greenish crown, the blackish tips being barely suggested by slight dusky edges and deeper yellow under parts, with coarser as well as more numerous blackish markings. Until the male is discovered, the proper status of this form cannot be ascertained.—Wing (female) 98; tail 62; bill 17.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Pindo (including the type) 3; Archidona (U.S. National Museum, No. 55346. W. Orton) 1.

Genus **PHIBALURA** Vieillot.

Phibalura VIEILLOT, Analyse Nouv. Orn. Élém., p. 31, 1816—type by monotypy *Phibalura flavirostris* VIEILLOT.

Chelidis GLOGER in FRORIEP'S Notizen Geb. Natur- und Heilkunde, 16, p. 278, 1827—new name for *Phibalura* VIEILLOT.

Amphibolura CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 233, 1847—new name for *Phibalura* VIEILLOT.

Dicranura VAN DER HOEVEN, Handb. Dierk., 3rd ed., 2, p. 733, 1859—new name for *Phibalura* VIEILLOT.

Psaliurus BERTONI, Anal. Cient. Parag., Ser. 1, No. 1, p. 105, 1901—type by monotypy *Psaliurus acevalianus* BERTONI = *Phibalura flavirostris* VIEILLOT.

*Phibalura flavirostris *Vieillot.* SWALLOW-TAILED CHATTERER.

Phibalura flavirostris VIEILLOT, Analyse Nouv. Orn. Élém., p. 68, 1816—Brazil; TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 20, pl. 118, 1822—São Paulo; VIEILLOT (and OUDART), Galerie Ois., 1, (2), p. 97, pl. 74, 1823—Brazil; DESCOURTILZ, Orn. Bié s., p. 23, pl. 25, fig. 1, 1855—Brazil (habits); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 433, 1856—Nova Friburgo, Rio; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 131, 1868—Rio de Janeiro, Taipa, Mugy das Cruzes, and Campo Largo, São Paulo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 372, 1888—"Novo" Friburgo, São Paulo, Rio Claro, "Goyaz," Brazil; BOUCARD and BERLEPSCH, The Humming Bird, 2, p. 45, 1892—Porto Real, Rio; GOELDI, Ibis, 1894, p. 484—Serra dos Orgãos, Rio de Janeiro (nesting habits and eggs descr.); IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 127, 1899— Colonia de São Lourenço, Rio Grande do Sul; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 215, 1899—São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 312, 1907—Alto da Serra, Rincão, Itararé, and Campos de Jordão, São Paulo; MIRANDA RIBEIRO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 13, p. 183, 1906—Monte Serrat, Itatiaya; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 313, 1910—Misiones; DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 349, 1914—Paraguay and Misiones; BERTONI, Anal. Soc. Cient. Arg., 75, p. 94, 1913—northern Misiones; idem, Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1914—Alto Paraná; MIRANDA RIBEIRO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 24, pp. 254, 262, 1923—Itatiaya; SZTOLCMAN, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 178, 1926—Fazenda Zawadzki and Candido de Abreu, Paraná; CHAPMAN, Auk, 43, p. 99, 1926—Atten, near Apolobamba, Bolivia; HOLT, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 57, p. 310, 1928—Monte Serrat, Itatiaya.

Phibalura cristata SWAINSON, Zool. Illust., 1, pl. 31, March, 1821—South America.

Pipra forficata THUNBERG, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., 8, p. 284, pl. 7, fig. 2, 1822—Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Pipra chrysopogon WAGLER, Isis, 1830, p. 930—new name for *Phibalura flavirostris* VIEILLOT.

Psaliurus acevalianus BERTONI, Anal. Cient. Parag., Ser. 1, No. 1, p. 105, 1901—Alto Paraná, Paraguay.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro to Paraná, accidentally in Rio Grande do Sul, and adjacent districts of Paraguay and Misiones (Alto Paraná)[1]; also recorded from Bolivia (Atten, near Apolobamba, dept. La Paz).[2]

3: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro (Therezopolis 1, Itatiaya 1, Porto Real 1).

Genus **HELIOCHERA** Filippi.

Heliochera Filippi, Mus. Mediol., No. 1, Animalia Vertebrata. Classis 2, (Aves), pp. 12, 31, March, 1847—type by monotypy *Ampelis rubrocristata* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny.

Heliochaera Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 520—emendation.

Heliochoera Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. Géog. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B64, 1911—emendation.

*Heliochera rubro-cristata (*Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny*). Red-crested Chatterer.

A(mpelis) rubro-cristata Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 39, 1837—Ayupaya and Yungas, Bolivia (types in Paris Museum examined; descr. of adult and young); d'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 297, pl. 31, fig. 1, 1839—Chupé, prov. Yungas, and Palca, prov. Ayupaya, Bolivia.

Ampelis rufocristata Boissonneau, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 3, 1840—Santa Fé de Bogotá.

Ampelion rubricristatus Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 152, 1855—Bogotá.

Carpornis rubrocristata Jardine, New Edinb. Philos. Journ., (n.s.), 6, p. 91, 1856—eastern Cordillera of Ecuador.

Ampelion rubrocristatus Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 26, p. 553, 1858—Matos and Titiacun, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 28, p. 78, 1860—Lloa; idem, l.c., p. 89, 1860—Calacali and above Puellaro, Ecuador.

Heliochera rubrocristata Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1870, p. 781—Páramos of Culata and Mérida, Venezuela; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, p. 334—Pamplona Road and Páramo above Vetas, Santander, Colombia; Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1874, p. 540—Maraynioc, Peru; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1874, p. 678—Ccachupata, dept. Cuzco, Peru; Taczanowski, l.c., 1879, p. 237—Montaña de Palto, near Tambillo, Peru; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1879, p. 618—Yungas and Ayupaya, Bolivia; Taczanowski, l.c., 1880, p. 203—Cutervo, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 381, 1884—Peruvian localities; Berlepsch and Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1884, p. 298—Cechce, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 93—San Rafael, Ecuador; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 390, 1888—Bogotá, Sierra Nevada de

[1]Material examined.—Rio de Janeiro 2, Porto Real 1, Therezopolis 1, Colonia Alpina, Serra dos Orgãos 6, Itatiaya 1; São Paulo, Mugy das Cruzes 1, Campo Largo 2.

[2]Bolivian birds may prove to be separable when additional material comes to hand.

Santa Marta, Medellín, Santa Elena, San Lucas, Matos, "Yauayacu," Quito; SALVIN, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 13, 1895—Cajabamba, Peru; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 370—Maraynioc, Peru; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 490, 1898—Cayambe Mountain, Ecuador; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, p. 98, 1898—Páramo de Chiruqua and Páramo de Macutana, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 17, 1899—Huaca, Pun, Chaupi (Páramo of Illiniza), Nanegal, Pelagallo, Pichincha, Frutillas, Lloa, and Papallacta, Ecuador; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 13, p. 152, 1900—Santa Marta region; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 714—Pichincha and Papallacta, Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 499, 1917—Paramillo, coast range west of Popayán, Valle de las Pappas, Laguneta, Santa Isabel, El Piñon, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 552, 1926—Yanacocha, Chical, Taraguacocha, San Bartolo, Salvias, Oyacachi, Papallacta, and upper Sumaco, Ecuador; idem, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 117, p. 101, 1921—Cedrobamba, Occobamba Valley, and Lucma, Urubamba region, Peru; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 332, 1922—Cerro de Caracas, Macotama, Páramo de Mamarongo, and Páramo de Chiruqua, Santa Marta region, Colombia; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 12, 1925—Bolivia (note on types); BERLIOZ, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 34, p. 72, 1928—Piloṇ, Ecuador.

Heliochaera rubrocristata SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 520—Santa Elena, Colombia.

Heliochoera rubrocristata MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. Géog. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B64, 1911—Frutillas and Chambo, Ecuador.

Heliochera rubricristata PIGUET, Mém. Soc. Neuchât. Sci. Nat., 5, p. 808, 1914—Angelopolis, near Medellín, Colombia; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 76, 1922—below Lloa, Ecuador.

Range: Temperate Zone of the Andes from extreme northern Colombia (Santa Marta range) and southwestern Venezuela (states of Táchira and Mérida) south through Ecuador and Peru to western Bolivia.[1]

21: Venezuela (Páramo de Tamá, Táchira 2; Escorial, near Mérida 1; Culata, Mérida 1); Colombia (Bogotá 3; Paramillo, Western Andes, Antioquia 1); Ecuador (Chical, province Cañar 4); Peru (Molinopampa 1; mountains east of Balsas 2; Huánuco Mountains 5; Panao Mountains, Huánuco 1).

Heliochera rufaxilla rufaxilla (*Tschudi*). TSCHUDI'S CHATTERER.

Ampelis rufaxilla TSCHUDI, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 270, 1844—Peru; idem, Untersuch. Faun. Peru., Aves, pl. 7, fig. 1, 1846.

Ampelion rufaxilla TSCHUDI, Untersuch. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 137, 1846—"Montañas des mittleren Peru," we suggest Vitoc Valley, dept. Junín.

[1]Examination of more than one hundred specimens covering the whole range except the Santa Marta region fails to reveal any racial variation in this widespread species.

Heliochera rufaxilla Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 237—Tambillo; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 24—Tamiapampa; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 383, 1884—Tambillo, Tamiapampa; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 391, 1888—part, Peru; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 370—Garita del Sol, Vitoc, dept. Junín; Bangs and Noble, Auk, 35, p. 450, 1918—Tabaconas, northern Peru.

Heliochera rufaxilla rufaxilla Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., 138, p. 8, 1924—Chaupe, northeast of Huancabamba, Peru.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Peru, from dept. of Cajamarca (Chaupe, near Huancabamba; Tabaconas; Tambillo; Tamiapampa) south to Junín (Vitoc Valley).[1]

Heliochera rufaxilla antioquiae *Chapman.*[2] Antioquia Chatterer.

Heliochera rufaxilla antioquiae Chapman, Amer. Mus. Novit., 138, p. 8, 1924—Santa Elena, Antioquia, Colombia.

Heliochaera rufaxilla (not of Tschudi) Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 520—Santa Elena and "Bogotá."[3]

Heliochera rufaxilla Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 391, 1888—part, Santa Elena, Retiro, Medellín, and Antioquia, Colombia; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 500, 1917—San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, and Santa Elena, Colombia.

Range: Subtropical Zone of the Western and Central Andes of Colombia.

Genus **DOLIORNIS** Taczanowski.

Doliornis Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1874, p. 135—type by monotypy *Doliornis sclateri* Taczanowski.

Doliornis sclateri *Taczanowski.* Sclater's Chatterer.

Doliornis sclateri Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1874, p. 136, pl. 20—Maraynioc, Peru; idem, l.c., p. 541—Maraynioc; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 384, 1884—Maraynioc; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 390, 1888—Maraynioc.

Range: Temperate Zone of central Peru (Maraynioc, dept. Junín).[4]

[1]Material examined.—Peru: Tamiapampa 1, Garita del Sol, Vitoc 1.

[2]*Heliochera rufaxilla antioquiae* Chapman: Very similar to *H. r. rufaxilla*, but larger and more heavily streaked underneath. Wing 122-124, (female) 120; tail 82-84, (female) 78; bill 18-19.

Material examined.—Colombia: Santa Elena 2, Retiro 1.

[3]The specimen which I have examined in the Paris Museum is by no means from "Bogotá." It was in a small collection sent by M. Triana containing among other things the type of *Capito quinticolor* and, though no locality is specified on the label, it doubtless came from the Western Cordillera.

[4]Material examined.—Peru: Maraynioc (including the type) 2.

Genus **TIJUCA** Férussac.

Tijuca FÉRUSSAC, Bull. Sci. Nat., 19, for Nov.-Dec., p. 324, 1829—type by monotypy *Tijuca atra* "LESSON"; LESSON, Cent. Zool., livr. 1, p. 30, March, 1830—type by monotypy *Tijuca nigra* LESSON.

Chrysopteryx SWAINSON in RICHARDSON, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 492, Feb., 1832—type by orig. desig. *Chrysopteryx erythrorhynchus* SWAINSON = *Tijuca atra* FÉRUSSAC.

*Tijuca atra *Férussac.* TIJUCA.

Tijuca atra (LESSON MS.) FÉRUSSAC, Bull. Sci. Nat., 19, for Nov.-Dec., p. 324, 1829—"intérieur du Brésil."

Tijuca nigra LESSON, Cent. Zool., livr. 1, p. 31, pl. 6 (male), March, 1830—"intérieur du Brésil"; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 132, 1868—"Bahia"; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 373, 1888—"Novo" Friburgo, Brazil; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 156, 1900—Nova Friburgo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 313, 1907—"Santa Catharina to Rio de Janeiro and Bahia"; HOLT, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 57, p. 310, 1928—Serra do Itatiaya (song).

Chrysopteryx erythrorhynchus SWAINSON in RICHARDSON, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 492, Feb., 1832—interior of Brazil (descr. of male and female).

Ampelis chrysoptera NORDMANN in ERMAN's Reise, Naturhist. Atlas, p. 15, pl. 10, fig. 1, 1835—Brazil (descr. of adult and immature male); DESCOURTILZ, Orn. Brés., p. 25, pl. 28, fig. 1, circa 1855—"les serras de l'intérieur du Brésil" (habits).

Ptilochloris chrysoptera BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 435, 1856—"der mehr den südlichen Gegenden (St. Paulo, St. Catharina) angehört" (errore).

Range: Mountain ranges of southeastern Brazil, in state of Rio de Janeiro (Nova Friburgo; Petropolis; Therezopolis; Colonia Alpina, Serra dos Orgãos; Serra do Itatiaya) and adjacent section of Minas Geraes (São Francisco).[1]

1: Brazil (Therezopolis 1).

Genus **AMPELION** Cabanis.

Ampelion CABANIS in TSCHUDI, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 137, 1846—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, Cat. Gen. and Subgen. Birds, p. 56, 1855)[2] "*Ampelis*" [= *Procnias*] *cucullata* SWAINSON.

[1]No reliable record exists for any locality outside the area circumscribed above.

Material examined.—Rio de Janeiro: Macieiras, Serra do Itatiaya 1 (U.S. Nat. Museum); Colonia Alpina, Serra dos Orgãos 15 (E. A. Goeldi coll., Zoological Museum, Berne, Switzerland); Petropolis 1 (adult male, May 3, 1886. J. Young. Tring Museum); Therezopolis 1; "Rio" trade skins 3.—Minas Geraes: São Francisco, alt. 1580 meters, 1 (adult male, March 30, 1901. A. Robert. Tring Museum).

[2]In the Appendix of the same work (p. 147) Gray selected *Ampelis rubrocristata* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, the other species originally included in the

Carpornis GRAY (and MITCHELL), Genera Birds, 1, p. 279, Dec., 1846—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, Cat. Gen. and Subgen. Birds, p. 147, 1855) "*Ampelis*" [=*Procnias*] *melanocephala* SWAINSON.

Ampelio CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 104, 1859—emendation for *Ampelion* CABANIS.

***Ampelion cucullatus** (*Swainson*). HOODED BERRY-EATER.

Procnias cucullata SWAINSON, Zool. Illust., 1, pl. 37, April, 1821—Brazil (descr. of adult male).

Ampelis cucullata TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 61, pl. 363 (=adult male), 1825—Brazil; DESCOURTILZ, Orn. Brés., p. 26, pl. 29, fig. 2, circa 1855—Brazil (habits).

Ampelion cucullatus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 432, 1856—Nova Friburgo, Rio; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 374, 1888—Rio, "Novo" Friburgo, São Paulo, Rio Claro, "Goyaz," Pelotas and Lagôa dos Patos, Rio Grande do Sul; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 127, 1899—Mundo Novo and Pedras Brancas, Rio Grande do Sul; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 216, 1899—Iguapé and Ypiranga, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 156, 1900—Nova Friburgo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 313, 1907—Santo Amaro, Ubatuba, Alto da Serra, and Iguapé, São Paulo; HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 139, 1915—Braço do Sul, near Victoria, Espirito Santo (descr. of female).

Ampelio cucullatus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 132, 1868—Campo Largo and Rio Grande, near São Paulo (descr. of female); HAMILTON, Ibis, 1871, p. 306—Serra do Mar, São Paulo; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 266, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. Ges. Orn., 2, p. 140, 1885—Taquara do Mundo Novo and Arroio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Espirito Santo south to Rio Grande do Sul.[1]

1: Brazil (Rio 1).

Ampelion melanocephalus (*Wied*). BLACK-HEADED BERRY-EATER.

Procnias melanocephalus WIED, Reise Bras., 1, p. 168 (8vo ed., p. 166), 1820—Quartel das Barreiras, road from the Rio Itapémirim to the Rio Itabapuana, southern Espirito Santo; SWAINSON, Zool. Illust., 1, pl. 25, Feb., 1821—forests of Pitanga, Bahia (descr. of male).

Turdus melanocephalus VIEILLOT, Tabl. Enc. Meth., Orn., 2, p. 647, 1822—"Brésil," coll. Delalande; PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat., 7, livr. 3, p. 351, 1855 (crit.).

genus *Ampelion*, but under the rules there is no justification in reversing his earlier action.

[1]Material examined.—Braço do Sul, Espirito Santo 1; Nova Friburgo, Rio 2; Campo Largo, São Paulo 1; Rio Grande, near São Paulo City 2; Santa Catharina (Aguas Pretas, Serra do Mirador, Laguna, Blumenau) 6; Taquara do Mundo Novo, Rio Grande do Sul 7.

Ampelis viridis THUNBERG,[1] Dissert. Tullberg Ampelis Nov. Spec., p. 4, 1823—Brazil, coll. Freyreiss.

Ampelis melanocephala WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (1), p. 401, 1830—Das Barreiras, Espirito Santo.

Ampelio(n) melanocephalus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 432, 1856—Nova Friburgo, Rio; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 132, 1868—Bahia; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 374, 1888—Brazil; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 241, 1889—note on Wied's type; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 216, 1899—Iguapé, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 156, 1900—Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, l.c., p. 240, 1900—São Paulo (egg descr.); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 313, 1907—Alto da Serra and Iguapé, São Paulo, and Rio Doce, Espirito Santo; LIMA, Rev. Mus Paul., 12, (2), p. 100, 1920—southern Bahia.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia to São Paulo.[2]

Genus **PORPHYROLAEMA**[3] Bonaparte.

Porphyrolaema BONAPARTE, Ateneo Italiano, 2, No. 11, p. 315 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 5), 1854—type by monotypy *Cotinga porphyrolaema* DEVILLE and SCLATER.

Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema (*Deville and Sclater*). PURPLE-THROATED COTINGA.

Cotinga porphyrolaema DEVILLE and SCLATER, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 4, p. 226, 1852—Sarayacu, Río Ucayali, Peru (type in Paris Museum examined); SCLATER, Contrib. Orn., 1852, p. 136, pl. 96—Sarayacu; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1866, p. 191—Sarayacu; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 285—Sarayacu, Ucayali; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 155—Sarayacu, Ecuador; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 386, 1884—Sarayacu, Ucayali; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 386, 1888—River Ucayali and Samiria, Peru, and Sarayacu, Ecuador; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 357, 1914 (range); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 551, 1926—eastern Ecuador.

Porphyrolaema phygas BONAPARTE, Ateneo Italiano, 2, No. 11, p. 315 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 5), 1854—new name for *Cotinga porphyrolaema* DEVILLE and SCLATER.

Cotinga (*Ampelis*) *porphyrolaema* DES MURS in CASTELNAU, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Ois., p. 65, 1856—Sarayacu, Peru.

Range: Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru (lower Marañón and Ucayali River), and western Brazil (Rio Purús).[4]

[1]Except for the obvious lapsus "cauda . . . . alis multo longior," Thunberg's description corresponds to the characters of *A. melanocephalus*. I am informed by Count Gyldenstolpe that the types are no longer to be found in the Upsala Museum.

[2]Material examined.—Bahia 3; "Rio de Janeiro" 1; Iguapé, São Paulo 1.

[3]*Porphyrolaema* is easily separable from *Cotinga* by its much larger (more swollen as well as basally wider) bill and nearly square (not emarginate) tail.

[4]Material examined.—Ecuador: Sarayacu 2.—Peru: Sarayacu (including the type) 2, Samiria 1.—Brazil: Arimã, Rio Purús 14.

Genus **COTINGA** Brisson.

Cotinga Brisson, Ornith., 2, p. 339, 1760—type by tautonomy "*Cotinga*" Brisson = *Ampelis cotinga* Linnaeus.

Ampelis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 297, 1766—type by subs. desig. (Gray, List Gen. Birds, p. 34, 1840) *Ampelis cotinga* Linnaeus.

Hylocosmia Sundevall, Meth. Nat. Av. Disp. Tent., p. 62, 1872—new name for *Cotinga* Brisson.

*Cotinga cotinga (*Linnaeus*). Purple-breasted Cotinga.

Ampelis cotinga Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 298, 1766—based on "Le Cotinga" Brisson (Orn., 2, p. 340, pl. 34, fig. 1, 1760), "Brésil"; Descourtilz, Orn. Brés., p. 25, pl. 28, fig. 3, circa 1856—range imaginary; Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 105, 1859—Guiana; Bates, Naturalist on the Amazons, 1, p. 119, 1863—Vista Alegre, above Cametá, Rio Tocantins.

Ampelis caerulea Vieillot, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Orn., 2, livr. 91, p. 760, 1822—based on "Le Cotinga" Brisson and "Cotinga du Brésil" Buffon, Brazil and Cayenne; idem (and Oudart), Galerie Ois., 1, (2), p. 183, pl. 116, 1823—Cayenne and Surinam; Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 693, 1848—Demerara.

Cotinga coelestis Gray, List Gen. Birds, 2nd ed., p. 46, 1841—new name for *Ampelis cotinga* Linnaeus (excl. ref. Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 188).

Cotinga caerulea Bonaparte, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 36, 1857—Cayenne; Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 580—near Pará; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 132, 1868—Cachoeira do Rio Xié, Rio Vaupé, Rio Negro, Barra do Rio Negro [=Manáos], Pará; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 304—Bartica Grove and Atapurow River, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 382, 1888—Cayenne, Bartica Grove, Atapurow River, Carimang River; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Santarém; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 291, 1907—Pará; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 158, 1910—Surinam.

Cotinga cotinga Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 313, 1907—range; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 142, 1908—Cayenne; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Math.-phys. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 26, No. 2, p. 91, 1912—Pará; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 356, 1914—Pará and Providencia Pará district; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 299, 1921—numerous localities.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and northern Brazil (Rio Negro, from Manáos up to the Vaupé and Xié rivers; Pará and vicinity; Santarém, Rio Tapajóz).

3: British Guiana (Mazaruni River 2; unspecified 1).

*Cotinga maculata (*Müller*).[1] Banded Cotinga.

[1] *Cotinga maculata* (Müller) is probably conspecific with, and appears to replace, *C. cotinga* in eastern Brazil. Its range, however, is very imperfectly known, and unacquainted with the female as I am, I provisionally accord it full specific rank.

Material examined.—Brazil: Bahia 4, "Rio de Janeiro" 2.

Ampelis maculatus P. L. S. MÜLLER, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 147, 1776—based on "BUFFON" [=DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl. 188] and EDWARDS [=Glean. Nat. Hist., 3, pl. 340], Brazil; we suggest Rio de Janeiro.

Ampelis superba SHAW (and NODDER), Natur. Misc., 19, No. 11, pl. 821, July, 1808—based on "Le Cotinga Cordon Bleu" LEVAILLANT (Hist. Nat. Ois. Nouv. et Rar. Amérique et Indes, 1, pl. 42) and EDWARDS (Glean. Nat. Hist., 3, pl. 340), Brazil.

Ampelis cincta KUHL, Buffoni et Daubentoni Fig. Av. Nom. Syst., p. 4, 1820—based on "Cotinga du Brésil" DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl. 188, Brazil; STRICKLAND, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 8, p. 373, 1842 (crit.); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 430, 1856—Nova Friburgo, Rio.

Ampelis cotinga (not of LINNAEUS) WIED, Reise Brasil., 1, p. 275 (8vo ed., p. 272), 1820—Viçoza, north of Rio Mucuri, southern Bahia; VIEILLOT, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Orn., 2, livr. 91, p. 761, 1822—Brazil; WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (1), p. 391, 1830—Rio St. Matthaeus (Espirito Santo), Mucuri, Rio das Contas, and Rio Jiquiriçá (Bahia), Brazil.

Ampelis fasciata (not of THUNBERG, 1823) DESCOURTILZ, Orn. Brés., p. 26, pl. 29, fig. 1, circa 1856—"aux confins de la province de Rio Janeiro près Campos dos Goÿtacazes . . . . Morro do Frade; . . . . Bahia et . . . . Pará." ("Pará" errore).

Cotinga caerulea (not *Ampelis caerulea* VIEILLOT) BONAPARTE, Consp. Av., 1, p. 175, 1850—Brazil.

Cotinga cincta SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 383, 1888—Bahia, Brazil; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 314, 1907—Rio Doce, Espirito Santo.

Range: Wooded coast-region of southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro north to southern Bahia.

1: Brazil (Bahia 1).

*Cotinga amabilis *Gould*.[1] LOVELY COTINGA.

Cotinga amabilis GOULD, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 64, pl. 123, July, 1857—Guatemala; SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, 1859, p. 125—Vera Paz, Guatemala; SALVIN, l.c., 1860, p. 193—Cobán, Guatemala; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 252, 1860—Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Mexico; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 9, p. 117, 1868—"San José," Costa Rica; FRANTZIUS, Journ. Orn., 17, p. 310, 1869—Orosi, Costa Rica; ZELEDÓN, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 118, 1887—Naranjo de Cartago and Birris, Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 384, 1888—Vera Paz, Choctum, and Cobán (Guatemala), and Costa Rica; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 138, 1891—part, Orizaba and Chimalapa, Tehuantepec (Mexico), Guatemala, and Costa Rica; BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 39, p. 149, 1903—Ceiba, Honduras; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 781, 1907—southeastern Mexico through Guatemala and Hon-

[1] *Cotinga amabilis* and the two next species are nearly related to, and probably conspecific with, *C. maynana*, of Upper Amazonia.

duras south to eastern Costa Rica (monog.); Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 100, 1907—Los Amates, Guatemala; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 676, 1910—Carrillo, Tuis, and Cachi, Costa Rica.

Ampelis amabilis Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 9, p. 253, 1861—Costa Rica.

Range: Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz (Orizaba, Mirador, Pasa Nueva) and Oaxaca (Chimalapa) and southward through Guatemala and Honduras to eastern Costa Rica.[1]

5: Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabal 3; Gualan, Zacapa 2).

***Cotinga ridgwayi** *Ridgway*. Ridgway's Cotinga.

Cotinga ridgwayi (Zeledón MS.) Ridgway, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., **10**, p. 1, pl. 6, fig. 3, 1887—part, type from Pozo Azul, Costa Rica, only; Zeledón, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 118, 1887—Pozo Azul de Pirris; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 384, 1888—part, spec. a,b, Bugaba, Chiriquí; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 139, 1891—part, Pozo Azul, Costa Rica, and Bugaba, western Panama; Cherrie, Expl. Zool. en Costa Rica, 1891-92, p. 37, 1893—Lagarto; Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 41, 1902—Bogaba, Chiriquí; Ridgway, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 783, 1907—southwestern Costa Rica and western Panama; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 675, 1910—Pozo Azul de Pirris, Costa Rica.

Cotinga amabilis (not of Gould) Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1870, p. 200—Bugaba, Panama.

Range: Southwestern Costa Rica (Pozo Azul de Pirris, Pigres, Lagarto) and western Panama (Bugaba and Boquete, Chiriquí).[2]

2: Panama (Boquete, Chiriquí 2).

Cotinga nattererii (*Boissonneau*).[3] Natterer's Cotinga.

Ampelis nattererii Boissonneau, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 2, 1840—Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia (descr. of adult male).

[1]Material examined.—Guatemala: Los Amates 3, Gualan 2, Vera Paz 2.—Honduras: San Pedro 1, Los Caminos 1.

[2]Birds from Boquete agree with topotypes from Pozo Azul, Costa Rica. Two specimens—adult male and female—in the U.S. National Museum, said to be from "Isthmus of Panama, May, 1887, W. E. Safford," likewise belong to the present species, but the locality is open to doubt.

[3]*Cotinga nattererii* (Boissonneau): Adult male nearest to *C. ridgwayi*, but second primary decidedly longer (almost equaling the third) and apically not attenuated; purple of throat and pectoral area darker and narrowly barred with blackish; blue pectoral band much wider; female more deeply buff underneath, especially anteriorly. Wing (adult male) 107-111, (female) 106-110; tail 66-69, (female) 71-75; bill 14½-15.

A single adult male from Panama (Chorera) is identical with a series from the Pacific coast of Colombia. The only Bogotá skin seen by me (U.S. National Museum, No. 78,108) differs by the lighter purple of the abdominal area, resembling in that respect the Costa Rican *ridgwayi*. In all other particulars, however,

Cotinga simoni BERLEPSCH, Ornis, 14, p. 361, Feb., 1907—San José, Río Dagua, Colombia (type in Berlepsch Collection examined).

Cotinga nattereri (*i*) SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 152, 1855—Bogotá; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 140, footnote, 1891 (crit.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 785, 1907—eastern Panama (line of Panama Railway) to Bogotá, Colombia (monog.); HELLMAYR, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1146—Nóvita, Chocó, Colombia (crit.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 499, 1917—Iguamiandó, Noanamá, and Barbacoas, Pacific coast, and Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca, Colombia, and Esmeraldas, Ecuador; HALLINAN, Auk, 41, p. 319, 1924—Sosa Hill, Panama; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 551, 1926—Esmeraldas, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 58, p. 163, 1920—Barro Colorado Island, Panama (nesting habits); GRISCOM, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 181, 1929—El Tigre, Rio Cupe, Darién.

Cotinga amabilis (not of GOULD) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 7, p. 473, 1862—line of Panama Railway.

Cotinga ridgwayi (not of RIDGWAY) RIDGWAY, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 10, p. 1, 1887—part, Bogotá; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 384, 1888—part, spec. c, "Central America (probably Panama)"; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 139, 1891—part, Panama Railroad and Bogotá.

Cotinga natteri (sic) BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 212, 1922—Mount Sapo, Darién (habits).

Range: Tropical Zone of eastern Panama (Panama Railroad; Darién), Colombia (Pacific coast, east to the lower Magdalena Valley; occasionally in "Bogotá" collections), and northwestern Ecuador (Esmeraldas).

***Cotinga maynana** (*Linnaeus*). MAYNAS COTINGA.

Ampelis maynana LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 298, 1766—based on "Le Cotinga des Maynas" BRISSON, Orn., 2, p. 341, pl. 34, fig. 2, 1760, Maynas, Peru; coll. Godin, in Mus. Réaumur.

Cotinga maynana SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 265, 1857—Rio Javarri; idem, l.c., 26, p. 71, 1858—Río Napo, Ecuador; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 133, 1868—Rio Joanari, right bank of Rio Negro, and Tabatinga, Rio Solimões, Brazil; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, p. 285—Chamicuros and Santa Cruz, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1882, p. 24—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 385, 1884—Peruvian localities; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 386, 1888—Iquitos, Río Ucayali, Chamicuros, Pebas (Peru),

it agrees with males from western Colombia, notably in the shape of the second primary, the width of the blue pectoral band, and the presence of greenish-black bars on throat and abdominal area. From the numerous buffy edges and lateral spots on the throat feathers I infer that the bird is not quite adult. Nevertheless the examination of a good series from "Bogotá" seems desirable.

Material examined.—Panama: Chorera 1.—Colombia: Bogotá 1; Nóvita, Chocó 18; Iguamiandó, Chocó 1; San José, Río Dagua 1; El Paillon, near Buenaventura 2.

Sarayacu and Napo (Ecuador); Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 74, 1889—Río Napo; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 714—Upper Napo, Ecuador; Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 314, 1907— range; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 51, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimões; Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B 64, 1911—eastern Ecuador; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 13, 1908—Bom Lugar, Rio Purús; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 356, 1914—Bom Lugar, Rio Purús; Berlioz, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 31, p. 233, 1925—Sarayacu, Ecuador; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 551, 1926—Río Napo and below San José de Sumaco, Ecuador.

Range: Upper Amazonia, from eastern Ecuador south to eastern Peru and east to northwestern Brazil (Teffé and Tabatinga, Rio Solimões; Rio Joanari, an affluent on the right side of the Rio Negro; Rio Purús).[1]

1: Peru (Yurimaguas 1).

***Cotinga cayana** (*Linnaeus*). Cayenne Cotinga.

Ampelis cayana Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 298, 1766—based on "Le Cotinga de Cayenne," Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 344, pl. 34, fig. 3, 1760: "Brésil et Cayenne, d'où il a été envoyé à M. de Réaumur par M. des Essars," type locality therefore Cayenne; Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 40, 1837—Yuracares, Bolivia; Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 693, 1848—Demerara; Descourtilz, Orn. Brés., p. 25, pl. 28, fig. 4, circa 1856—"Maranhão" et Pará.

Ampelis cayennensis d'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 297, 1839—Yuracares, Bolivia (descr. of male).

Ampelis cajana Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 429, 1856—northern Brazil.

Cotinga cayana Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1866, p. 191—Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 580—Rio Negro; idem, l.c., p. 751—Xeberos, Peru; idem, l.c., p. 978—Pebas; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 133, 1868—Borba (Rio Madeira), Rio Xié, Rio Vaupé, Cachoeira São Jeronimo, Rio Negro, Manáos, Pará; Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, p. 285—Sarayacu, Xeberos, Chamicuros, Santa Cruz, and Pebas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 618—Yuracares, Bolivia; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 384, 1884—Peruvian localities; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 305—Bartica Grove, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 385, 1888—Bartica Grove, Cayenne, Chyavetas, Sarayacu, Río Napo; Allen, Bull Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 88, 1889—lower Beni, Bolivia; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Santarém, Rio Tapajóz; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 435, 1905—Rio Juruá; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 314, 1907—Rio Juruá; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 291, 1907—Santo Antonio do Prata and Pará; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 142, 1908—Cayenne;

[1]Material examined.—Ecuador: Upper Río Napo 2, Sarayacu 1.—Brazil: Teffé, Rio Solimões 1; Tabatinga 1; Rio Joanari, Rio Negro 4.—Peru: Pebas 3, Iquitos 1, Yurimaguas 1.

HELLMAYR, l.c., 17, p. 316, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira; PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 169, 1910—Surinam; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, pp. 35, 91, 1912—Ipitinga and Peixe-Boi (Pará localities); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 356, 1914—Pará, Mocajatuba, Providencia, Benevides, Santo Antonio do Prata, Rio Acará, Rio Tocantins (Mazagão), Rio Tapajóz (Boim), Rio Negro; BEEBE, Zoologica (N.Y.), 2, p. 95, 1916—Utinga, Pará; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 300, 1921—numerous localities; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 13, 1925—Bolivia; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 551, 1926—eastern Ecuador; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 169, 1928—Rio Inhangapy, Pará.

Cotinga cayenna C. B. BROWN, Canoe and Camp Life in British Guiana, p. 395, 1876—near Waipah, Upper Ireng River.

Cotinga nattereri (not of BOISSONNEAU) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 385, 1888—Bogotá.

Dacnis (lapsu) *cayana* BERLIOZ, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 31, p. 233, 1925—Sarayacu, Ecuador (spec. examined).

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; northern Brazil, east to Pará, south to the upper Rio Madeira; eastern Colombia (not uncommon in native "Bogotá" collections); eastern Ecuador; eastern Peru; northern Bolivia (Yuracares; lower Beni).[1]

3: British Guiana (Corentyne River 1, Demerara River 1); Peru (Rioja 1).

Genus **XIPHOLENA** Gloger.[2]

Xipholena GLOGER, Gemeinnütz. Hand- und Hilfsbuch Naturg., 1, p.320, 1841—generic characters, no species mentioned; type by subs. desig. (Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 56, 1855) *Ampelis pompadora* LINNAEUS = *Turdus puniceus* PALLAS.

*Xipholena punicea (*Pallas*). POMPADOUR CHATTERER.

Turdus puniceus PALLAS in Vroeg's Catalogue, Adumbrat., p. 2, 1764—"Zuyd America," we suggest Surinam.

Ampelis pompadora LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 298, 1766—based on *Turdus puniceus* PALLAS (l.c.), "Cotinga purpurea" BRISSON (Orn., 2, p. 347, pl. 35, fig. 1, 1760—Cayenne) and "Pompadour" EDWARDS (Glean. Nat. Hist., 3, p. 275, pl. 341—Cayenne); HAHN, Vögel aus Asien, etc., Lief. 9, pl. 3, 1821—Cayenne, Guiana; SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 90, 1848—upper Takutú River; DESCOURTILZ, Orn. Brés., p. 25, pl. 28, fig. 2, circa 1856—"Maranhão et Pará" (errore).

[1]Material examined.—Cayenne 3.—British Guiana 7.—Brazil: Ipitinga, Rio Acará 14; Peixe-Boi 1; Pará 1; Rio Negro 4; Calama, Rio Madeira 1.—Colombia: "Bogotá" 7.—Ecuador: Sarayacu 2.—Peru: Iquitos 2, Rioja 1.

[2]The three species of the genus, while obviously geographical representatives, differ so much in structure and proportions that I hesitate to treat any of them as subspecies.

(?) *Ampelis grisea* Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 43, 1783—based on "Cotinga gris de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 699,[1] Cayenne.

(?) *Ampelis cinerea* Latham, Ind. Orn., 1, p. 367, 1790—based on *Lanius nengeta* var. β, Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 299, 1788: ex "Cotinga gris de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 699, and "Variété du Guirarou" Buffon, Cayenne.

Xipholena pompadora Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 693, 1848—British Guiana; Bonaparte, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 36, 1857—Cayenne; Sclater and Salvin, Exotic Orn., p. 9, 1866—Cayenne and British Guiana, west to Guía, Rio Negro; idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 580—Guía, Rio Negro; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 133, 1868—Borba (Rio Madeira), Barra do Rio Negro [=Manáos], Rio Xíe, Rio Içanna, and Rio Vaupé, Brazil; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 305—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Merumé Mountains, Atapurow River; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 387, 1888—Cayenne, Bartica Grove, Atapurow River, Camacusa, Maroni River;Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 435, 1905—RioJuruá; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 142, 1908—Cayenne; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 170, 1910—Surinam.

Xipholena punicea Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 314, 1907—British Guiana and Rio Juruá, Brazil; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 321, 1908—Cayenne; Hellmayr, l.c., 17, p. 316, 1910—Borba, Rio Madeira; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 357, 1914—Rio Jamundá (Faro) and upper Rio Negro; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 302, 1921—numerous localities.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and northern Brazil (east of Manáos north of the Amazon only, but farther west also south of that river from the Rio Madeira at least to the Juruá).[2]

4: British Guiana (Demerara River 3, unspecified 1).

***Xipholena lamellipennis** (*Lafresnaye*). Lafresnaye's Chatterer.

Ampelis lamellipennis Lafresnaye, Mag. Zool., (2), 1, cl. 2, pl. 9, 1839—"l'Amérique du Sud," we specify Pará.

Xipholena lamellipennis Sclater and Salvin, Exotic Orn., p. 10, 1866—Pará; idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 580—Pará; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 133, 1868—Pará; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 389, 1888—Pará; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 12, p. 295, 1905—Igarapé-assú, Pará; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 292, 1907—Pará, Santo Antonio do Prata; Reiser, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 100, 1910; l.c., p. 154, 1925—Miritiba, Maranhão; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, pp. 35, 91, 1912— Peixe-Boi, Ipitinga (Pará localities); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 357, 1914—Pará, Providencia, Bene-

[1]Daubenton's unusually poor figure appears to have been taken from a female example of the Pompadour Chatterer.

[2]Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 5.—British Guiana: Demerara River 5, Bartica Grove 3.—Brazil: Rio Negro 5; Borba, Rio Madeira 1; Rio Juruá 1.

vides, Santo Antonio do Prata, Rio Tocantins (Mazagão, Cametá, Baião), and Rio Tapajóz (Boim); STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 169, 1928—Pinheiro, Pará.

Range: Northern Brazil south of the Amazon, from the Tapajóz to Pará and extending east into the northern districts of Maranhão (Miritiba).[1]

1: "Brazil" (unspecified 1).

***Xipholena atro-purpurea** (*Wied*). WIED'S CHATTERER.

Ampelis atro-purpurea WIED, Reise Bras., 1, p. 262 (8vo ed., p. 260), 1820—Morro d'Arára, Mucuri River, Espirito Santo.

Ampelis purpurea LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 57, 1823—Bahia (descr. of adult and immature male); WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (1), p. 397, 1830—Lagôa d'Arára, Espirito Santo; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 428, 1856—Nova Friburgo, Rio.

Xipholena atropurpurea SCLATER and SALVIN, Exotic Orn., p. 9, pl. 5, 1866—wooded region of eastern Brazil; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 388, 1888—Pernambuco and Bahia, Brazil; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 241, 1889—Rio Mucuri (note on type); IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 4, p. 156, 1900—Nova Friburgo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 314, 1907—Bahia and Espirito Santo; LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), p. 100, 1920—southern Bahia.

Xipholena purpurea PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 133, 1868—Brazil = Bahia (plumages).

Range: Wooded region of eastern Brazil, from Pernambuco south to Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro (Nova Friburgo).

4: Brazil (Santo Amaro, Bahia 3; Bahia 1).

Genus **CARPODECTES** Salvin.[2]

Carpodectes SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., "1864," p. 583, pub. April, 1865—type *Carpodectes nitidus* SALVIN.

Carpodectes nitidus nitidus *Salvin*. SNOWY COTINGA.

Carpodectes nitidus SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., "1864," p. 583, pl. 36, pub. April, 1865—Tucurriqui, Costa Rica; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 8, p. 183, 1865—Greytown, Nicaragua; idem, l.c., 9, p. 117, 1868—Tucurriquí, Costa Rica; BOUCARD, P.Z.S.Lond., 1878, p. 65—San Carlos, Costa Rica (descr. of female); RIDGWAY, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 1, p. 255, 1878—Pacuaré, Costa Rica (descr. of young male); idem, l.c., 11, p. 544, 1888—

[1]Material examined.—Pará district (Pará, Igarapé-assú, Ipitinga, Peixe-Boi, etc.) 15; Miritiba, Maranhão 2.

[2]The three members of the genus, while presenting excellent distinguishing characters, are clearly but races of a single specific unit.

Pacuaré (descr. of imm. male); Zeledón, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 118, 1887—Carrillo and Pacuaré; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 389, 1888—Tucurriquí; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 140, pl. 42 (male, female), 1891—Nicaragua (Greytown) and Costa Rica (Tucurriquí, Pacuaré, San Carlos); Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 509, 1893—Río Frío, Costa Rica and Río Escondido, Nicaragua; Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 39, p. 150, 1903—Ceiba, Honduras; Ridgway, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 788, 1907—Atlantic slope of Costa Rica and Nicaragua; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 674, 1910—Carrillo, Río Frío, Guacimo, Limón, Reventazón, Guapiles, Costa Rica; Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 23, 1919—Pacuarito, Costa Rica; Kennard and Peters, Proc. Boston Soc. N.H., 38, p. 458, 1928—Almirante, Panama.

Range: Caribbean slope of Honduras (Ceiba), Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and extreme northern Panama (Almirante Bay).

***Carpodectes nitidus antoniae** *Ridgway.* Antonia's Cotinga.

Carpodectes antoniae (Zeledón MS.) Ridgway, Ibis, (5), 2, p. 27, pl. 2 (male), Jan., 1884—Pirris, southwestern Costa Rica; idem, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 6, No. 26, "1883," p. 410, April, 1884—Pirris; idem, l.c., 10, p. 20, 1887—Pirris (descr. of female); Zeledón, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 118, 1887—Pozo Azul de Pirris; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 389, 1888—western Costa Rica; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 141, 1891—Pirris; Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 41, 1902—Pedregal, Chiriquí, Panama; Ridgway, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 789, 1907—Pacific slope of Costa Rica and western Panama; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 674, 1910—Pozo Azul de Piris, Costa Rica.

Range: Pacific slope of Costa Rica (Pozo Azul de Pirris and Pigres) and western Panama (Chiriquí).

1: Costa Rica (Pozo Azul de Pirris 1).

Carpodectes nitidus hopkei *Berlepsch.*[1] Hopke's Cotinga.

Carpodectes hopkei Berlepsch, Orn. Monatsber., 5, p. 174, 1897—San José, Río Dagua, Colombia (type examined); Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 611, 1902—Ventana, Ecuador (spec. examined); Hellmayr, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1147—Nóvita, Chocó, Colombia (crit., plumages); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 499, 1917—Iguamiandó, Chocó, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 552, 1926—Ecuador.

Range: Pacific coast of Colombia (Nóvita, Iguamiandó, Río Dagua) and northwestern Ecuador (Ventanas, prov. Esmeraldas).

[1]*Carpodectes nitidus hopkei* Berlepsch: Immediately recognizable from its allies by much larger size, black bill, and by the black apical spots on the six outer primaries and the central rectrices of the adult males. Wing (male) 158-171, (female) 140-145; tail 95-102, (female) 85-90; bill 20-22, (female) 18-20.

Material examined.—Colombia: Nóvita, Río Tamaná 13, San José, Río Dagua 11.—Ecuador: Ventanas, prov. Esmeraldas 3.

Genus **EUCHLORNIS** Filippi.[1]

Euchlornis FILIPPI, Mus. Mediol., No. 1., Anim. Vertebr., Cl. 2, (Aves), pp. 12, 31, 1847—type *Ampelis riefferii* BOISSONNEAU.

Pyrrhorhynchus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 1, p. 103, 1849—type by subs. desig. (SCLATER, Ibis, 1878, p. 166) *Ampelis viridis* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY.

Pyrorhynchus BONAPARTE, Ateneo Italiano, 2, No. 11, p. 315 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 5), 1854—emendation of *Pyrrhorhynchus* LAFRESNAYE.

Euchlorornis CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 103, 1859—emendation of *Euchlornis* FILIPPI.

*Euchlornis riefferii melanolaema (*Sclater*). VENEZUELAN FRUIT-EATER.

Pipreola melanolaema SCLATER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2), 17, p. 469, 1856—"in Venezuela, Caraccas" (type in Paris Museum examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1868, p. 628—Caracas; idem, l.c., 1870, p. 781—upper wood region of Mérida; SCLATER, Ibis, 1878, p. 167—part, Caracas, Mérida, Venezuela; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 377, 1888—part, spec. a-d, Caracas, Mérida, Venezuela.

Euchlornis viridis melanolaema HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 208, 1915—Silla de Caracas and Andes of Mérida.

Range: Subtropical Zone of northwestern Venezuela, from Caracas to Mérida.[2]

5: Venezuela, Andes of Mérida (El Valle 2, Río Mucujón 3).

*Euchlornis riefferii riefferii (*Boissonneau*). RIEFFER'S FRUIT-EATER.

Ampelis riefferii BOISSONNEAU, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 3, 1840—Santa Fé de Bogotá; HARTLAUB, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 1, p. 494, 1849—Colombia.

Pipreola riefferi SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 22, p. 113, 1854—Quixos, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 23, p. 153, 1855—Bogotá; idem, Ibis, 1878, p. 166—Bogotá and "vicinity of Quito" =eastern Ecuador; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 519—Retiro, Medellín, and Santa Elena, Antioquia; BERLEPSCH Journ. Orn., 32, p. 306, 1884—Bucaramanga; idem, Zeits. Ges. Orn., 4, p. 184, 1887—Bogotá; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 377, 1888—Bogotá, Retiro, Santa Elena, "vicinity of Quito" and "San Lucas, Ecuador"; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 17, 1899—Pun, Ecuador; PIGUET, Mém. Soc. Neuchât. Sci. Nat., 5, p. 808, 1914—Cafetal La Camelia, near Angelopolis, Antioquia.

[1]An earlier name is probably *Pipreola* SWAINSON (Anim. Menag., p. 357, Dec., 1837—type by monotypy *Pipreola chlorolepidota* SWAINSON), but as long as the genotype has not been identified beyond doubt, it cannot be accepted under the present rules of nomenclature.

[2]Birds from Mérida generally have the upper parts slightly more yellowish green, and the whitish apical edges to the lateral rectrices hardly suggested.

Material examined.—North coast mountains, near Caracas (Silla de Caracas and Cerro del Avila) 26.—Andes of Mérida: El Valle 4, Escorial 2, La Hechisera 2, Río Mucujón 3.

Euchlornis viridis riefferii Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 208, 1915—Colombia (Bogotá, Antioquia).

Euchlornis riefferi riefferi Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 498, 1917—Fusugasugá, El Roble, and Subia (Eastern Andes), El Eden and Santa Elena (northern Central Andes), Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 549, 1926—Sabanilla, Macas region, Baeza, below Oyacachi, and upper Sumaco, eastern Ecuador.

Range: Subtropical Zone of eastern Ecuador and northern Central as well as Eastern Andes of Colombia, east to the Venezuelan line (Páramo de Tamá).[1]

7: Colombia (Bogotá 2; El Eden, East Quindio Andes 1; Páramo de Tamá, Santander 4).

***Euchlornis riefferii occidentalis** *Chapman.*[2] West Andean Fruit-eater.

Euchlornis riefferi occidentalis Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 33, p. 630, 1914—San Antonio, Western Andes, Colombia; idem, l.c., 36, p. 498, 1917—San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, La Florida, Cocal, and Almaguer (Western Andes), and (?) Salento (west slope of Central Andes), Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 549, 1926—"Gualea," Verdecocha, and Salvias, Ecuador.

Pipreola melanolaema (not of Sclater, 1856) Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 67, 1860—Chillanes, above Pallatanga, Ecuador; idem, Ibis, 1878, p. 167—part, Chillanes and Intaj [=Intac], Ecuador; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 377, 1888—part, spec. e-g, Intac and Chillanes, Ecuador; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 17, 1899—Nanegal; Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B63, 1911—Canchacoto (above Santo Domingo) and Gualea, Ecuador.

[1]Birds from the Páramo de Tamá form the transition to *E. r. melanolaema*, and one of our specimens (an adult male) approaches it very closely. Three adult males from the northern section of the Central Andes (Santa Elena, El Eden) and one from Pun, northeastern Ecuador agree with the average of Bogotá skins. The localities "Vicinity of Quito" and "San Lucas, Ecuador," given by Sclater, are doubtless incorrect, the only form found on the western slope of the Ecuadorian Andes being the dark-headed *E. r. occidentalis*.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 14; Santa Elena, Antioquia 2; El Eden, East Quindio Andes 1.—Ecuador: Pun 1, "near Baños" 2.

[2]*Euchlornis riefferii occidentalis* Chapman: Most nearly related to, and agreeing in blackish head with, *E. r. melanolaema*, but upper parts rather darker (less yellowish) green; edges to greater upper wing coverts broader, less sharply defined, and wholly green, there being at best a narrow yellowish fringe at the very tip; tertials with much more green, this color occupying the whole of the outer web, and the whitish apical edges decidedly narrower. Wing (adult males) 92-95; tail 70-73; bill 14-15.

Birds from Ecuador agree with those from Colombia in wing markings, but approach *E. r. chachapoyas* in having the middle as well as the sides of the posterior under parts spotted with green.

Material examined.—Colombia: San Antonio 6, Almaguer 1.—Ecuador: above Gualea 2, Mindo 1, Nanegal 3, Canchacoto 1, "Ambato" 1.

Pipreola riefferi (not of BOISSONNEAU) GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 713—Mindo, Ecuador (spec. examined).

Euchlornis (Pipreola) melanolaema LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 76, 1922—road to Nanegal, near Mindo, and road to Gualea, Ecuador.

Range: Subtropical Zone of western Ecuador and Western Andes of Colombia.[1]

3: Colombia (San Antonio 1; Almaguer, Cauca 1); Ecuador (Nanegal 1).

Euchlornis riefferii chachapoyas *Hellmayr*.[2] CHACHAPOYAS FRUIT-EATER.

Euchlornis viridis chachapoyas HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 206, July, 1915—Chachapoyas, northern Peru.

Pipreola riefferi (not of BOISSONNEAU) TACZANOWSKI, P.Z.S.Lond., 1882, p. 24—Tamiapampa, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 375, 1884—Tamiapampa.

Pipreola viridis (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 8, 1911—part, Nuevo Loreto, east of Tayabamba, Peru (descr. of female; spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Range: Northern Peru, in depts. of Amazonas (Chachapoyas, San Pedro, Tamiapampa) and Libertad (Nuevo Loreto, prov. Pataz).

Euchlornis intermedia intermedia (*Taczanowski*).[3] INTERMEDIATE FRUIT-EATER.

Pipreola viridis intermedia TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 376, 1884—Maraynioc, dept. Junín, Peru; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 370—Chilpes, Vitoc, and Culumachay, Maraynioc, dept. Junín.

[1]The northwestern limit of its range cannot at present be defined, and until adult males become available for comparison, it will be impossible to decide whether a single female from Salento (east of Cartago), on the west slope of the Central Andes, in the American Museum is referable to *occidentalis* or *riefferii*.

[2]*Euchlornis riefferii chachapoyas* HELLMAYR: Adult male similar to *E. r. occidentalis*, but wings shorter and bill smaller; upper parts deeper, more bluish green; yellow collar around the hind neck either complete or interrupted but for a short distance in the middle; no plain yellow abdominal line, the median under parts being spotted with green like the sides and flanks; tail without any, or with mere traces of, white apical edges; female exactly like *E. r. occidentalis* in coloration, but smaller. Wing (adult males) 86½-91, twice 92, (female) 83; tail 67-75; bill 12.

Material examined.—Peru: Chachapoyas 12, San Pedro 1, Nuevo Loreto 2.

[3]*Euchlornis intermedia intermedia* (TACZANOWSKI) appears to constitute a distinct species, as I am led to believe by material recently examined in the Paris Museum. It differs from *E. riefferii chachapoyas* and its northern allies by larger size; deep black head all round, with large glossy steel-blue marginal edges; bicolored tail, the entire inner web and a distinct subapical band across the outer web of the five outer rectrices being black in abrupt contrast to the green of the remaining portion, while the median pair is provided with a black subapical

Ampelis viridis (not of Thunberg) Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 269, 1844—Peru; idem, Untersuch. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 135, 1846—Montañas of central Peru (descr. of female).

Pipreola viridis Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1874, p. 540—Maraynioc, Peru; Sclater, Ibis, 1878, p. 167—part, Junín destrict, Peru; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 378, 1888—part, spec. a, Pumamarca; Ménégaux, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 8, 1911—part, Cumpang, east of Tayabamba, Peru (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Range: Subtropical Zone of central and northern Peru, in depts. of Junín (Rumicruz, Maraynioc, Chilpes, Culumachay, Pumamarca) and Libertad (Cumpang).

Euchlornis intermedia signata *Hellmayr.*[1] d'Orbigny's Fruit-eater.

Ampelis viridis (not of Thunberg, 1823) Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 40, 1837—Yungas, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined; =female); d'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 298, pl. 31, fig. 2, 1839—Chulumani, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia.

Euchlornis riefferii signata Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 13, p. 199, 1917—new name for *Ampelis viridis* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, preoccupied; idem, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 13, 1925—Yungas (note on type).

Pipreola melanolaema (not of Sclater, 1856) Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S. Lond., 1873, p. 186—Huasampilla, Peru; Sclater, l.c., 1873, p. 780—Huasampilla.

Pipreola viridis Sclater, Ibis, 1878, p. 167—part, descr. and hab. Andes of Cuzco and Bolivia; Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 618—Chulumani and Tilotilo, Bolivia; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 378, 1888—part, spec. b-g, Huasampilla, Peru and Tilotilo, Bolivia.

band (about 12 mm. wide) across the whole width of the feather; very conspicuous white apical edges to all of the rectrices and remiges, excepting the two outermost primaries, and by having the under parts (below the black foreneck) densely variegated all over with greenish black squamate markings. The female, except for lacking the black head, exhibits similar difference. Wing 99, (female) 95; tail 87, (female) 81; bill 13.

The late G. A. Baer, in August, 1900, obtained a single adult male in perfect plumage at Cumpang, alt. 2400 meters, east of Tayabamba, dept. Libertad, which seems to be inseparable from topotypical examples of *E. i. intermedia*, while in the same general region, though at a lower altitude, at Nuevo Loreto, alt. 1200 meters, a pair of *E. r. chachapoyas* was secured by the same collector in July, 1900. Although there may be a difference in the vertical distribution of the two forms, it seems advisable to regard them—at least, for the present—as specifically distinct.

Material examined.—Peru: Rumicruz, alt. 9700 ft., dept. Junín (American Museum of Natural History, New York) 2; Cumpang, alt. 2400 meters, dept. Libertad (Paris Museum) 1.

[1]*Euchlornis intermedia signata* Hellmayr: Similar to *E. i. intermedia*, but adult male with a post-auricular band of lemon chrome across sides of neck, and with the middle of the breast and abdomen extensively plain (unmarked) bright yellow; female with yellow orbital ring much more conspicuous, lores and upper throat strongly suffused with yellowish, etc. Wing 98-100, (female) 91-98; tail 85-87, (female) 80-87; bill 13-14.

Range: Subtropical Zone of southeastern Peru (Huasampilla, dept. Cuzco; below Limbani, dept. Puno) and Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba).[1]

Euchlornis lubomirskii (*Taczanowski*).[2] LUBOMIRSKI'S FRUIT-EATER.

Pipreola lubomirskii TACZANOWSKI, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 236, pl. 22—Tambillo, dept. Cajamarca, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 377, 1884—Tambillo; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 380, 1888—Tambillo; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 713—Baeza, eastern Ecuador (spec. examined).

Euchlornis lubomirskii CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 499, 1917—La Candela, sources of the Magdalena River, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 550, 1926—below Oyacachi, Ecuador.

(?) *Pipreola chlorolepidota* (not of SWAINSON) SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 27, p. 441, 1859—Río Napo, Ecuador.

(?) *Pipreola formosa* (not of HARTLAUB) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 378, 1888—part, spec. f, Río Napo.

Range: Subtropical Zone of southern Colombia (La Candela, head of the Magdalena Valley), eastern Ecuador (Baeza; below Oyacachi), and northern Peru (Tambillo, prov. Jaen).

Euchlornis jucunda (*Sclater*).[3] YELLOW-VENTED FRUIT-EATER.

Pipreola jucunda SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 89, pl. 160, 1860—Cachi-Llacta, near Nanegal, Ecuador (descr. of male); idem, Ibis, 1878, p. 171—Ecuador (monog., descr. of female); TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P.Z.S.Lond., 1884, p. 298—Cayandeled; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14,

[1]Two specimens from below Limbani, the male unfortunately immature, appear to be inseparable from a Bolivian series, except by smaller size.

Material examined.—Peru: below Limbani, northern Puno 2.—Bolivia: Chulumani (the type) 1; Chaco, near La Paz 3; San Antonio 1; Sandillani 7; Cocapata 4; San Cristóbal 1; Incachaca, Cochabamba 6; Yungas of Cochabamba 1.

[2]*Euchlornis lubomirskii* (TACZANOWSKI): Differs from the *E. riefferii* group by lacking the yellow band across the sides of the neck and nape, as well as the white apical edges to the inner secondaries and lateral rectrices; by having the tertials entirely green, including their inner webs, and the lower surface of the tail tinged with glaucous. Besides, the head and throat, in the adult male, are even deeper black than in *E. intermedia*, while the middle of the breast and abdomen is uniform bright yellow, without any greenish markings. Wing 91-96, (female) 92; tail 64-68; bill 14-15.

E. lubomirskii is nearly related to, and resembles, *E. jucunda* in the absence of white markings on wings and tail, glaucous olive under surface of the rectrices, and wholly green tertials, but differs in that the male has the foreneck (like the throat) glossy black instead of orange, whereas the female may be distinguished by lacking the crescent of orange yellow streaks across the foreneck.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Baeza 6.—Peru: Tambillo 1.

[3]*Euchlornis jucunda* (SCLATER): Adult male agreeing with *E. pulchra* in the large, wholly orange bill, in possessing an orange post-auricular band across sides of neck and an orange yellow jugular area, as well as in lacking every trace of white apical margins to remiges and rectrices; but somewhat smaller; top and sides of the head and upper throat (chin) glossy black (instead of dusky green);

p. 381, 1888—Cachi-Llacta, Intac, and "Quito", western Ecuador; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 713— Nanegal; Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. Géog. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B63, 1911—Gualea.

Euchlornis (*Pipreola*) *jucunda* Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 76, 1922—road to Gualea and Mindo, Ecuador.

Euchlornis jucunda Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 550, 1926—"Quito."

Range: Subtropical Zone of western Ecuador.

Euchlornis pulchra *Hellmayr.*[1] Beautiful Fruit-eater.

Ampelis elegans (not of Thunberg, 1823) Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 9, (1), p. 385, 1843—"ad flumen Tullumayo," dept. Junín, Peru (descr. of male); idem, l.c., 10, (1), p. 269, 1844—Peru; idem, Untersuch. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 135, 1846—Peru; Hartlaub, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 1, p. 494, 1849—part, Peru.

Euchlornis pulchra Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 13, p. 199, 1917—new name for *Ampelis elegans* Tschudi, preoccupied.

Pipreola elegans Sclater, Ibis, 1878, p. 172—Peru (descr. of type); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 378, 1884—near Achamal, Peru (descr. ♂ ♀); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 381, 1888—Peru (descr. of male); Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 370—Garita del Sol, Vitoc, Peru; Ménégaux, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 8, 1911—Cueva Seca, Río Tocache, Peru (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

blackish border to orange jugular area interrupted in the middle; yellow zone along middle of breast and abdomen brighter and much more extensive. Wing 90-93; tail 60-63; bill 15-16.

The male of this form stands somewhat between *E. pulchra* and *E. lubomirskii*, and combines the orange yellow post-auricular band and jugular area of the former with the glossy black head and extensive bright yellow abdominal zone of the latter.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Cayandeled 4, Nanegal 1, Gualea 2, Mindo 2, "Quito" 3.

[1] *Euchlornis pulchra* Hellmayr, together with *E. lubomirskii* and *E. jucunda*, forms a natural group in the genus, and when we shall have acquired a fuller knowledge of their ranges and variation, it may be found necessary to merge them into a single specific unit. In the male sex, it differs from both of its allies by dusky green (instead of glossy black) head and upper throat. On the under parts, it is very similar to *E. jucunda* and, like this species, has on the sides of the neck a broad orange yellow post-auricular band, margined posteriorly by blackish; however, it can be easily told by the black border to the orange yellow jugular area being continuous, and by the much paler as well as much less extensive yellow abdominal area. The female closely resembles that of *E. aureopectus*, but lacks the yellowish white apical margins to lateral remiges and inner remiges. Wing 95 (Cushi Libertad), 101 (Cueva Seca), (female) 93; tail 67-78; bill 14-15.

An adult male from Cueva Seca, alt. 1800 meters, Libertad, differs from two from central Peru (Cushi Libertad and Garita del Sol) by having the blackish border to the orange yellow jugular area medially interrupted, and approaches in that respect the Ecuadorian *E. jucunda.*

Material examined.—Peru: Garita del Sol, Vitoc (adult male) 1; Chelpes, Junín (female) 1; Cushi Libertad, alt. 1820 meters, Huánuco (adult male) 1; Cueva Seca, alt. 1800 meters, Libertad (adult male) 1.

Pipreola aureipectus (not of LAFRESNAYE) TACZANOWSKI, P.Z.S.Lond., 1882, p. 24—Achamal, near Chirimoto, Peru.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Peru, in depts. of San Martín (near Achamal, Río Huambo; Cueva Seca, Río Tocache), Huánuco (Cushi Libertad), and Junín (Río Tulumayo; Garita del Sol, Vitoc; Chelpes).

Euchlornis aureopectus festiva *Todd.*[1] TODD'S GOLDEN-BREASTED FRUIT-EATER.

Euchlornis aureipectus festiva TODD, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 211, 1912—Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, Venezuela (type in Carnegie Museum examined).

Pipreola aureipectus (not *Ampelis aureopectus* LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER, Ibis, 1878, p. 171—part, Caracas, Venezuela; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 380, 1888—part, spec. a-g, Caracas, Venezuela.

Euchlornis aureopectus aureopectus HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 94, 1911—La Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo (crit.).

Range: Subtropical Zone of coast ranges of northern Venezuela, in state of Carabobo (Cumbre de Valencia) and Distrito Federal (Silla de Caracas; Galipán, Cerro del Ávila).

***Euchlornis aureopectus aureopectus** (*Lafresnaye*). GOLDEN-BREASTED FRUIT-EATER.

Ampelis aureo-pectus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 68, 1843—Santa Fé de Bogotá; idem, Mag. Zool., (2), 5, cl. 2, pl. 39, 1843—Santa Fé de Bogotá; HARTLAUB, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 1, p. 494, 1849—part, Bogotá.

Pipreola aureipectus SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 153, 1855—Bogotá; idem, Ibis, 1878, p. 171—part, Antioquia and Bogotá, Colombia; idem and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 380—"Antioquia" = Concordia, Colombia; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 380, 1888—part, spec. h,i, Concordia, Colombia.

Euchlornis aureipectus aureipectus TODD, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8, p. 211 (in text), 1912—Bogotá; Guárico and Anzoátegui, Lara, Venezuela (spec. examined).

[1] *Euchlornis aureopectus festiva* TODD: Adult male similar to *E. a. aureopectus*, but yellow area underneath much larger, extending in a broad zone down to the anal region, only the sides of the breast and flanks being spotted or streaked with green; female not distinguishable. Size perhaps larger on the average.

Various specimens show a few narrow yellow cross-bands on the sides of the neck, and an adult male from Galipán possesses even a well-defined post-auricular band, very nearly as wide as in *E. a. decora*.

Material examined.—Venezuela, Distrito Federal: Galipán, Cerro del Ávila 19; Silla de Caracas 2; La Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo 15.

Length of wing in adult males in millimeters:

E. a. aureopectus.—Bogotá, 90, 93, 94; La Palmita, Santander, 88, 90, 90, 90, 92, 94; Pedregosa, Mérida, 93; Guamito, Trujillo, 92, 92, 96; Anzoátegui, Lara, 90; Guárico, Lara, 90, 94.

E. a. festiva.—Galipán, Cerro del Ávila, near Caracas, 89, 90, 91, 91, 94, 94, 95, 95, 96, 96; Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, 93½, 95, 95, 95, 97, 99.

Ranges: Subtropical Zone of western Venezuela (in states of Lara, Trujillo, and Mérida) and of the Eastern and Western Andes of Colombia (Bogotá; La Palmita, Santander; Concordia, Antioquia).[1]

2: Venezuela, Mérida (Pedregosa 1; Nevados 1).

Euchlornis aureopectus decora (*Bangs*).[2] Santa Marta Fruit-eater.

Pipreola aureipectus decora Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13, p. 98, 1899—Chirua, Santa Marta region; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 13, p. 155, 1900—Valparaiso and El Libano, Santa Marta region.

Euchlornis aureopectus decora Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 332, 1922—El Libano, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, Las Taguas, Las Vegas, San Miguel, and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Santa Marta Range in northern Colombia.

Euchlornis frontalis frontalis *Sclater*. Bolivian Fruit-eater.

Euchlornis frontalis Sclater,[3] P.Z.S.Lond., 26, p. 446, 1858—Bolivia (descr. of female; type in Derby Museum, Liverpool).

Pipreola frontalis Sclater, Ibis, 1878, p. 169, pl. 6—Tilotilo, Bolivia (descr. of male and female); idem and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 618—Tilotilo (spec. examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 379, 1888—part, spec. b,c, Tilotilo; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 370—Garita del Sol, Vitoc, dept. Junín.

[1]Adult males from the western districts of Venezuela (Guárico and Anzoátegui, Lara; Guamito, Trujillo; Pedregosa, Mérida) agree with a series from the East Colombian Andes (La Palmita, Santander) in having the bright yellow area beneath restricted to throat and foreneck and well defined posteriorly, while the rest of the under parts is heavily spotted or streaked with green, leaving but a narrow, indistinct unmarked pale yellow abdominal line. Only one male from Bogotá and another from La Palmita (Carnegie Museum, No. 55061) approach *E. a. festiva*, being, however, more boldly striped below.

According to Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 551, 1926), the bird from Buenavista, Nariño, southwestern Colombia, previously recorded as *E. jucunda* (l.c., 36, p. 499, 1917), is probably referable to a form of *E. aureopectus*.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 4; La Palmita, Santander 9.—Venezuela: Guárico, Lara 4; Anzoátegui, Lara 2; Guamito, Trujillo 6; Pedregosa, Mérida 1; Nevados, Mérida 1.

[2]*Euchlornis aureopectus decora* (Bangs): Similar to *E. a. aureopectus*, but somewhat smaller, and adult male with a distinct post-auricular band of bright yellow across sides of neck. Wing 83-88, (female) 84; tail 63-67; bill 12-13. Six specimens from Valparaiso, El Libano, etc., examined.

[3]*Pipreola chlorolepidota* Swainson (Anim. Menag., p. 357, Dec., 1837—Peru) appears to have been based on a female of this section, but I cannot make it fit either *frontalis* or *squamipectus*. The passage "chin with a central stripe of orange yellow" would seem to correspond to *frontalis*, while the description of the under parts "yellow, each feather having a green border and an additional blackish lunule in the centre, only seen when the feathers are raised" applies better to *squamipectus*. The type, which is unfortunately lost, probably came from northern Peru, whence no material is available.

Euchlornis frontalis frontalis CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 187, p. 6, 1925—Santo Domingo and Río Inambari, Carabaya, Peru.

Range: Southern Peru, in depts. of Junín (Garita del Sol, Vitoc) and northern Puno (Santo Domingo and Río Inambary, northern slope of Sierra de Carabaya), and Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba).[1]

Euchlornis frontalis squamipectus *Chapman*.[2] SCALY-BREASTED FRUIT-EATER.

Euchlornis frontalis squamipectus CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 187, p. 5, 1925—Zamora, eastern Ecuador; idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 549, 1926—near Macas and Zamora, Ecuador.

Pipreola frontalis (not of SCLATER) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 379, 1888—part, spec. a, Pindo, Ecuador (spec. examined).

Range: Eastern Ecuador (Zamora; Pindo; near Macas).

Euchlornis formosa[3] **formosa** (*Hartlaub*). HANDSOME FRUIT-EATER.

Ampelis formosa HARTLAUB, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 1, pp. 275, 493, pl. 14, fig. 1, 1849—Venezuela = Caracas.

Pipreola formosa SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1869, p. 252—Coast Range of Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; SCLATER, Ibis, 1878, p. 168—part, Caracas; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 378, 1888—part, spec. c-e, Caracas and Puerto Cabello.

Euchlornis formosa HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 93, 1912—Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo (crit.).

Range: Subtropical Zone of northern Venezuela, from the Distrito Federal (Caracas region) through Carabobo (La Cumbre de Valencia; Las Quiguas)west to Lara (Lagunita de Aroa).[4]

[1]A single male from Junín (Garita del Sol) agrees with others from more southern localities.

Material.—Peru: Garita del Sol, Junín 1; Santo Domingo, Puno 4.—Bolivia: Tilotilo 2; Yungas de Samaipata 1.

[2]*Euchlornis frontalis squamipectus* CHAPMAN: Similar to *E. f. frontalis*, but with decidedly larger (wider) bill; adult male with top and sides of the head antique green, much darker than the bright grass-green back, instead of concolorous with the latter; scarlet throat area less extensive; sides of body more definitely barred with green; female with more yellow about the forehead, and entire under parts, from bill to tail coverts, yellow regularly barred or lunulated with dark green (instead of the upper throat being bright yellow, tinged with scarlet, and the breast uniform dark green). Wing (male) 88, (female) 83; tail 62, (female) 54; bill 11-12.

Material examined.—Ecuador: near Macas 1; Zamora (the type) 1, Pindo 1.

[3]The small grayish horn-color bill, the white apical markings to the tertials, the scarlet jugular spot, and the absence of the blackish lateral border to the orange yellow pectoral area distinguish this rather aberrant species from the large- and orange-billed section (*E. lubomirskii, jucunda, pulchra*). Its nearest relative is perhaps *E. sclateri* which is, however, much smaller and quite differently colored in the male sex.

[4]Material examined.—Venezuela: La Cumbre de Valencia 42; Las Quiguas 5; Lagunita de Aroa, Lara 3.

Euchlornis formosa rubidior *Chapman.*[1] TURUMIQUIRE FRUIT-EATER.

Euchlornis formosa rubidior CHAPMAN, Amer. Mus. Novit., 191, p. 10, 1925—La Trinidad, near Carapas, Mount Turumiquire, Venezuela.

Pipreola formosa (not of HARTLAUB) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1868, pp. 168, 172—near Caripé; SCLATER, Ibis, 1878, p. 168—part, descr. et hab. Caripé; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 378, 1888—part, spec. a,b, Caripé.

Range: Subtropical Zone of northeastern Venezuela, in states of Sucre and Monagas (Caripé; Los Palmales; Santa Ana Valley; La Trinidad, near Carapas; Mount Turumiquire).

***Euchlornis sclateri** *Cornalia.*[2] SCLATER'S FRUIT-EATER.

Euchlornis sclateri CORNALIA, Contrib. Ornith., 1852, p. 133, pl. 101, 1852—"Peru" (errore); Quijos, Ecuador, to be regarded as type locality; idem, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 5, p. 107, pl. 4, 1853—"Bolivia" (errore).

Euchlornis sclateri pallidigula ZIMMER, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 60, 1924—Huachipa, upper Huallaga River, dept. Huánuco, Peru.

Pipreola sclateri SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 22, p. 113, 1854—Quijos, Ecuador (crit.); SALVIN, Ibis, 1874, p. 324—Archidona, Ecuador; SCLATER, l.c., 1878, p. 170—eastern Ecuador (monog.); idem and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1880, p. 155—Sarayacu, Ecuador; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 379, 1888—Sarayacu and Río Napo, Ecuador; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 74, 1889—Río Napo.

Euchlornis sclateri sclateri CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 549, 1926—Río Suno and below San José, Ecuador.

Range: Tropical Zone of eastern Ecuador (Quijos; Archidona; Sarayacu; Río Suno; Río Napo; below San José) and Peru (Huachipa and Pozuzo, dept. Huánuco; Río Perené, dept. Junín).[3]

2: Peru (Huachipa 2).

[1] *Euchlornis formosa rubidior* CHAPMAN: Similar to *E. f. formosa*, but white markings on tertials much more restricted, being only about half as wide; remiges, except the four outer primaries, distinctly, though narrowly, margined with white apically; chest spot of male generally less (not more, as stated by Chapman) suffused with orange; female with throat yellowish, spotted or barred with dusky greenish (instead of wholly green or very nearly so). Wing 87-90, (female) 87-89; tail 65-68; bill 11-12.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Santa Ana Valley 1; Los Palmales 3; mountains inland of Cumaná 3.

[2] The small size, the parti-colored bill, and the deep green abdomen, sharply defined against the red chest, distinguish this species from the rest of the genus.

[3] Examination of additional material in the collections at London and Tring shows *E. s. pallidigula* to have been based on individual rather than geographic variation. Birds from Pozuzo (Huánuco) and Perené (Junín) are, so far as coloration is concerned, nowise different from a series of Ecuadorian skins. The only point of distinction that seems to hold is the slightly shorter wing. Five Peruvian

Euchlornis whitelyi (*Salvin and Godman*).[1] WHITELY'S FRUIT-EATER.

Pipreola whitelyi SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, (5), 2, p. 449, 1884—Roraima (descr. of female); SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 304—Roraima; idem. l,c., 1886, pp. 500, 502, pl. 12 (male, female)—Mount Twek-quay; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 381, 1888—Roraima and Mount Twek-quey.

Euchlornis whitelyi CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 296, 1921—Mount Twek-quey and Roraima.

Range: Mountains of British Guiana (Roraima and Twek-quey, alt. 3000 to 6000 feet).

***Euchlornis arcuata** (*Lafresnaye*). ARCUATE FRUIT-EATER.

Ampelis arcuata LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 98, 1843—"Colombie" = Bogotá; idem, Mag. Zool., (2), 5, cl. 2, pl. 40 (=male), 1843—Colombia; HARTLAUB, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 1, p. 494, 1849—Colombia; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 618—Tilotilo, Bolivia.

Cotinga arcuata JARDINE, Contrib. Orn., 1849, p. 44—west side of Pichincha, Ecuador.

Ampelion arcuatus SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 152, 1855—Bogotá; idem, l.c., 26, p. 553, 1858—Matos, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 28, p.89, 1860—Puellaro, Ecuador; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 375, 1888—Bogotá, Mérida, Intac, Matos, "Quito," Tilotilo (Bolivia); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 74, 1889—near Quito; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. Géog. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B 63, 1911—Gualea, Ecuador; idem, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 8, 1911—Cumpang, n. e. of Tayabamba, Peru; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 75, 1922—below Calacali, southwest side of Mojanda, and road to Gualea, Ecuador.

Ampelio arcuatus SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 255, 1862—Matos and Bogotá; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1870, p. 781—Upper wood region of Mérida, Venezuela; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 540—Maraynioc, Peru; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 24—Chachapoyas, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 379, 1884—Maraynioc and Chachapoyas, Peru; TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P.Z.S.Lond., 1885, p. 93—San Rafael, Ecuador; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, l.c., 1896, p. 370—Maraynioc, Peru; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 713—Mindo, near Intac, Gualea, and Baeza, Ecuador.

Pipreola arcuata SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 17, 1899—Nanegal, Gualea, and Frutillas, Ecuador.

Euchlornis arcuata CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 498, 1917—Laguneta, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 548, 1926—Nono, above Gualea, above

specimens measure: 72, 73, 73, 74, 75, while in eight from Ecuador the figures run from 74 to 78.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Río Suno 2, Río Napo 1, Sarayacu 5.—Peru: Huachipa, Huánuco 2; Pozuzo, alt. 750 meters, Huánuco (Tring Museum) 2; Perené, Junín (adult male, March 10, 1899. P. O. Simons. British Museum) 1.

[1]An isolated species with no near ally.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima (the type) 1, Mount Twek-quey 3.

Mindo, above Nanegal, below Oyacachi, and upper Sumaco, Ecuador; Berlioz, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **34**, p. 72, 1928—Pilon, Ecuador.

Range: Upper Subtropical and humid Temperate Zones of the Andes, from extreme western Venezuela (Cordillera de Mérida) and Colombia (Central and Eastern Andes) to northern Bolivia (dept. La Paz).[1]

1: Venezuela (El Valle, Mérida 1).

Genus **AMPELIOIDES** Verreaux.

Ampelioides Verreaux, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat., **3**, Bull., p. 5, 1867—type by monotypy *Ampelioides flavitorques* Verreaux = *Ampelis cincta* Tschudi.

Stictornis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **18**, p. 209, 1905—type by orig. desig. *Ampelis cincta* Tschudi.

Ampeleia Reichenow, Journ. Orn., **61**, p. 555, 1913—type by orig. desig. *Ampelis cincta* Tschudi.

*Ampelioides tschudii (*Gray*). Girdled Fruit-eater.

Ampelis cincta (not of Kuhl, 1820) Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., **9**, (1), p. 385, 1843—"in sylvis Pangoae" = Pangoa, east of Tarma, dept. Junín, Peru (descr. of female); idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 136, 1846—Peru.

Cotinga tschudii Gray (and Mitchell), Genera Birds, **1**, p. 279, 1846—new name for *Ampelis cincta* Tschudi, preoccupied.

Ampelioides flavitorques Verreaux, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat., **3**, Bull., p. 5, pl. 2, fig. 1 (=adult male), 1867—Río Napo, Ecuador (type in Paris Museum examined); Newton, Ibis, 1868, p. 222 (crit.).

Ampelio(n) cinctus Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., **23**, p. 152, pl. 104 (male, female), 1855—Bogotá (descr.); idem, l.c., **28**, p. 67, 1860—Pallatanga, Ecuador; idem, l.c., **28**, p. 89, 1860—Nanegal, Ecuador; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 255, 1862—Pallatanga, Bogotá; Sclater and Salvin, Exotic Ornith., p. 172, 1869—syn., range; idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p.520—Frontino, Colombia; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 380, 1884—descr. of type from Peru and spec. from Ecuador and Bogotá; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 375, 1888—Pallatanga, Intac, Frontino, Bogotá (monog.); Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 714—Santo Domingo, Ecuador; Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., **9**, p. B64, 1911—Gualea; Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 76, 1922—road to Nanegal.

Ampelioides tschudii Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., **13**, p. 110, 1917—Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia (crit., plumages); Chapman, Bull. Amer.

[1]No racial variation is noticeable in a large series from throughout the range. Material examined.—Venezuela: Culata 3, El Valle 4, "Mérida" 3.—Colombia: Bogotá 7.—Ecuador: above Gualea 4, Mindo 4, Intac 2, near Quito 3, Baeza 2.—Peru: Maraynioc 1.—Bolivia: Cocapata, dept. La Paz 9.

Mus. Nat. Hist., 55, p. 548, 1926—Gualea, Salvias, Las Piñas, Zamora, below Río Sardinas, and near Macas, Ecuador.

Stictornis cinctus CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 498, 1917—Las Lomitas, San Antonio, and Cocal (Western Andes), Andalucía (Eastern Andes), Colombia.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru (south to Junín).[1]

2: Peru (Huachipa, dept. Huánuco 1); Colombia (Bogotá 1).

Genus **IODOPLEURA** Lesson.

Iodopleura LESSON, Rev. Zool., 2, p. 45, 1839—type by orig. desig. *Pardalotus pipra* LESSON.

Heliophilus (not of MEIGEN, 1803) DESCOURTILZ, Orn. Brés., livr. 2, p. 22, circa 1854—type by monotypy *Heliophilus taunaysii* DESCOURTILZ = *Pardalotus pipra* LESSON.

*Iodopleura pipra pipra (*Lesson*). LESSON'S CHATTERER.

Pardalotus pipra LESSON, Cent. Zool., p. 81, pl. 26, 1831—"à Trinquemalé sur la côte de Ceylan," coll. Reynaud—errore, we suggest Rio de Janeiro.

Euphone aurora SUNDEVALL, Vetenskaps-Akad. Handl. for 1833, p. 312, pl. 11, fig. 5, 1834—Brazil; GYLDENSTOLPE, Ark. Zool., 19, A, No. 1, p. 71, 1926 (crit.).

Heliophilus taunaysii DESCOURTILZ, Orn. Brés., livr. 2, p. 22, pl. 24, fig. 1, circa 1854—Brazil (habits).

Iodopleura pipra DES MURS, Icon. Ornith., livr. 12, pl. 71, fig. 2, 1849; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 465, 1856—"Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes"; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 89, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 392, 1888—"Novo" Friburgo, Rio; HARTERT, Katalog Vogels. Senckenb. Mus., p. 106, 1892—"São Paulo"; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 217, 1899—São Paulo (ex HARTERT); idem, l.c., 4, p. 157, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz. 1, p. 315, 1907—range; HELLMAYR, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 139, 1915—Braço do Sul, near Victoria, Espirito Santo.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, in states of Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro (Nova Friburgo, Cantagallo).[2]

1: Brazil ("Rio" skin 1).

[1]Birds from Colombia (Bogotá) average slightly larger than those from more southern localities, but do not differ in coloration. Immature birds have the greater upper wing coverts tipped with yellow, preceded by a black subapical spot.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 4.—Ecuador: Santo Domingo 3, above Gualea 4, Río Napo 1.—Peru: Huachipa 1.

[2]Its occurrence in São Paulo is still to be confirmed, and Burmeister's record from Lagôa Santa also appears somewhat questionable in view of the fact that the Danish collectors failed to find it in Minas Geraes (see Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 321). Four (out of ten) Rio specimens have

Iodopleura pipra leucopygia *Salvin.*[1] White-rumped Chatterer.

Iodopleura leucopygia Salvin, Ibis, (5), 3, p. 305, 1885—British Guiana (types in British Museum examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 393, pl. 26, 1888—British Guiana; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 304, 1921—British Guiana.

Iodopleura pipra (not of Lesson) Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 697, 1848—Demerara, British Guiana.

Range: British Guiana.

Iodopleura fusca (*Vieillot*).[2] Dusky Chatterer.

Ampelis fusca Vieillot,[3] Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 8, p. 162, 1817—"Brésil," errore, hab. subst. Cayenne (auct. Berlepsch, 1908).

Pipra laplacei Eydoux and Gervais, Mag. Zool., 6, cl. 2, pl. 68, 1836—"Guyane"; idem, Voyage Favorite, 5, (2), p. 41, pl. 16, 1839—"Guyane."

Iodopleura fusca Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 305—Bartica Grove, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 393, 1888—Bartica Grove, Cayenne, Demerara; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 143, 1908—Cayenne; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 171, 1910—interior of Surinam; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 305, 1921—Makauria River, Demerara, Bartica Grove.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana.

***Iodopleura isabellae** *Parzudaki.*[4] Isabella's Chatterer.

traces of a white uropygial band, which is altogether absent in the others. Wing 57-60, (female) 56.

Material examined.—Rio de Janeiro (trade skins) 10, Cantagallo 1, Braço do Sul, Espirito Santo 1.

[1] *Iodopleura pipra leucopygia* Salvin: Similar to *I. p. pipra*, but slightly smaller; rump with a well-defined white cross-band (from 5 to 6 mm. wide); throat paler, light ochraceous salmon rather than fawn color; sooty edges on under parts decidedly narrower; lower tail coverts likewise paler. Wing (two unsexed adults) 54, 56; tail 30; bill 7.

The types (and only known specimens) are trade skins of the characteristic "Demerara" preparation.

[2] *I. fusca* is very nearly allied to, and agrees with, the better known *I. isabellae* in large size (wing 73-78; tail 38-42), heavy bill, extensive white uropygial area, and lack of salmon color on throat and under tail coverts. It may, however, be distinguished by blackish slate (instead of fuscous or fuscous black) upper parts; absence of white markings on lores, cheeks, and postocular region; more blackish sides of the head; plain fuscous throat, sides of breast, and belly, the flanks being but slightly suffused with white. As in *I. isabellae* the silky tuft on the sides of the breast is violet in the male, white in the female.

While probably subspecifically related one to another, *I. fusca* and *I. isabellae* are doubtless specifically different from *I. pipra*.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove 2, Macauria Creek 1, Demerara 3.

[3] Vieillot's description, though none too good, can hardly apply to another species of the present genus.

[4] *Iodopleura guttata* Lesson (Rev. Zool., 2, p. 45, 1839—"le Sénégal?") may be an earlier name, though the passage "thorax, flanc et ventre grisâtre avec croissans bruns" hardly fits the present species. The type is obviously lost.

Iodopleurus isabellae PARZUDAKI, Rev. Zool., **10**, p. 186, 1847—Río Negro, "in Venezuela," coll. Thirion (type now in Paris Museum).

Iodopleura isabellae DES MURS, Icon. Ornith., livr. 12, text to pl. 71, fig. 1, 1849; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., **25**, p. 266, 1857—Rio Javarri and Rio Tocantins; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1867, p. 579—Rio Tocantins; idem, l.c., 1867, pp. 751, 758—Xeberos, Peru; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 285—Xeberos, Chamicuros, Rio Javarri; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 126, 1868—Rio Vaupé, Brazil; LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 385—Pará; TACZANOWSKI, P.Z.S. Lond., 1882, p. 24—Yurimaguas; idem, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 388, 1884—Xeberos, Chamicuros, Río Javarri, and Yurimaguas, Peru; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 393, 1888—Rio Tocantins, Xeberos, Chamicuros, Pebas, Rio Copotaza; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., **37**, p. 303, 1889—Tarapoto, Peru; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., **55**, p. 292, 1907—Pará; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., **26**, No. 2, p. 91, 1912—Pará; p. 132, 1912—Island of Marajó; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 358, 1914—Pará, Providencia, Rio Tocantins (Cametá, Alcobaça); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **55**, p. 552, 1926—Napo, Ecuador and Barrigon, near Villavicencio, Colombia; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., **80**, p. 169, 1928—Pinheiro, Pará.

Iodopleura emiliae DES MURS, Icon. Ornith., livr. 12, pl. 71, fig. 1, 1849—figure of type.

Range: Northern Brazil (Marajó Island; Pará; Rio Tocantins; Rio Vaupé; Rio Solimões; Rio Purús); eastern Peru, north through eastern Ecuador to eastern Colombia (Villavicencio).[1]

1: Peru (Yurimaguas 1).

Genus **CALYPTURA** Swainson.

Calyptura SWAINSON in RICHARDSON, Faun. Bor.-Amer., **2**, p. 491, Feb., 1832—type by orig. desig. *Pardalotus cristatus* VIEILLOT.

Calyptura cristata (*Vieillot*). SHORT-TAILED CHATTERER.

Pardalotus cristatus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **24**, p. 528, 1818—"Brésil, coll. Delalande, jr." = Rio de Janeiro (type in Paris Museum examined).

Pipra tyranulus (sic) WAGLER, Isis, 1830, p. 940—new name for *Pardalotus cristatus* VIEILLOT.

Calyptura cristata SWAINSON, Ornith. Draw., Part 2, pl. 24, 1834; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 448, 1856—Nova Friburgo, Rio; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 89, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 394, 1888—"Novo" Friburgo; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **4**, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 315, 1907—Nova Friburgo, Rio.

[1]Material examined.—Brazil: Pará 1; Benevides, Pará 4; Marajó 1; Rio Tocantins 1; Rio Vaupé 5; Arimã, Rio Purús 5; Tonantins, Rio Solimões 1.—Colombia: "Bogotá" 2.—Ecuador: Río Copotaza 1.—Peru: Yurimaguas 1; Chamicuros 2; Xeberos 2.

Pardalotus coronatus Descourtilz, Orn. Brés., p. 22, pl. 24, fig. 2, circa 1854—Brazil (habits).

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, in state of Rio de Janeiro (Cantagallo, Nova Friburgo).[1]

Genus **ATTILA** Lesson.[2]

Attila Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 5, p. 360, end of 1830—type by monotypy *Attila brasiliensis* Lesson = *Muscicapa spadicea* Gmelin.

Dasycephala Swainson, Faun. Bor.-Amer., 2, p. 486, Feb., 1832—type by subs. desig. (Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 41, 1855) *Tyrannus rufescens* Swainson = *Muscicapa spadicea* Gmelin.

Dasyopsis Reichenbach, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 66, 1850—type by subs. desig. (Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 358, 1888) *Attila brasiliensis* Lesson = *Muscicapa spadicea* Gmelin.

*Attila spadiceus spadiceus (*Gmelin*).[3] Polymorphic Attila.

Muscicapa spadicea Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 937, 1789—based on "Yellow-rumped Flycatcher" Latham, Gen. Syn. Birds, 2, (1), p. 354, Cayenne (type in Leverian, now in Vienna Museum examined; =rufous phase).

[1]The range of this rare species is very imperfectly known, the only definite localities on record being Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, in the hinterland of Rio de Janeiro.

Material examined.—Nova Friburgo 1; Rio (trade skins) 6.

[2]This genus should probably be included among the Tyrannidae.

[3]*Attila spadiceus spadiceus* (Gmelin) offers an almost unique example of polymorphic variation or mutation. Not less than twelve names have been proposed for the various types of coloration, which, in the light of nearly one hundred specimens from the Guianan-Amazonian subregion, prove to be merely phases of a single taxonomic unit. The principal stages may be characterized as follows:

(a) Upper parts decidedly green, varying from dull olive citrine to serpentine green; rump clear yellow; wing bands rather indistinct, varying from buffy olive to dark olive buff and buffy citrine; secondaries scarcely edged with dull brownish exteriorly; tail dusky, frequently with a rusty cast; throat and chest citrine of different shades, more or less variegated with grayish or yellowish streaks; belly white, anteriorly streaked with gray; flanks and under tail coverts more or less tinged with lemon yellow or pale greenish yellow; under wing coverts pale greenish yellow. This is the variation described as *A. brasiliensis*, *A. viridescens*, *A. wighti*, and *A. neoxenus*.

(b) The green of the head, throat, and chest is replaced by gray, and this color also invades, to a varying degree, the dorsal plumage, while the yellowish of the flanks and under wing coverts inclines to a paler tint. This is the stage described as *A. spodiostethus*.

(c) Upper parts brown, varying through every imaginable shade from medal bronze to deep raw umber; wing bands decidedly rufescent, tawny olive to cinnamomeous; tertials and edges of secondaries brown or rufous brown like the back; rump buffy or primuline yellow; tail distinctly rufescent; throat and chest without any green or yellow, being dull gray, streaked with brown; flanks, under tail and wing coverts tinged with buffy or ochraceous. Specimens of this color-type were named *D. uropygialis*.

(d) The entire plumage is invaded by a rufous pigment; the upper parts, including the inner secondaries, deep cinnamon or Prout's brown; the wing bars and the tail tawny; the rump buffy yellow to ochraceous tawny; the sides of the

Tyrannus rufescens SWAINSON, Quart. Journ. Sci., Litt., Arts Roy. Inst., **20**, No. 40, p. 278, Jan., 1826—locality unknown (=rufous phase).

Attila brasiliensis LESSON, Traité d'Orn., livr. 5, p. 360, end of 1830—"Brésil," errore (the type examined in the Paris Museum is from Cayenne; = green phase); LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., **11**, pp. 40, 45, 1848—Cayenne (descr. of type); PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **7**, livr. 3, p. 366, 1855 (type stated to be from Cayenne, not from Brazil); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 303—Bartica Grove and Camacusa, Brit. Guiana (spec. examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, p. 328, 1906—Cayenne and British Guiana (note on type; variation; descr. of immature plumage); BERLEPSCH, l.c., **15**, p. 141, 1908—Roche-Marie, French Guiana (crit.); PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, **2**, p. 162, 1910—Surinam; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 352, 1914—Benevides, Rio Tocantins (Cametá, Alcobaça), Cussary, Monte Alegre, Brazil; BEEBE, Zoologica (N.Y.), **2**, p. 94, 1916—Utinga, Pará (habits and song descr.).

head and the ventral surface tawny, paler on the abdomen; under wing coverts ochraceous buff or tawny ochraceous. This mutant was described as *Muscicapa spadicea* and *Attila rufigularis*.

As long ago as 1906, I had called attention to the surprising variation exhibited by a series from British Guiana and eastern Venezuela, and four years later I even cast doubts on the specific distinctness of *A. brasiliensis* and *A. spadiceus*. More recently, E. Stresemann insisted on the mutational nature of this variability, and the careful study of ample material in the present connection fully corroborates his contention.

"Pure-blooded" specimens of the *brasiliensis* type, characterized above under (a), are relatively rare in comparison with the large number of individuals which, by one or more characters, connect them with (b) or (c). To illustrate these facts, we will consider an exceptionally instructive series of twenty-four skins from the lower Tapajóz (Santarém; Diamantina; Colonia do Mojuy; Itaituba; Villa Braga; Miriti tuba; Apaçy), kindly forwarded by Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh. Five specimens, including the type of *A. viridescens* in the U. S. National Museum, may be termed typical "*brasiliensis*," though there is some slight variation in the shade of the green parts, in the amount of yellowish streaking on the throat, as well as in the width and coloring of the wing bands. In three others, the upper parts are tinged with orange citrine; the rump deeper, more primuline yellow; the tail and inner secondaries more rufescent; the flanks buffy yellow, etc. They mark a decided step in the direction of "*uropygialis*," particularly a female from Santarém (Carnegie Museum, No. 72442), which resembles certain individuals of this "phase" also in the coloring of the throat and chest. Eight additional specimens may be classed as "*uropygialis*." They are distinctly brown above, although not two are of exactly the same shade. The lightest-backed is hardly different from the preceding variety, while the darkest (Carnegie Museum, No. 72811), in its deep raw umber dorsal surface, closely approaches the "*spadiceus*" plumage. The majority of these birds lack any yellow or greenish tints on the anterior lower parts, the throat and chest being dull gray, distinctly or obscurely streaked with brownish olive; others, by their more citrine, yellowish-streaked throats, form the transition to the "*brasiliensis*" stage. An adult from Apaçy (Carnegie Museum, No. 77759) represents the "*spodiostethus*" plumage, having the head clear gray all round, the throat feathers laterally edged with whitish, and just a faint greenish shade across the chest, differing from the types of that supposed species only by its hair brown (instead of rufescent) tail and brighter green back. There is no doubt that *A. obscurus* was based on an individual of this phase, in which, owing to an influx of phaeomelanin, the greenish of the back and chest has turned to brownish. Three examples, finally, are referable to the rufous (*spadiceus*) variety, for which Stresemann suggests the provisional term "phaeomelanoidism."

The series fully bears out Stresemann's statement that, as far as the upper parts are concerned, an unbroken line can be constructed from the green, brown-

Dasycephala uropygialis Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 686, 1848—British Guiana (type in Berlin Museum examined; = immature of the brown-backed phase with grayish, brown-streaked anterior under parts).

Attila spadiceus Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 11, p. 46, 1848—Cayenne; Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 27, p. 41, 1859—Cayenne; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 195, 1862—Cayenne; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 96, 1868—Barra do Rio Negro = Manáos (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 362, 1888—part, spec. e-g, Iquitos (Peru) and Cayenne; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 142, 1908—Cayenne; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 506, 1908—Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz (spec. examined); Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 163, 1910—Surinam; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 352, 1914—Providencia, Rio Tapajóz (Santarém, Itaituba), and Obidos; Stresemann, Journ. Orn., 73, p. 274, 1925 (crit., variation).

Attila rufigularis Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 96, 170, Sept., 1868—Salto do Girão, Rio Madeira (type in Vienna Museum examined; = rufous phase); idem, Ibis, 1873, p. 113; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 311, 1907—"Matto Grosso" (ex Pelzeln); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 353, 1914—Rio Madeira (ex Pelzeln).

tailed "*brasiliensis*" to the rufous "*spadiceus*" stage, while, seen from below, the latter seems to be separated by a wide gap. Still, a specimen from Tamanoir, French Guiana (Carnegie Museum, No. 62415) is decidedly intermediate, having the anterior under parts much less tawny, suffused with yellow; the flanks extensively yellow; and the middle of the belly very pale buff (between cartridge buff and cream buff).

The juvenile plumage exhibits much variation in the streaking below, the general tone of coloring, and the rufescence of the tail. The majority of the young birds examined by us correspond to the brown-backed "*uropygialis*" phase, while only two are of the "*spadiceus*" type. Neither the green nor the gray-headed variety is represented in the series, which seems to indicate that the "*brasiliensis*" and "*spodiostethus*" mutants constitute an advanced stage of comparatively recent development.

As to geographic variation, I have not been able to make out any local races. Birds from Amazonia (Pará to the Peruvian border) appear to be inseparable from a Guianan series, and almost every combination of color-characters may be found in any locality, whence a sufficient number of specimens is available. Bolivian examples are not different either, so far as I can see. The type of *A. neoxenus* and an adult female from the Río Surutú are ordinary specimens of the "*brasiliensis*" phase, and can be matched by various individuals in the series from French Guiana and the Tapajóz Valley. The type of *A. arizelus*, a brown-backed example with rufous tail, is very similar to others from Amazonia, particularly one from Santarém, while underneath it is more nearly like a bird from Nova Olinda, Rio Purús. A fourth skin from Bolivia (Río Surutú; Carnegie Museum, No. 79591) belongs to the "*spodiostethus*" phase with gray head and chest, and hardly any yellowish on the flanks, but with the back medal bronze (instead of green) and the tail conspicuously rufescent. With the scanty material at hand it is hardly possible to dispose of the Caribbean form, described as *A. wighti* from a single specimen secured on the Heights of Aripo, Trinidad. In coloration, the type cannot be distinguished from average specimens of the "*brasiliensis*" variety from French Guiana and Amazonia, but is slightly larger. Three adults from the opposite Venezuelan mainland (Cristóbal Colón), however, do not differ in size from the general run of Guianan birds, with which they also agree in coloration. All of them belong to the intermediate type, showing an approach to "*uropygialis*" in the coloring of the dorsal parts, but average more rufous on the tail. An adult male from El Hacha, Bolívar Railroad, state of Lara, is closely similar to the type

Attila uropygialis PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 96, 1868—Salto do Girão, Rio Madeira (spec. examined); SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 304—Bartica Grove, Brit. Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 360, 1888—Bartica Grove, Carimang River, and Camacusa, Brit. Guiana; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 58, 1902—Suapure and La Pricion, Caura, Venezuela (spec. examined); PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 161, 1910—British Guiana; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 255, 1916—Caura River (ex BERLEPSCH and HARTERT).

Attila spodiostethus SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, (5), 1, p. 209, 1883—Bartica Grove, British Guiana (types in British Museum examined; = grayish

of *A. wighti*, both in color and dimensions. Without further evidence, I am not prepared to separate the Caribbean race, which does not seem to possess a single character of its own.

WING MEASUREMENTS OF ADULT BIRDS.

French Guiana.—Males: 85, 85, 85, 86, 87, 90.—Females: 78, 80, 83.

Surinam.—Female: 83.

British Guiana.—Males: 85, 85, 87, 87, 89.—Females: 80, 81, 83, 85, 87.

Rio Yuruán, Venezuela.—Male: 85.

Caura Valley, Eastern Venezuela.—Males: 84, 87, 90.—Female: 85.

Trinidad (type of *A. wighti*).—Male: 93.

Cristóbal Cólon, Paría Peninsula, Venezuela.—Male: 89.—Females: 84, 85.

El Hacha, Lara, Venezuela.—Male: 92.

Diamantina, near Santarém, Brazil (type of *A. viridescens*).—Male: 84.

Santarém, Brazil.—Males: 83, 84, 85, 87, 87, 88, 90.—Females: 80, 81, 81, 81, 82, 83, 87.

Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil.—Males: 86, 88.

Miriticuba, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil.—Male: 84.

Apaçy, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil.—Male: 88.

Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz, Brazil.—Females: 81, 82.

Benevides, Pará, Brazil.—Females: 78, 80.

Manáos, Rio Negro.—Female: 82.

Salto do Girão, Rio Madeira.—Males: 85, 82 (type of *A. rufigularis*).

Teffé, Rio Solimões.—Female: 80.

São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões.—Males: 79, 86.—Female: 81.

Tonantins, Rio Solimões.—Males: 86, 86.—Female: 78.

Nova Olinda, Rio Purús.—Male: 88.

Yurimaguas, Peru.—Female: 78.

Río Yapacani, Bolivia.—Males: 84 (type of *A. neoxenus*), 91 (type of *A. arizelus*).

Río Surutú, Bolivia.—Females: 88, 88.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Roche-Marie 1; Cayenne (including the types of *M. spadicea* and *Attila brasiliensis*) 5; Saint Jean du Maroni 1; Tamanoir, Mana River 5; Pied Saut, Oyapock 4.—Dutch Guiana: Kwata 1.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove (including the types of *A. spodiostethus*) 5; Caramang River 3; Camacusa 3; unspecified (type of *D. uropygialis*) 1.—Venezuela: Río Yuruán 1; Suapure, Caura 3; La Pricion, Caura 2; San Pedro, Caura 1; Cristóbal Colón, Paría Peninsula 5; El Hacha, Bolívar Railroad, Lara 1.—Trinidad: Heights of Aripo (type of *A. wighti*) 1.—Brazil: Benevides, Pará 2; Santarém 17; Diamantina, near Santarém (type of *A. viridescens*) 1; Itaituba 3; Villa Braga 2; Miriticuba 1; Apaçy 1; Obidos 1; Manáos 1; Salto do Girão, Rio Madeira (including the type of *A. rufigularis*) 2; Nova Olinda, Rio Purús 2; Teffé 1; São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões 3; Tonantins, Rio Solimões 3.—Peru: Yurimaguas 1.—Bolivia: Río Yapacani (types of *A. arizelus* and *A. neoxenus*) 2; Río Surutú 2.

phase); Salvin, l.c., 1885, p. 304—Bartica Grove; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 360, 1888—Bartica Grove; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 162, 1910—British Guiana (ex Salvin and Godman).

Attila citriniventris (not of Sclater) Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 371, 1884—part, descr. of juv., Moyobamba, Peru.

Attila viridescens Ridgway, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 10, "1887," p. 522, Aug., 1888—Diamantina, Santarém (type in U. S. National Museum examined; =green phase); Chapman and Riker, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Santarém.

Attila brasiliensis brasiliensis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 329, 1906—British Guiana, Venezuela (Caura River), and Brazil (Salto do Girão); idem, l.c., 17, p. 315, 1910—Salto do Girão, Rio Madeira; Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Novit., 183, p. 12, 1925—Guiana, Venezuela, and northern Brazil (crit.).

Attila wighti Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 191, 1906—Heights of Aripo, Trinidad (type now in American Museum of Natural History, New York, examined; =green phase).

Attila spadiceus spadiceus Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 51, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimões; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 285, 1921—Supenaam and lower Mazaruni River; Stresemann, Journ. Orn., 73, p. 276, 1925 (range, synonymy).

Attila spadiceus rufigularis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 315, 1910—Salto do Girão, Rio Madeira (crit.).

Attila surinamensis Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 163, 1910—Surinam (descr. of an intermediate specimen).

Attila arizelus Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, p. 169, 1915—Río Yapacani, Bolivia (type in Carnegie Museum examined; =intermediate phase).

Attila neoxenus Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 30, p. 4, 1917—Río Yapacani, Bolivia (type in Carnegie Museum examined; =green phase).

Attila spadiceus uropygialis Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 286, 1921—numerous localities.

Attila spadiceus spodiostethus Chubb, l.c., p. 288, 1921—Ituribisi River, Supenaam, and Bartica Grove.

Attila obscurus Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 73, p. 267, 1925—Acajutuba, lower Rio Negro (=gray-headed phase).

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Trinidad; Venezuela (Río Yuruán; Suapure, La Pricion, and San Pedro, Caura Valley; Cristóbal Colón, Paría Peninsula; El Hacha, Bolívar Railroad, Lara); northern Brazil, the whole of the Amazon Valley from Pará west to the Rio Solimões, south to the Purús and Madeira Rivers; extreme northeastern Peru (Iquitos; Yurimaguas; Moyobamba); and northern Bolivia (Río Yapacani and Río Surutú, dept. Santa Cruz).

1: Peru (Yurimaguas 1).

Attila spadiceus uropygiatus (*Wied*).[1] WIED'S ATTILA.

Muscicapa uropygiata WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3**, (2), p. 868, 1831—Rio Doce, Espirito Santo, eastern Brazil (type in American Museum of Natural History, New York, examined).

Myiarchus uropygiatus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 472, 1856—Rio Doce (ex WIED).

Attila brasiliensis (not of LESSON) SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., **27**, p. 41, 1859—Brazil (spec. examined); idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 195, 1862—Brazil; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 359, 1888—Bahia, Brazil (spec. examined); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **2**, p. 241, 1889—Rio Doce (note on type).

Attila spadiceus (not *Muscicapa spadicea* GMELIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 362, 1888—part, spec. a-d, Bahia (spec. examined).

Attila brasiliensis uropygiata HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., **13**, pp. 329, 330, 1906—Rio Doce, Rio, and Bahia (crit.); MILLER and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., **183**, p. 12, 1925—eastern Brazil (crit.).

Attila uropygiata IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 310, 1907—Rio, Espirito Santo, and Bahia.

Attila spadicea uropygiata STRESEMANN, Journ. Orn., **73**, p. 277, 1925—eastern Brazil, north to Bahia.

Range: Wooded coast region of southeastern Brazil, in states of Bahia (Caravellas), Espirito Santo (Rio Doce), and Rio de Janeiro.

***Attila spadiceus parvirostris** *Allen*.[2] SMALL-BILLED ATTILA.

Attila parvirostris ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **13**, p. 153, 1900—Minca, Santa Marta Region, Colombia (type in American Museum of Natural

[1] *Attila spadiceus uropygiatus* (WIED): Similar in coloration to *A. s. spadiceus*, but somewhat larger, with stronger, heavier bill.

The plumage of this form is just as variable as that of its Amazonian representative. Four of the nine specimens examined are in the "*brasiliensis*," four others in the "*spadiceus*" stage, while the remaining example is of the intermediate type. No gray-headed mutant (*spodiostethus*) appears to be on record from eastern Brazil. The smallest individuals are not certainly distinguishable from true *spadiceus*.

Wing of adults (unsexed).—Bahia: 88, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97.—Rio de Janeiro: 95.

[2] *Attila spadiceus parvirostris* ALLEN: Similar to *A. s. spadiceus*, but with larger bill, and in the rufous ("*spadiceus*") phase apparently not distinguishable by any other character; normal type of coloration much like the "*uropygialis*" variant, but upper parts brighter rufous brown (Sudan to amber brown), the pileum frequently duller, rarely dull citrine; throat and chest strongly washed with orange citrine and streaked with dusky, rarely flammulated with grayish, buffy citrine and whitish, or yellowish with dark citrine striations; grayish streaks on upper abdomen absent or barely suggested. Wing (male) 85-91, (female) 82-86; tail 70-73, (female) 66-70; bill 21-22.

There can be little doubt that *A. rufipectus* is merely the rufous phase of *A. parvirostris*. The type of *A. r. confinis*, an immature female, is somewhat darker throughout, but this variation is paralleled in the corresponding stage of *A. s. spadicea*. The Santa Marta series, while fairly constant in the coloration of the dorsal surface (which is much brighter rufous brown than in any specimen of the

History, New York, examined); Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 329, 1922—Minca, Agua Dulce, Don Diego, and Trojas de Cataca, Santa Marta Region (crit.; spec. examined).

Attila rufipectus Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 13, p. 153, 1900—Las Nubes, Santa Marta Region, Colombia (type in American Museum of Natural History, New York, examined; =rufous phase).

Attila rufipectus confinis Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 289, 1913—Orope, Zulia, Venezuela (=rufous phase).

Attila idiotes Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 29, p. 96, 1916—Fundación, Santa Marta Region, Colombia (type in Carnegie Museum examined); idem and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 331, 1922—Fundación (crit.).

Attila rufipectus rufipectus Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 330, 1922—Las Nubes (note on type).

Attila brasiliensis parvirostris Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Novit., 183, p. 13, 1925—Santa Marta Region (crit.).

Attila spadicea parvirostris Stresemann, Journ. Orn., 73, p. 277, 1925—Santa Marta.

Range: Tropical Zone of northern Colombia (Santa Marta region) and adjacent section of northwestern Venezuela (Orope, Río Zulia, and Guachi, state of Zulia).

1: Venezuela (Orope, Zulia 1).

Attila spadiceus caniceps *Todd.*[1] Gray-headed Attila.

Attila caniceps Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 30, p. 4, 1917—Jaraquiel, dept. Bolívar, Colombia (type in Carnegie Museum examined).

Amazonian form), presents the usual amount of variation below. Only one specimen (Carnegie Museum, No. 42208, Minca) recalls, by its grayish and buffy citrine streaks on throat and chest, certain individuals from Brazil. The majority have these parts strongly washed with orange citrine, differing thereby very markedly from *A. s. spadiceus*. The type of *A. parvirostris*, however, bridges the gap in this respect, being more yellowish on the throat and chest than any other in the present series.

The type of *A. idiotes*, from Fundación, western base of the Santa Marta Mountains, differs by decidedly greenish (somewhat brighter than dull citrine) pileum; slightly lighter, less rufous back; and much brighter Picric yellow ground color of throat and chest. However, an adult male from Guachi, south of Lake Maracaibo, in the coloration of the crown and nape, is halfway between the Fundación bird and a male from Don Diego (Carnegie Museum, No. 44470), while the stronger yellowish suffusion in the orange citrine of the anterior under parts marks another step in the direction of *A. idiotes*. The type, on the dorsal surface, closely resembles specimens from Cristóbal Colón, Paría Peninsula, discussed under *A. s. spadiceus*, and for the present I am inclined to regard it as an extreme variant of *A. s. parvirostris* with which it agrees in proportions and shape of bill.

Material examined.—Venezuela, Zulia: Guachi 1; Orope (type of *A. r. confinis*) 1.—Colombia, Santa Marta region: Las Nubes (type of *A. rufipectus*) 1; Don Diego 3; Minca (including the type of *A. parvirostris*) 5; Trojas de Cataca 1; Fundación (type of *A. idiotes*) 1.

[1] *Attila spadiceus caniceps* Todd: Closely similar to *A. s. sclateri*, of eastern Panama, but pileum grayish (instead of greenish like the upper back); throat

Attila citreopygus citreopygus (not *Dasycephala citreopyga* BONAPARTE) CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 495, 1917—part, Puerto Berrio, lower Magdalena, Colombia (spec. examined).

Attila brasiliensis sclateri (not of LAWRENCE) MILLER and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., 183, p. 12, 1925—part, Puerto Berrio.

Range: Northern Colombia (Puerto Berrio, lower Magdalena, dept. Antioquia; Jaraquiel, dept. Bolívar).

Attila spadiceus parambae *Hartert.*[1] PACIFIC ATTILA.

Attila braziliensis parambae HARTERT, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 11, p. 39, Dec., 1900—Paramba, prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador (type in Tring Museum examined); idem, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 610, 1902—Paramba, San Javier, and Pambílar, Ecuador (spec. examined); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 546, 1926—below Mindo, Ecuador.

Attila sclateri (not of LAWRENCE) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 361, 1888—part, spec. q, Ecuador; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 134, 1891—part, "eastern" Ecuador.

Attila fuscicauda CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 31, p. 155, 1912—Gallera, Andes west of Popayán, Colombia.

Attila brasiliensis parambae CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 495, 1917—Gallera, Colombia; MILLER and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., 183, p. 12, 1925—western Ecuador and Colombia (crit.).

Attila spadicea parambae STRESEMANN, Journ. Orn., 73, p. 277, 1925 (range).

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador and western Colombia, north to the upper Atrato (Quibdó).

and chest streaked with dull (grayish) white and dusky, the latter tinged with dull yellowish citrine. Wing (two males) 87; tail 71, 72; bill 22.

This form is exceedingly close to *A. s. sclateri*, but appears to be separable, as far as one can judge from two specimens. East Panama birds, as a rule have much more yellow on throat and chest, though an adult male from Loma del León (Museum of Comparative Zoology, No. 107265), viewed from below, is an exact duplicate of the Puerto Berrio example which, owing to its fresher plumage, is somewhat more brightly colored throughout than the worn type. On the upper parts, too, *caniceps* can be matched by various specimens of *A. s. sclateri*, although the latter generally has more brownish suffusion. The grayish pileum, however, separates the two Colombian birds from any in the series from eastern Panama.

Material examined.—Colombia: Jaraquiel, dept. Bolívar (the type) 1; Puerto Berrio, lower Magdalena, dept. Antioquia 1.

[1] *Attila spadiceus parambae* HARTERT: Nearest to *A. s. sclateri*, but pileum and back olive green, very rarely tinged with brownish on the lower back; rump lemon yellow (without any buff); tail darker, nearest to sepia; wing bands duller, varying from olive buff to buffy olive (instead of buckthorn brown); under parts similar, viz., throat and chest broadly streaked with yellow and citrine, and abdomen white, but sides and flanks greenish yellow, without any buff suffusion. Wing 87-93, (female) 82-86; tail 69-73, (female) 65-69; bill 21-23.

This form shows very little variation and does not seem to have a rufous phase, not infrequent in the eastern races *A. s. spadiceus* and *A. s. parvirostris*. Specimens from Pacific Colombia agree with the Ecuadorian ones.

Material examined.—Ecuador: below Mindo 2; Paramba (including the type) 2; Pambílar 1; San Javier 1.—Colombia: Juntas, Río Dagua 1; Malagita, Chocó 1; Quibdó, Río Atrato 1.

Attila spadiceus sclateri *Lawrence.*[1] Sclater's Attila.

Attila sclateri Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 7, p. 470, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama Railroad (types in American Museum of Natural History, New York, examined); Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1864, p. 358—Isthmus of Panama; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 361, 1888—part, spec. m-p, San Pablo, Panama; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 134, 1891—part, San Pablo and Lion Hill, Panama; Bangs, Proc. New Eng. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 23, 1900—Loma del León, Panama.

Attila spadiceus (not *Muscicapa spadicea* Gmelin) Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 7, p. 327, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama.

Attila citreopygius (not *Dasycephala citreopyga* Bonaparte) Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 8, p. 7, 1863—Lion Hill, Panama.

Attila citreopygus citreopygus Ridgway, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 805, 1907—part, eastern Panama (Lion Hill, Frijole, San Pablo, Panama City); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 495, 1917—part, Río Salaqui, Colombia (spec. examined); Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, p. 269, 1918—Gatún, Panama; Hallinan, Auk, 41, p. 319, 1924—Cruzes Trail, near Corozal, Panama.

Attila citreopyga citreopyga Bangs and Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 213, 1922—Mount Sapo, Darién (spec. examined).

Attila brasiliensis sclateri Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Novit., 183, p. 12, 1925—part, northwestern Colombia and eastern Panama (crit.).

Range: Eastern Panama, from the Canal Zone eastwards, and extreme northwestern Colombia (Río Salaqui).

***Attila spadiceus citreopygus** (*Bonaparte*). Citron-rumped Attila.

Dasycephala citreopyga Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Ac. Sci. Paris, 38, p. 657, 1854—Nicaragua; idem, Not. Orn. Coll. Delattre, p. 86, 1854—Nicaragua.

Attila citreopygius (*a*) Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 27, p. 41, 1859—part, Nicaragua; idem, Ibis, 1859, p. 438—part, Nicaragua; Nutting, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 6, "1883," p. 385, 1884—Sucuyá, Nicaragua; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 133, 1891—part, Costa Rica and Chiriquí;

[1] *Attila spadiceus sclateri* Lawrence: Most nearly related to *A. s. citreopygus*, but pileum and back olive instead of brown, and blackish streaks restricted to anterior part of crown. Wing 86-91, (female) 82-87; tail 69-74, (female) 67-71; bill 21-25.

While the majority from eastern Panama have much less brown above, the predominating color of pileum and back being olive or dark citrine, there occur certain specimens which, by the Dresden brown tone of the back, are hardly distinguishable from the dullest extreme of *A. s. citreopygus*, as represented in a series from Costa Rica. On the other hand, birds from Darién (Río Tuyra; Mount Sapo) and a single adult male from the Río Salaqui, in extreme northwestern Colombia, closely approach *A. s. parambae*, from which they mainly differ by the ochreous tinge on rump and flanks.

Material examined.—Panama: Lion Hill (Loma del León) 9; Frijole, Panama Railroad 1; San Pablo, Isthmus of Panama 1; Tapalisa 1; El Real, Río Tuyra 1; Mount Sapo, Darién 1.—Colombia: Río Salaqui 1.

RICHMOND, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 16, p. 509, 1893—Río Escondido, Nicaragua.

Attila sclateri (not of LAWRENCE, 1862) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 8, p. 110, 1868—Guaitil, Costa Rica; SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p 146—Santa Fé, Veragua and Tucurriquí, Costa Rica; idem, l.c., 1870 p. 196—Calovevora, Veragua and Volcán de Chiriquí, Panama; NUTTING, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 6, "1883," p. 404, 1884—Los Sábalos, Nicaragua; ZELEDÓN, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 118, 1887—Naranjo de Cartago, Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 361, 1888—part, spec. a-l, Irazú, Tucurriquí, Costa Rica, Volcán de Chiriquí, Calovevora and Santa Fé, Veragua; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 134, 1891—part, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Chiriquí, and Calovevora, Veragua; UNDERWOOD, Ibis, 1896, p. 439—Miravelles, Costa Rica; BANGS, Auk, 18, p. 365, 1901—Divala, Chiriquí; idem, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 40, 1902—Boquete, Chiriquí.

Attila tephrocephala (*us*) RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 118, 1906—Talamanca, eastern Costa Rica (type in U.S. National Museum examined; =gray-headed variant); idem, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 804, 1907—Talamanca; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 672, 1910—Talamanca (crit.).

Attila citreopyga luteola (*us*) RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 118, 1906—San José, Costa Rica (type in U.S. National Museum examined); idem, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 810, 1907—San Carlos, Nicaragua and San José, Costa Rica; BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 303, 1907—Pozo del Rio Grande, Costa Rica.

Attila citreopygus citreopygus RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 805, 1907—part, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veragua); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 670, 1910—Costa Rica (crit.).

Attila citreopygia citreopygia BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 303, 1907—Boruca and Pozo del Río Grande, Costa Rica.

Attila flammulatus citreopygus BANGS and PENARD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 224, 1922—part.

Attila brasiliensis citreopygus MILLER and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., 183, p. 13, 1925—Pacific side of Canal Zone to Nicaragua (crit.).

Range: Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).[1]

9: Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, Chinandega 1, San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua 1, Matagalpa 1); Costa Rica (Lagarto 1, Cabagre 1, Boca Río Matina 1, Siquirres 1, Orosi 1, unspecified 1).

[1]Study of a very large series shows plainly that there is only one form of *Attila* in southern Central America. The "*luteolus*" type of coloration is not confined to any particular area, but occurs, along with ordinary individuals of *citreopygus* and intermediates, both on the Caribbean and Pacific slope of Costa Rica. A small series from Nicaragua exhibits the same variation. The type of *A. tephrocephala* is merely a gray-headed variant, corresponding to the "*spodiostethus*" phase of the Amazonian *A. s. spadiceus*. It is approached, in one respect or another, by several specimens in the Costa Rican series. Birds from western Panama (Chiriquí), as a whole, agree very well with those from more northern localities,

***Attila spadiceus flammulatus** *Lafresnaye.* Flammulated Attila.

Attila flammulatus Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 11, p. 47, 1848—"Colombia," errore; Vera Cruz, Mexico, substituted by Bangs and Penard, 1922 (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, examined).

Attila hypoxanthus Salvin and Godman,[1] Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 135, 1891—part, type from Vera Paz, Guatemala (=xanthochroic variant).

Attila mexicanus Nelson,[2] Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 14, p. 172, 1901—Frontera, Tabasco (type in U.S.National Museum examined).

Attila citreopyga salvini Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 118, 1906—Pasa Nueva, Vera Cruz (type in U.S.National Museum examined); idem, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 807, 1907—southeastern Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and British Honduras (monog.); Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 100, 1907—Los Amates, San José, Patulul, and Mazatenango, Guatemala; Peters, Auk, 30, p. 375, 1913—north of Bacalar and Camp Mengel, Quintana Roo.

Attila citreopygia(us) (not *Dasycephala citreopyga* Bonaparte) Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 228, 1857—Santecomapám, Vera Cruz; idem, l.c., 27, p. 41, 1859—part, southern Mexico and Guatemala; idem, l.c., p. 366, 1859—Jalapa; idem, l.c., p. 383, 1859—Playa Vicente, Vera Cruz; Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 120—Guatemala; Sclater, l.c., p. 438—part, southern Mexico and Guatemala; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N.H., 1, p. 536, 1869—Vera Cruz; Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1870, p. 837—Honduras; Lawrence, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 4, p. 25, 1876—Santa

though one adult male from Boquete can hardly be told from *sclateri* of the Canal Zone. A single adult male from Veraguas (Natá, Coclé) is difficult to place, but for geographic reasons I refer it to *citreopygus* rather than to *sclateri*.

A. s. citreopygus is a rather variable race, and while generally smaller and more olivaceous, less brownish on the head, is sometimes barely distinguishable from *A. s. flammulatus*.

Material examined.—Nicaragua: Sucuyá 1; Los Sábalos 1; Escondido River 2; San Gerónimo, Chinandega 1; Matagalpa 1; San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua 1.—Costa Rica: Pacuaré 1; Jiménez 1; Boca Río Matina 1; Siquirres 1; Orosi 1; El Hogar 2; La Hondura 2; Carrillo 4; Guayabo 3; Bonilla 1; Coliblanco 1; La Vijagua 1; Cariblanco de Sarapiquí 1; "Talamanca" (type of *A. tephrocephala*) 1; San José (type of *A. citreopyga luteola*) 1; Guaitil 1; Lagarto 1; Cabagre 1; Bebedero 1; Miravelles 1; Bolson 3; Tenorio 1; Pozo Azul de Pirris 1; Pozo del Río Grande 3; Boruca 2; El General 1.—Panama: Almirante Bay 1; Divala 2; Boquete 5; El Banco, Chiriquí 1; Chiriquí 1; Natá, Coclé 1.

[1]*A. hypoxanthus* is merely a "xanthochroic" phase, without any white on the under parts which are continuously clear yellow, with, however, the usual dusky streaks on throat and chest, and ochraceous sides. It is not peculiar to any particular area, but represents a purely individual variant. Specimens in this plumage have been examined from Mazatlán, Sinaloa (*A. s. pacificus*), eastern Guatemala (*A. s. flammulatus*), Costa Rica (*A. s. citreopygus*), and even French Guiana (*A. s. spadiceus*)!

[2]The type (and only available specimen from Tabasco) has the lower throat and chest streaked with tawny brown rather than dusky or citrine, and the ochraceous tawny color of the sides and flanks more extensive than any other specimen. Still I am inclined to attribute these divergencies to individual variation, since birds from Guatemala and Honduras are inseparable from typical *flammulatus*, as represented by a series from Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Chiapas, and the existence of a distinct form in Tabasco seems hardly possible.

Efigenia, Oaxaca; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 361, 1888—part, spec. a, d-j, Jalapa, Choctum, Kamkhal, and Vera Paz, Guatemala; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 133, 1891—part, Jalapa, Santa Efigenia, and Guatemala; LANTZ, Trans. Kansas Ac. Sci., 16, p. 221, 1899—Naranjo, Guatemala; BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 39, p. 149, 1903—Ceiba, Honduras.

Attila citreopygus mexicanus RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 810, 1907—Frontera, Tabasco (monog.).

Attila citreopygus gaumeri (not of SALVIN and GODMAN) RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 811, 1907—part, coast of British Honduras (near Manatee Lagoon).

Attila flammulatus flammulatus BANGS and PENARD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, pp. 223, 224, 1922—Vera Cruz and Puebla, south to Honduras (crit.; note on type).

Attila brasiliensis flammulatus MILLER and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., 183, p. 13, 1925—southeastern Mexico to Honduras (crit.).

Range: Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Oaxaca (Tehuantepec), Tabasco, Chiapas, and southern Quintana Roo, and southward through Guatemala and British Honduras to Salvador and Honduras.[1]

7: Mexico (Santa Efigenia, Tehuantepec, Oaxaca 1); Guatemala (Los Amates, Izabal 1, San José, Escuintla 1, Patulul, Sololá 1, Mazatenango 2); Honduras (San Pedro Sula 1).

[1]The type of *A. flammulatus*, supposed to be from "Colombia," proves to be identical with *A. c. salvini*, and aside from its somewhat faded under parts and "foxy" back, agrees perfectly with specimens from Vera Cruz in eastern Mexico. Birds from Guatemala (Pacific and Caribbean slopes) and Honduras appear to be inseparable from those of eastern Mexico, though they possibly average slightly deeper, more rufous brown on the upper parts. Three adults from Tehuantepec (Cacoprieto and Santa Efigenia) likewise belong here. The majority of the examples from British Honduras cannot be distinguished from the general run of *flammulatus*, though one (out of three) from Manatee Lagoon and another from San Felipe, Upper Belize River, are more olivaceous above. However, they can be matched in this respect by various skins from other localities (Jalapa, Vera Cruz, and Honduras). Two adults from southern Quintana Roo, by smaller size and reduction of greenish suffusion on foreneck, form the transition to *A. s. gaumeri*, of Yucatán. A small series from Salvador is rather puzzling. They are much paler and more cinnamomeous above, and have light ochraceous-tawny tails, more like *A. s. pacificus*, but resemble *A. s. flammulatus* in their bright yellow (instead of ochraceous) rump. It is quite possible that additional material may show them to be separable.

Material examined.—Mexico: Vera Cruz, Pasa Nueva (including the type of *A. c. salvini*) 3, Buenavista 2, Jalapa 1; Metlaltoyuca, Puebla 1; Palenque, Chiapas 1; Frontera, Tabasco (type of *A. mexicanus*) 1; Cacoprieto, Tehuantepec, Oaxaca 1; Santa Efigenia, Tehuantepec, Oaxaca 2; Camp Mengel, Quintana Roo 1; twenty miles north of Bacalar, Quintana Roo 1.—Guatemala: Vera Paz 1; pine forests of Choctum 3; Savanna Grande 1; Los Amates, Izabal 1; Escuintla 1; San José, Escuintla 1; Mazatenango 2; Patulul, Sololá 1.—Salvador: Lake Olomega 4; Río San Miguel 1; Hacienda Miraflores, dept. La Paz 2; Hacienda Chilata, dept. Sonsonate 3.—British Honduras: Toledo District 4; San Felipe, Upper Belize River 1; Manatee Lagoon 4.—Honduras: Ceiba 1; Chamelecón 3; Santa Ana 1; San Pedro Sula 2.

Attila spadiceus gaumeri *Salvin and Godman.*[1] Gaumer's Attila.

Attila gaumeri Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 134, 1891—Tizimín, Yucatán.

Attila citreopygius (not *Dasycephala citreopyga* Bonaparte) Boucard, P.Z.S. Lond., 1878, p. 449—Tizimín, Yucatán; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 361, 1888—part, spec. b,c, Tizimín; Salvin, Ibis, 1889, p. 364—Meco, Holbox, and Mujeres Islands, Yucatán (crit.).

Attila cozumelae (not of Ridgway) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 362, 1888—part, spec. j-n, Holbox, Meco, and Mugeres Islands.

Attila citreopygus gaumeri Ridgway, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 811, 1907—part, Yucatán, Meco, Holbox, and Mugeres Islands (monog.).

Attila brasiliensis gaumeri Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Novit., 183, p. 13, 1925—part, Yucatán; Griscom, l.c., 235, p. 15, 1926—Chunyaxche and Acomal, Yucatán.

Range: Yucatán, including Holbox, Meco, and Mujeres Islands.

***Attila spadiceus cozumelae** *Ridgway.*[2] Cozumel Attila.

Attila cozumelae Ridgway, Descr. New Sp. Birds from Cozumel, p. 3, Feb. 26, 1885—Cozumel Island; idem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 3, p. 23, 1885—Cozumel; idem, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 8, p. 572, 1885—Cozumel (crit.); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 362, 1888—part, spec. a-i, Cozumel; Salvin, Ibis, 1889 p. 364—Cozumel (crit.); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 134, 1891—Cozumel.

Attila sp. Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 191—Cozumel (crit.; habits).

Attila citreopygus cozumelae Ridgway, U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 812, 1907—Cozumel (monog.).

Attila brasiliensis cozumelae Miller and Griscom, Amer. Mus. Novit., 183, p. 13, 1925—Cozumel.

Range: Cozumel Island, off Yucatán.

1: Cozumel Island.

Attila spadiceus pacificus *nom nov.*[3] Lawrence's Attila.

Attila cinnamomeus (not *Muscicapa cinnamomea* Gmelin) Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 10, p. 8, 1871—Mazatlán, Sinaloa (types in U.S.

[1]*Attila spadiceus gaumeri* Salvin and Godman: Very close to *A. s. flammulatus*, but smaller, with proportionately larger bill; upper parts on average paler; throat and chest streaked with grayish instead of with dusky, and barely, if at all, tinged with pale sulphur yellowish. Wing 89-92, (female) 83-87; tail 73-81, (female) 68-74; bill 24-26.

Material examined.—Yucatán: Puerto Morelos 2; Chichen-Itza 1; unspecified 1.

[2]*Attila spadiceus cozumelae* Ridgway: Very similar to *A. s. gaumeri*, particularly below, but rump ochraceous tawny (instead of yellow ocher), and sides, axillaries, and under wing coverts deeper, cinnamon buff or ochraceous buff (instead of yellowish buff or buff yellow). Wing 89-92, (female) 81-88; tail 72-76, (female) 62-73; bill 24-26.

Material examined.—Cozumel Island 9.

[3]*Attila spadiceus pacificus* Hellmayr: Nearly allied to *A. s. flammulatus*, but upper parts much lighter and more cinnamomeous (tawny brown or ochra-

National Museum examined); idem, Mem. Bost. Soc. N.H., 2, p. 285, 1874—Mazatlán (habits); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 135, 1891—Santiago (Tepic), Beltran, Hacienda de San Marcos, and Tonilá (Jalisco), Santiago (Colima), Omiteme, Amula, and Rincón (Guerrero), and Juchatengo and Sola (Oaxaca); MILLER, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 21, p. 356, 1905—Sierra de Juan de Lisiarraga, Sinaloa.

Attila hypoxanthus SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 135, 1891—part, spec. from Venta de Pelegrino, Guerrero (=xanthochroic variant).

Attila citreopygus cinnamomeus RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 809, 1907—Pacific slope of Mexico (monog.).

Attila flammulatus cinnamomeus BANGS and PENARD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 224, 1922—Pacific slope of Mexico.

Attila brasiliensis cinnamomeus MILLER and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., 183, p. 13, 1925—Pacific slope of Mexico (crit.).

Range: Pacific slope of Mexico, in states of Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero, and western Oaxaca.

***Attila bolivianus bolivianus** *Lafresnaye*. BOLIVIAN ATTILA.

Tyrannus rufescens (not of SWAINSON, 1826) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 44, 1837—Guarayos, Bolivia (types in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 308, 1839—Guarayos, Moxos, and Chiquitos, Bolivia.

Attila bolivianus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 11, p. 46, 1848—new name for *Tyrannus rufescens* LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, preoccupied; HELLMAYR, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 52, p. 97, 1902 (crit., synon.); idem, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 330, 1906—Guarayos, Bolivia (crit.); IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 310, 1907—part, Bolivia and Matto Grosso; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 13, 1908—Cachoeira, Rio Purús (spec. examined); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 353, 1914—Cachoeira, Rio Purús.

Attila validus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 96, 169, 1868—Villa Maria [=São Luiz de Caceres], Engenho do Gama, and [Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso, Matto Grosso (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 364, 1888—Matto Grosso and Bolivia; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 5, p. 110, 1893—Chapada, Matto Grosso.

Attila bolivianus bolivianus HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 316, 1910 (range, crit.); idem, l.c., 32, p. 21, 1925—Guarayos, Bolivia, Matto Grosso, and Sarayacu, Río Ucayali, Peru (crit.).

ceous brown), even the pileum often cinnamomeous like the back; rump and tail coverts ochraceous or yellow ocher; tail uniform ochraceous tawny, without any brownish or dusky shade; foreneck and chest very slightly, if at all, tinged with sulphur yellow; sides and flanks as a rule deeper ochraceous tawny.

This well-marked race had to be renamed, since Lawrence's specific term turned out to be preoccupied in the genus by *Muscicapa cinnamomea* Gmelin, an earlier name for *Attila thamnophiloides* (Spix).

Material examined.—Sinaloa: "Mazatlán" (the types) 2.—Jalisco: San Sebastián 2.—Guerrero: Omilteme 1; Acahuizotla 1; Egido Nuevo 1; Coquillo 1; Coyuca 1; Papayo 6.

Range: Southwestern Brazil, in state of Matto Grosso (Chapada; Descalvados; São Luiz de Caceres; Engenho do Gama and Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, Rio Guaporé), and lowlands of eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos; Moxos; Guarayos; mouth of Río San Antonio, Río Espirito Santo; Buenavista, dept. Santa Cruz), north to the upper Purús (Cachoeira) and Sarayacu, Río Ucayali, eastern Peru.[1]

1: Bolivia (Buenavista, dept. Santa Cruz 1).

Attila bolivianus nattereri *Hellmayr*.[2] Natterer's Attila.

Attila nattereri Hellmayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **52**, p. 95, 1902—Borba, Rio Madeira (type) and Pará, Brazil; Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 311, 1907 (range); Snethlage, Journ. Orn., **61**, p. 526, 1913—Monte Alegre (Cussary?) and Faro; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**, p. 353, 1914—Monte Alegre and Faro (Rio Jamundá).

Attila bolivianus (not of Lafresnaye) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 96, 1868—Borba and Pará (spec. examined); Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 310, 1907—part, Borba and Pará.

Attila bolivianus nattereri Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **17**, pp. 315, 316, 1910—Borba, Rio Madeira (range); idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math-phys. Kl., **26**, No. 2, p. 91, 1912—Pará.

Range: Northern Brazil, on the banks of the lower Amazon, from Pará to Borba, Rio Madeira.

***Attila rufus** (*Vieillot*). Gray-throated Attila.

Muscicapa cinerea (not of P. L. S. Müller, 1776) Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 933, 1789—based on "Le Gobe-mouche roux, de Cayenne" Brisson, Orn., **6**, Suppl., p. 51, pl. 3, fig. 3, 1760, Cayenne (errore); Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 19, pl. 26, fig. 2, 1825—"in sylvis Brasiliae" (spec. in Munich Museum examined); Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 853, 1831—southeastern Brazil.

[1]Birds from Bolivia (*bolivianus*) and Matto Grosso (*validus*) agree well together, although the latter are on average slightly paler above, with the pileum somewhat more grayish. A single specimen from the Rio Purús (Cachoeira) resembles those from Matto Grosso, whereas a male from Sarayacu, Peru, in its brownish head, is more like the types from Guarayos.

Material examined.—Brazil: Descalvados 1; Villa Bella de Matto Grosso 3; Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé 1; São Luiz de Caceres 5; Cachoeira, Rio Purús 1.—Bolivia: Guarayos (the types) 3; mouth of Río San Antonio, Río Espirito Santo 1; Buenavista 1.—Peru: Sarayacu, Ucayali 1.

[2]*Attila bolivianus nattereri* Hellmayr: Similar to *A. b. bolivianus*, but smaller and much darker throughout; pileum sepia rather than Dresden brown; sides of the head cinnamon brown rather than buckthorn brown; back and margins to rectrices much more deeply colored and more olivaceous, less cinnamomeous; rump, tail, and under parts much deeper rufous. Wing 91-93 (against 94-100, in *A. b. bolivianus*); tail 76-81; bill 23-25.

Material examined.—Brazil: Pará 1; "Monte Alegre", lower Amazon 2; Borba, Rio Madeira (the types) 2.

Tyrannus rufus VIEILLOT,[1] Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **35**, p. 87, 1819—"le Brésil, d'où il a été apporté par M. Delalande fils" = Rio de Janeiro (types in Paris Museum examined).

Attila griseigularis BERLEPSCH, Ibis, (5), **3**, p. 290, 1885—"Santa Catharina, Brazil (?)" (type in Berlepsch Collection examined); HOLT, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **57**, p. 310, 1928—Serra do Itatiaya.

Tyrannus cinereus SWAINSON, Quart. Journ. Sci., Litt., and Arts Roy. Inst., **20**, No. 40, p. 278, Jan., 1826—Brazil.

Attila rufus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., **11**, p. 46, 1848—Brazil.

Dasycephala cinerea BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **3**, p. 85, 1856—Brazil; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 86, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio.

Attila cinereus SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., **27**, p. 41, 1859—southern Brazil; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 95, 1868—Sapitiba, Registo do Sai, Rio de Janeiro, Mattodentro and Ypanemá, São Paulo, and Paranaguá, Paraná (spec. examined); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 363, 1888—Bahia and São Paulo, Brazil; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 214, 1899—part, Iguapé, São Paulo; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio; EULER, l.c., p. 54, 1900—Brazil (nest and eggs descr.); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 651, 1906—southeastern Brazil (variation, crit.); IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 310, 1907—Cachoeira, Iguapé, Ubatuba (São Paulo), Porto Cachoeiro (Espirito Santo), Bahia and Joinville (Santa Catharina); LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., **12**, (2), p. 100, 1920—Ilhéos to Belmonte, southern Bahia; MIRANDA RIBEIRO, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, **24**, p. 254, 1923—Monte-Serrat, Itatiaya; PINTO-PEIXOTO, l.c., p. 262, 1923—Itatiaya.

Attila cinerea PELZELN, Nunq. Otios., **2**, p. 291, 1874—Nova Friburgo, Rio.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia to Santa Catharina.[2]

2: Brazil (Bahia 1; Rio de Janeiro 1).

[1]Examination of the types (Nos. 3843-44, of the mounted bird collection) shows the description to be inaccurate in several respects, the back being amber brown (passing into ochraceous tawny on the rump) and by no means "brun verdâtre," while the central rectrices do not differ in color from the lateral ones. In other words, they agree in every way with specimens from Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, which the adult bird (No. 3844) further resembles in having the entire throat and foreneck whitish gray, streaked with dusky.

[2]Birds from Rio de Janeiro (including the types) and São Paulo agree very well together, the throat and foreneck being grayish white, streaked with dusky, and the remainder of the under parts nearly uniform tawny, the abdomen but little paler than the breast. The type of *A. griseigularis*, purchased from a dealer and said to be from "Santa Catharina," merely differs by having the middle of the belly much paler, almost lemon yellow. In this respect, it is closely matched by an adult male from Paranaguá, Paraná, and in my revision of Spix's types (Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., **22**, No. 3, p. 652, 1906) I have, accordingly, proposed to separate the birds from extreme southern Brazil under Berlepsch's term. However, an adult from Joinville, Santa Catharina, examined since does not bear out this difference, and seems to be indistinguishable from Rio examples. Bahia skins, which Count Berlepsch, when describing *A. griseigularis*, took for

Attila citriniventris *Sclater.*[1] Citron-bellied Attila.

Attila citriniventris Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 27, p. 40, 1859—Río Ucayali, eastern Peru; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 96, 1868—Rio Vaupé, Brazil (spec. examined); Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 371, 1884—part, descr. of type only, Peru; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 363, 1888—upper Peruvian Amazon; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 303, 1889—Shanusi, near Yurimaguas, Peru (spec. examined).

Range: Upper Amazonia, in eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru (Río Ucayali; Shanusi, near Yurimaguas, lower Huallaga), and northwestern Brazil (Rio Vaupé, an affluent of the upper Rio Negro).

Attila phoenicurus *Pelzeln.*[2] Rufous-tailed Attila.

Attila phoenicurus (Natterer MS.) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 96, 171, Sept., 1868—banks of the Rio Parahyba near Mattodentro (São Paulo), Curytiba (Paraná), Goyaz, and [Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso (Matto Grosso); I select Mattodentro as type locality (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); Hellmayr, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 52, p. 97, 1902 (crit.); Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 350, March, 1905—Ubatuba, São Paulo (spec. examined); idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 311, 1907—Ubatuba.

typical *cinereus*, have the grayish gular area restricted to the chin and upper throat, and were it not for a Rio specimen, which is practically identical, I would not hesitate to discriminate a northern race. More satisfactory and properly labeled material is required in order to determine any possible local forms.

Material examined.—Bahia (trade skins) 5.—Rio de Janeiro (including the types) 8; Sapitiba, Rio 2; Registo do Sai, Rio 1; Ipanemá, São Paulo 1; Iguapé, São Paulo 1; Paranaguá, Paraná 1; Joinville, Santa Catharina 1; "Santa Catharina (?)" (type of *A. griseigularis*) 1.

[1]*Attila citriniventris* Sclater: Nearest to Bahia specimens of *A. rufus* in having merely the chin and upper throat grayish white, and the pileum including the hind neck gray with dusky shaft-streaks; but much smaller, with differently shaped bill (shorter, wider at base, and more constricted apically); chest only tawny ochraceous; breast and abdomen medially yellow, tinged with ochraceous tawny along flanks and on under tail coverts. Wing (♀ad., Yurimaguas) 82, (♂imm., Rio Vaupé) 85; tail 63, (Rio Vaupé) 72; bill 18½, (Rio Vaupé) 20.

The Rio Vaupé bird differs from the two others by reason of longer tail, darker (less yellowish) rump, more brownish pileum and sides of head, buffy whitish (instead of grayish) upper throat, and darker abdomen.

A little-known species of uncertain affinities, of which more material is much desired.

Material examined.—Peru: Shanusi, near Yurimaguas 1.—Ecuador: "Oriente" (unspecified) 1.—Brazil: Rio Vaupé 1.

[2]*Attila phoenicurus* Pelzeln, a very distinct species, is immediately recognizable by the strongly defined grayish brown hood embracing the top and sides of the head, the chestnut cinnamon back, and the somewhat paler under parts. The bill, though variable in shape, is much shorter than in any other species, and leads to the allied genus *Casiornis*. Wing (five males) 91-95, (two females) 88, 92; tail 77-85; bill 17-19.

Material examined.—Goyaz City 1; Villa Bella de Matto Grosso, Matto Grosso 1; Curityba, Paraná 4; Mattodentro, São Paulo (type) 1, all in the Vienna Museum; Ubatuba, São Paulo (Museu Paulista, No. 5475) 1.

Range: Southern Brazil, in states of Matto Grosso (Villa Bella de Matto Grosso), Goyaz (Goyaz City), São Paulo (Mattodentro and Ubatuba), and Paraná (Curityba).

***Attila cinnamomeus cinnamomeus** (*Gmelin*). CINNAMOMEOUS ATTILA.

Muscicapa cinnamomea GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 937, 1789—based on "Cinnamon Flycatcher" LATHAM, Gen. Syn. Birds, 2, (1), p. 354, Cayenne.[1]

Muscicapa thamnophiloides SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 19, pl. 26, fig. 2, 1825—"in locis sylvaticis fl. Amazonum" (type in Munich Museum examined).

Tyrannus rutilus LESSON, Écho du Monde Sav., 11, 2nd sem., No. 11, p. 254, 1844—Cayenne, French Guiana; idem, Oeuvr. Buffon, éd. Lévêque, 20, (Descr. Mammif. et Ois.), p. 310, 1847—Cayenne.

Attila rutilus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 11, p. 47, 1848—French Guiana (ex Lesson).

Lanius unirufus (CUVIER MS.) PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 7, p. 332, 1855—Cayenne (type in Paris Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 330, 1906 (crit.).

Thamnophilus strenuus SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 173, 1862—Cayenne.

Dasycephala thamnophiloides CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 222, 1847—part, excl. ref. to SWAINSON and D'ORBIGNY; idem in SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 686, 1848—coastal forests of British Guiana; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 86, 1856—in part.

Dasycephala cinnamomea BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 35, 1857—Cayenne.

Attila thamnophiloides SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 27, p. 41, 1859—interior of Brazil; idem and SALVIN, l.c., 1866, p. 187—Sarayacu, Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 577—Mexiana; idem l.c., 1873, p. 285—Sarayacu, Peru (crit.); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 96, 1868—Borba, Rio Madeira, and Cayenne (spec. examined); LAYARD, Ibis, 1873, p. 385—Pará; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 372, 1884—Sarayacu, Peru; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 304—British Guiana (ex SCHOMBURGK); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 364, 1888—Demerara, Cayenne, Mexiana, Elvira, Samiria, Sarayacu, Ucayali; GOELDI, Ibis, 1897, p. 161—Amapá, northern Pará; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 651, 1906—note on Spix's type (crit.); idem, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 13, 1907—Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., 14, p. 364, 1907—Borba, Rio Madeira; IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 311, 1907—range; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 291, 1907

[1]Although the type, formerly in the Leverian Museum, appears to be lost, Latham's description fits *Attila thamnophiloides* in every detail except for the statement that the wing coverts are tipped with yellow, which may be due to a pen-slip or to the faded condition of the specimen. It will be noticed that Latham places it next to the "Yellow-rumped Flycatcher" [=*Attila s. spadiceus*,] for which he gives as patria "Inhabits Cayenne, with the last" [=Cinnamon Flycatcher], the two only species of *Attila* known to occur in French Guiana.

—Amapá, Pará, Marajó, Monte Alegre (food); idem, l.c., 56, p. 506, 1908—Goyana, Rio Tapajóz; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 142, 1908—Cayenne and Approuague, French Guiana; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 315, 1910—Borba, Rio Madeira; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 160, 1910—Surinam (nest and egg descr.); Hellmayr, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, pp. 34, 91, 1912—Ipitinga, Rio Acará; p. 120, 1912—Mexiana; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 525, 1913 (ecology); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 353, 1914—Pará, Quati-purú, Cussary, Rio Tapajóz (Goyana), Amapá, Marajó (São Natal), Rio Jary (Santo Antonio da Cachoeira), Arumanduba, Monte Alegre, Rio Jamundá (Faro); Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 71, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo and Javaweg, Surinam; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 289, 1921—Ituribisi River, Supenaam, Mazaruni River, Bartica, Bonasika River, Abary River, Anarika River; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 64, 1926—Tury-assú, Maranhão; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 169, 1928—Rio Inhangapy, Pará.

Attila thamnophiloides thamnophiloides Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 344, 1929—Tury-assú, Maranhão.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and the whole valley of the Amazon, including its tributaries, from northern Maranhão (Tury-assú) west to northeastern Peru (Elvira and Samiria, Río Marañón; Sarayacu, Ucayali; Lagunas, lower Huallaga).[1]

3: Dutch Guiana (vicinity of Paramaribo 1); Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 1); Peru (Lagunas, lower Huallaga 1).

Attila cinnamomeus torridus *Sclater*.[2] Fraser's Attila.

Attila torridus Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 280, 1860—Babahoyo, Ecuador; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1878, p. 139—Santa Rosa, Ecuador; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 372, 1884—Babahoyo; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 365, 1888—Babahoyo, San Lucas, and Santa Rita, Ecuador; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 15, 1899—Vinces and Río Peripa; Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 611, 1902—San Javier and Pambílar, prov. Esmeraldas (spec. examined); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 546, 1926—Esmeraldas, Manaví, Daule, La Chonta, and Alamor, Ecuador.

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador, from Esmeraldas to Loja (Alamor).

Genus **CASIORNIS** Des Murs.

Casiornis (Bonaparte MS.) Des Murs in Castelnau, Exp. Amér. Sud, Ois., p. 55, June, 1856—type by monotypy *Casiornis typus* Des Murs.

[1]Examination of thirty-nine specimens from Guiana and Amazonia fails to reveal any geographic variation. Peruvian birds, by paler rump and posterior under parts, form the transition to *A. c. torridus*.

[2]*Attila c. torridus* differs from the typical race by much lighter coloration and blacker wing coverts, with much narrower, paler apical margins.

Material examined.—Ecuador, prov. Esmeraldas: Pambílar 3, San Javier 3.

***Casiornis rufa** (*Vieillot*). RUFOUS CASIORNIS.

Thamnophilus rufus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, p. 316, 1816—based on "Batara roxo" AZARA, No. 218 [=No. 217 in Walckenaer-Sonnini's French edition], Paraguay.

Thamnophilus rutilus (not of VIEILLOT, 1816) VIEILLOT, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Orn., 2, p. 747, 1822—based on "Batara roxo" AZARA—erroneously quoted as No. 215—Paraguay.

(?) *Muscicapa rubra* VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 22, p. 457, 1818—based on "Suiriri roxo" AZARA, No. 188, Paraguay.

Dasycephala haematodes CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 222, 1847—Brazil.

Tyrannula rufula HARTLAUB, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 4, p. 6, 1852—Brazil.

Casiornis typus (BONAPARTE MS.) DES MURS in CASTELNAU, Exp. Amér. Sud, Ois., p. 55, pl. 18, fig. 1, 1856—Goyaz (type in Paris Museum examined).

Tyrannus rufus LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 44, 1837—Yungas and Chiquitos, Bolivia (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Tyrannus thamnophiloides (not *Muscicapa thamnophiloides* SPIX) D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 308, 1839—Yungas and Chiquitos, Bolivia.

Dasycephala rubra BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 86, 1856—"St. Paulo, St. Catharina, Montevideo" (errore).

Casiornis rubra SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 27, p. 41, 1859 (synonymy); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 96, 1868—Porto do Rio Paraná (São Paulo), Goyaz and Ponte Alta (Goyaz), Engenho do Gama (Matto Grosso), Brazil; REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 361—Faz. Mocambo and Faz. Roça (Minas Geraes), Batataes (São Paulo), Catalão (Goyaz); SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 618—Yungas and Chiquitos, Bolivia; SCLATER and HUDSON, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 163, 1888—Campo Colorado, Orán, Salta; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 365, 1888—Goyaz, Brazil, and Orán, Argentina; KERR, Ibis, 1892, p. 131—near Fortin Donovan, lower Pilcomayo; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus., N.H., 5, p. 110, 1893—Chapada, Matto Grosso; SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 11, 1895—Baranquera la Novia and Colonia Risso, Paraguay; idem, l.c., 12, No. 292, p. 17, 1897—San Francisco, Bolivian Chaco; idem, l.c., 15, No. 378, p. 7, 1900—Urucúm, Matto Grosso; BRUCH, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 256, 1904—Orán, Salta; IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 311, 1907—Jaboticabal, Rincão, Avanhandava, Bebedouro, and Itapura, São Paulo; GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 125—Puerto San Juan, Paraguay; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1914—Asunción.

Casiornis rufa rufa HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 56, 1908—Goyaz, Rio Thesouras, Rio Araguaya, and Fazenda Esperança, Goyaz; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 312, 1910—Orán, Salta, and lower Pilcomayo; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 22, 1925—Yungas, Bolivia (crit.).

Casiornis rufus CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 606—Sapucay, Paraguay.

Casiornis rufus rufus Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 23, p. 322, 1912—San Rafael, Paraguay.

Casiornis rufa Snethlage, Journ. Ornith., 61, p. 526, 1913—Monte Alegre; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 354, 1914—Monte Alegre, lower Amazon; Wetmore, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 133, p. 294, 1926—Las Palmas, Chaco, and west of Puerto Pinasco and eastern bank of Río Paraguay, Paraguay; Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 344, 1929—Barra do Corda, Maranhão.

Range: Northern Argentina (Chaco, Salta, and Jujuy); Paraguay; eastern Bolivia, and the interior of the Brazilian table-land, from northern São Paulo and Matto Grosso through western Minas Geraes and Goyaz north to Maranhão (Barra do Corda) and Lower Amazonia (Monte Alegre).[1]

19: Argentina, prov. Jujuy (Río Lavallen 1, Ledesma 1); Bolivia (Buenavista, dept. Santa Cruz 4); Brazil (Baurú, São Paulo 3; Chapada 2, Urucúm de Corumbá 2, Piraputanga, Matto Grosso 3; Barra do Corda, Maranhão 3).

***Casiornis fusca** *Sclater and Salvin.* Dusky Casiornis.

Casiornis fusca Sclater and Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., pp. 57, 159, 1873—Bahia (type in British Museum examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 366, 1888—Bahia; Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 312, 1907—Bahia; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 291, 1907—Pará, Santo Antonio do Prata; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 354, 1914—Pará, Santo Antonio do Prata, Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua), Rio Xingú (Victoria), and Rio Tapajóz (Boim); Reiser, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, pp. 70, 154, 1910, 1925—Pão de Canôa and Santa Rita, Rio Preto, Bahia, and Lagôa Missão, near Parnaguá, and above Pintados, Rio Parnahyba, Piauhy; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, pp. 44, 64, 1926—Ceará and Maranhão (Anil, São Bento); Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 169, 1928—Rio Muraiteua, Pará; Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 344, 1929—Maranhão, Piauhy, and Ceará.

Casiornis rufa fusca Hellmayr, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 91, 1912—Pará, Santo Antonio do Prata, state of Pará.

Range: Northeastern Brazil, in states of Bahia, Ceará, Piauhy, Maranhão, and Pará, extending along the south bank of the Amazon as far west as the Tapajóz (Boim).[2]

[1]Birds from Jujuy and Bolivia are generally somewhat paler on the belly, but the difference is trifling and not quite constant. No material is available from the type locality. Forty-five specimens examined.

[2]Although representing its ally in the greater part of its range, *C. fusca* cannot well be treated as a subspecies of *C. rufa*, since both are known to occur on

13: Brazil (Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará 8; Ibiapaba, Piauhy 3; Fazenda Inhuma, Alto Parnahyba, Maranhão 1; São Bento, Maranhão 1 .

Genus **LANIOCERA** Lesson.[1]

Laniocera LESSON, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 353, 1840—type by monotypy *Laniocera sanguinaria* LESSON = *Ampelis hypopyrrha* VIEILLOT.

Aulea (SCHIFF MS.) BONAPARTE, Ateneo Italiano, 2, No. 11, p. 314 (=Consp. Voluc. Anisod., p. 4), 1854—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, Cat Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 56, 1855) *Ampelis hypopyrrha* VIEILLOT.

Aulia CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 101, 1859—emendation of *Aulea* BONAPARTE.

*Laniocera hypopyrrha (*Vieillot*). CINEREOUS MOURNER.

Ampelis hypopyrra (sic) VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 8, p. 164, 1817—"la Guyane" = Cayenne.

Ampelis hypopyrrha VIEILLOT, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Orn., 2, livr. 91, p. 762, 1822—Cayenne.

Muscicapa sibilatrix WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 810, 1831—forest road of Capitão Filisberto, near Ilhéos, southern Bahia.

Laniocera sanguinaria LESSON, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 353, 1840—hab. ign. (descr. juv.).

Lipangus hypopyrrhus HARTLAUB, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 3, 1846 (descr. juv.); idem, l.c., p. 111, 1846 (crit.).

Ptilochloris hypopyrrhus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 9, pp. 43, 239, 1846 (crit.).

Lipangus lateralis GRAY and MITCHELL, Genera Birds, 1, pl. 60, 1847.

Lipaugus sibilatrix BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 422, 1856—Brazil (ex WIED).

Aulia hypopyrrha CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 101, 1859—Bogotá; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 123, 1868—Bahia; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 303—Bartica Grove and Camacusa, British Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 354, 1888—Bahia, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Chyavetas and Santa Cruz (Peru), Sarayacu (Ecuador); ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 239, 1889—note on Wied's types in American Museum of Natural History, New York; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 291, 1907—Pará; PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 158, 1910—interior of Surinam.

the lower Amazon, while recently the latter species was discovered even at Barra do Corda, in the heart of the area occupied by *C. fusca* in the state of Maranhão.

Material examined.—Bahia (including the type) 3; Rio Preto, Bahia 4; Juá, Ceará 8; Ibiapaba, Piauhy 3; São Luiz 1, Miritiba 3, Fazenda Inhuma 1, São Bento, Maranhão 1; Benevides, Pará 1; Santarém, Rio Tapajóz 3.

[1]In spite of its exaspidean tarsus and the extensive cohesion of the toes I cannot but feel that the affinities of this genus are with *Lipaugus* and *Rhytipterna*, and not with the Pipridae.

Lipaugus hypopyrrhus Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 1861, p. 211—Brazil, Amazonia, Nova Grenada; Sclater and Salvin, Exot. Orn., p. 6, 1866—southeastern Brazil.

Lipaugus lateralis Sclater and Salvin, Exot. Orn., p. 6, 1866—Brazil sept. et Valle Amazonum; idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, pp. 751, 757—Chyavetas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 285—Chyavetas and Santa Cruz, Peru.

Aulia lateralis Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 124, 1868—Marabitanas, Rio Negro; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 369, 1884—Chyavetas, Santa Cruz.

Laniocera hypopyrrha Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 57, 1902—Nericagua, Orinoco River, and Suapure, La Pricion, La Unión, and Nicare, Caura River, Venezuela; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 435, 1905—Rio Juruá; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 309, 1907—Rio Juruá (range); Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 141, 1908—Ipousin, R. Approuague, and Cayenne, French Guiana; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 505, 1908—Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz; p. 529, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 351, 1914—Pará, Apehú, Santo Antonio do Prata, Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua), Tamucury, Rio Tapajóz (Itaituba), Rio Jary (Santo Antonio da Cachoeira), Obidos; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 250, 1916—Nericagua, Orinoco, and Caura Valley, Venezuela; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 73, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, Surinam; Lima, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), p. 100, 1920—Ilhéos to Belmonte, southern Bahia; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 281, 1921—numerous localities; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 545, 1926—Sarayacu, Ecuador.

Laniocera hypopyrra Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 364, 1906—Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará; idem, l.c., 14, p. 364, 1907—Borba, Rio Madeira; idem, l.c., 17, p. 314, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira; idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 34, 90, 1912—Peixe-Boi, Pará (Pará localities); Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 169, 1928—Pará.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (Orinoco-Caura basin), and all over Amazonia, from Pará west to the eastern slopes of the Andes in Colombia ("Bogotá"), Ecuador (Sarayacu), and Peru (Chyavetas; Santa Cruz, Río Huallaga; Puerto Bermúdez, Ucayali drainage basin), and south to the Rio Madeira and northern Bolivia (Río San Mateo, Yungas of Cochabamba); also in eastern Brazil (southern Bahia).[1]

1: Peru (Puerto Bermúdez, Río Pichis, dept. Junín 1).

[1]Specimens from Guiana and various parts of Amazonia agree well together. Birds from Bahia are slightly larger (wing 112-114, against 105-111 mm.) and apparently more tinged with olivaceous; but with only three old skins before me, I cannot be certain whether these rather trifling differences justify the recognition of a separate race, *L. hypopyrrha sibilatrix* (Wied).

Material examined.—French Guiana: Ipousin, Approuague River 1.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove 4, Camacusa 1, Caramang River 1.—Venezuela: Nericagua, Orinoco River 1; Caura Valley 20.—Colombia: "Bogotá" 3.—Brazil: Santo Antonio do Prata 1; Peixe-Boi, Pará 2; Borba, Rio Madeira 1; Calama, Rio Madeira 1; Marabitanas, Rio Negro 3; Bahia 3.—Peru: Puerto Bermúdez 1.—Bolivia: San Mateo 1.

***Laniocera rufescens rufescens** (*Sclater*). RUFESCENT MOURNER.

Lipaugus rufescens SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, "1857," p. 276, pub. Jan., 1858—Cobán, Guatemala[1] (type in Derby Museum, Liverpool); idem and SALVIN, Ibis, 1859, p. 124—Cobán; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 1861, p. 211—Guatemala; idem and SALVIN, l.c., 1864, p. 361—Panama Railroad; idem, Exot. Orn., pp. 5, 6, pl. 3, 1866—Veragua and Panama; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 7, p. 330, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama; idem, l.c., 9, p. 116, 1868—Barranca and Tucurriquí, Costa Rica; SALVIN, Ibis, 1866, p. 203—occurrence in Guatemala questioned; idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 149—Santa Fé, Veragua.

Aulia rufescens SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 519—Remedios, Antioquía (?); ZELEDÓN, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 118, 1887—Pozo Azul de Pirris, Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 355, 1888—Santa Fé, Chepo, Panama, and (?) Remedios, Colombia; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 130, 1891—Cobán, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, and (?) Colombia; UNDERWOOD, Ibis, 1896, p. 439—Volcán de Miravelles, Costa Rica.

Laniocerca rufescens RIDGWAY, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 10, p. 589, 1888—Río Segovia, Honduras (crit.).

Laniocera rufescens RICHMOND, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 16, p. 508, 1893—Río Escondido, Nicaragua (crit.); BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 13, 1900—Loma del León, Panama; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 765, 1907—part, Guatemala to Panama and (?) Colombia (monog.); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 677, 1910—Cariblanco de Sarapiquí and La Vijagua, Costa Rica; BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 215, 1922—Mount Sapo, Darién; GRISCOM, l. c., 69, p. 181, 1929—El Real, Darién.

Range: Guatemala (Cobán, Vera Paz) and southward through Honduras (Río Segovia), Nicaragua (Río Escondido; San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua), and Costa Rica to Panama (Santa Fé de Veragua; Panama Railroad; El Real and Mount Sapo, Darién), and possibly northern Colombia (Remedios, Antioquia).[2]

3: Nicaragua (San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua 2); Costa Rica Reventazón 1).

Laniocera rufescens tertia (*Hartert*).[3] ECUADORIAN RUFESCENT MOURNER.

[1]Although the correctness of this locality given on the authority of Adolphe Delattre was subsequently questioned by Sclater and Salvin (Exot. Orn., p. 5), two more specimens from Guatemala have since come to hand.

[2]Owing to lack of material, I cannot say whether specimens from Colombia are really identical with those from Central America. According to the authors of the "Biologia" (l.c., p. 131), two birds from Remedios differ from the latter by having a grayish tinge on the head, lower back, and throat.

Material examined.—Honduras 1; Nicaragua 2; Costa Rica 7; Panama 1.

[3]*Laniocera rufescens tertia* (HARTERT): Adult male similar to *L. r. rufescens*, but general coloration decidedly darker, more tinged with chestnut, particularly above. Female unknown.

This rather ill-defined race needs corroboration by a larger series.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Bulún, prov. Esmeraldas 4.

Aulia tertia HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 609, 1902—Bulún, Ecuador (type in Tring Museum examined).

Laniocera rufescens (not of SCLATER) RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 765, 1907—part, Ecuador.

Laniocera rufescens tertia CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **55**, p. 545, 1926—Ecuador.

Range: Tropical Zone of northwestern Ecuador (Bulún, prov. Esmeraldas).

Genus **RHYTIPTERNA** Reichenbach.

Rhytipterna Reichenbach, Av. Syst. Nat., pl. 65, 1850—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, Cat. Gen. and Subgen. Birds, p. 49, 1855) *Tyrannus calcaratus* SWAINSON = *Muscicapa simplex* LICHTENSTEIN.

*Rhytipterna simplex simplex (*Lichtenstein*). GRAYISH MOURNER.

Muscicapa simplex LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 53, 1823—Bahia, Brazil.

Muscicapa cinerascens SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 16, pl. 21, 1825—Rio de Janeiro; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 648, 1906 (type lost).

Tyrannus calcaratus SWAINSON, Quart. Journ. Sci., Litt., and Arts Roy. Inst., 20, No. 40, p. 271, Jan., 1826—Bahia; JARDINE and SELBY, Illustr. Orn., 1, pl. 37, April, 1828—no locality stated.

Muscicapa rustica WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 866, 1831—southeastern Brazil.

Lipangus simplex HARTLAUB, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 3, 1846 (crit.).

Myiarchus rusticus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 470, 1856—Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, and Bahia.

Lipaugus simplex BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 422, 1856—part, Bahia; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 1861, p. 211—Brazil; idem and SALVIN, Exotic Orn., p. 6, 1866—Brazil; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 123, 1868—part, Rio de Janeiro; CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 90, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 356, 1888—part, spec. k-s, Bahia, "São Paulo," Brazil; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 240, 1889—southeastern Brazil (note on Wied's types); IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 214, 1899—"São Paulo" (ex SCLATER); idem, l.c., 4, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 309, 1907—Bahia and Porto Cachoeiro, Espirito Santo (range in part); LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), p. 100, 1920—Ilhéos to Belmonte, southern Bahia.

Range: Wooded coast region of southeastern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro north to Bahia.[1]

1: Brazil (Santo Amaro, Bahia).

[1]Material examined.—Bahia (trade skins) 6; Santo Amaro, Bahia 1; Rio de Janeiro 2.

***Rhytipterna simplex frederici** (*Bangs and Penard*).[1] AMAZONIAN GRAYISH MOURNER.

Lipaugus simplex frederici BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 71, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam; HELLMAYR, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 343, 1929—Tury-assú, Maranhão.

Lipaugus simplex (not of LICHTENSTEIN) CABANIS in SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 694, 1848—British Guiana; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 422, 1856—part, Pará; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1866, p. 190—lower Ucayali, Peru; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 123, 1868—part, Engenho do Gama and [Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso (Matto Grosso), Salto do Girão and Borba (Rio Madeira), Barra [=Manáos], Pará; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, p. 284—lower Ucayali, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 540—Monterico, Peru; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 24—Huambo and Yurimaguas, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 370, 1884—Peruvian localities; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 303—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, and Merumé Mts., British Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 356, 1888—part, spec. a-j, Bogotá, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Cayenne, Sarayacu (Ecuador), and lower Ucayali, Peru; BERLEPSCH and LEVERKÜHN, Ornis, 6, p. 19, 1890—Angostura, Orinoco, Venezuela; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Diamantina, near Santarém, Brazil; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 15, 1899—Río Santiago, Ecuador; MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 181, 1904—Mountains of the Upper Carsevenne and Camopi, French Guiana; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 315, 1908—same localities; IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 309, 1907—part, range excl. southeastern Brazil; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 291, 1907—Pará; idem, l.c., 56, p. 505, 1908—Goyana, Rio Tapajóz; idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 351, 1914—Pará, Quati-purú, Rio Guamá (Santa Maria de São Miguel), Rio Tocantins (Cametá), Rio Tapajóz (Boim, Goyana, Villa Braga, Villa Nova), Rio Maecurú, Rio Jamundá (Faro); PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 159, 1910—Surinam; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 495, 1917—Florencia, eastern Colombia; SNETHLAGE Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 64, 1926—Tury-assú, Maranhão.

Lipaugus simplex simplex CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 545, 1926—eastern Ecuador.

Lipaugus simplex immundus (not of SCLATER and SALVIN) BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 57, 1902—Perico and Nericagua, Río Orinoco, and Suapure and La Pricion, Caura, Venezuela.

[1] *Rhytipterna simplex frederici* (BANGS and PENARD): Very similar to *R. s. simplex*, but upper parts decidedly darker, more purely slate gray; breast likewise darker; abdomen less tinged with yellowish; base of lower mandible hardly paler than the rest.

Although single specimens are not always distinguishable, this form is fairly separable in a series. Certain individuals from Pará and Maranhão form the transition to *R. s. simplex*.

Material examined.—British Guiana 4.—Venezuela: Caura Valley 8.—Colombia: Bogotá 3.—Brazil: Tury-assú, Maranhão 1; Pará district 4; Itaituba, Tapajóz 1; Teffé, Rio Solimões 1; Rio Madeira 5; Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso 1.

Lipaugus immundus Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 255, 1916—La Cascabel, San Feliz River, Orinoco, Venezuela.

Lipangus simplex Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 12, p. 295, 1905—Igarapé-assú, Pará; idem, l.c., 13, p. 364, 1906—Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará; idem, l.c., 14, p. 13, 1907—Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz; idem, l.c., 14, p. 51, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimões; idem, l.c., 14, p. 364, 1907—Borba, Rio Madeira; idem, l.c., 17, p. 314, 1910—Calama, Jamarysinho, and Maroins, Rio Madeira; idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 90, 1912—Pará localities; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 283, 1921—numerous localities.

Range: The Guianan-Amazonian forest region, from French, Dutch, and British Guiana west through southern Venezuela (valley of the Orinoco and its tributaries) to the eastern base of the Andes in Colombia and Ecuador, and throughout Amazonia from northern Maranhão to eastern Peru and western Matto Grosso (Villa Bella and Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé).

2: Colombia (Bogotá 1); Brazil (Tury-assú, Alto de Alegria, Maranhão 1).

Rhytipterna immunda (*Sclater and Salvin*).[1] Cayenne Mourner.

Lipaugus immundus Sclater and Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., pp. 57, 159, 1873—"Oyapoc, Cayenne" (types in British Museum examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 357, 1888—Oyapoc; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 141, 1908—Oyapoc (ex Sclater and Salvin).

Range: Supposed to be French Guiana (Oyapock).

***Rhytipterna holerythra holerythra** (*Sclater and Salvin*). Rufous Mourner.

Lipaugus holerythrus Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 300, 1860—Choctum, Vera Paz, Guatemala; idem, Ibis, 1860, p. 400—Vera Paz,

[1] *Rhytipterna immunda* (Sclater and Salvin) is known only from the two original specimens in the British Museum. One is an adult bird, just completing its annual molt, with the fourth to the eight primaries and the central pair of rectrices in the process of growing, and a number of pinfeathers in the body plumage. In coloration it is strikingly similar to *Myiarchus phaeonotus*, though the pileum is not quite so dark, being hardly different from the color of the back, and the throat and chest are somewhat dingier grayish (less whitish gray), also less sharply contrasted with the pale yellow of the remaining under parts. The second specimen is an immature bird in fresh plumage, without traces of molting. It has the smaller upper wing coverts conspicuously edged all round with buffy white, while those of the greater series merely show external margins of rufescent buff; the rectrices (except the outermost pair), too, are exteriorly edged with light cinnamon rufous, of which traces may likewise be seen on some of the upper tail coverts.

Both specimens differ, however, from *Myiarchus phaeonotus* by somewhat higher (not so depressed), less ridged and more strongly hooked bill, the serrated upper portion of the planta tarsi, and proportionately longer tail. Wing 86; tail 82, 85; tars. 20; bill 17, 18.

Its habitat, supposed to be Oyapock, is perhaps open to doubt.

Guatemala; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 1861, p. 211—Guatemala; idem and SALVIN, l.c., 1864, p. 361—Panama Railroad; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 279—Bluefields River, Nicaragua; idem, Exotic Orn., p. 6, 1866—Guatemala and Isthmus of Panama; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 7, p. 330, 1862—Panama Railroad; idem. l.c., 9, p. 116, 1868—Angostura, Costa Rica; SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 149—Santa Fé de Veragua; idem, l.c., 1870, p. 199—Calovevora, Boqueti de Chitrá, Chitrá, and Volcán de Chiriquí; WYATT, Ibis, 1871, p. 334—one day's journey from Paturia, Magdalena Valley, Colombia; BOUCARD, P.Z.S.Lond., 1878, p. 65—San Carlos and Naranjo, Costa Rica; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 519—Neche, Antioquia, Colombia; ZELEDÓN, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 118, 1887—Talamanca, Las Trojas, Jiménez, and Naranjo de Cartago, Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 357, 1888—"southern Mexico" to Remedios and Neche, northern Colombia; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 131, 1891—"Mexico" to Colombia; CHERRIE, Expl. Zool. en Costa Rica, 1890-91, p. 37, 1893—Boruca, Costa Rica; RICHMOND, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 16, p. 508, 1893—Río Frío, Costa Rica and Río Escondido, Nicaragua; UNDERWOOD, Ibis, 1896, p. 439—Miravelles, Costa Rica; BANGS, Auk, 18, p. 365, 1901—Divala, Chiriquí; idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 39, p. 149, 1903—Yaruca, Honduras; DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 100, 1907—Los Amates, Guatemala.

Lipangus holerythrus BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 40, 1902—Boquete and Volcán de Chiriquí, Panama.

Lipaugus holerythrus holerythrus RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 820, 1907—Guatemala to northern Colombia (monog.); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 669, 1910—Costa Rica; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 495, 1917—Alto Bonito, lower Atrato, and Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca, Colombia; BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 213, 1922—Mount Sapo, Darién; KENNARD and PETERS, Proc. Boston Soc. N.H., 38, p. 458, 1928—Boquete Trail, Panama; GRISCOM, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 181, 1929—El Tigre, Río Cupe, Darién.

Range: Guatemala and southwards through Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama to northern Colombia (lower Atrato; Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca; Nechí, Remedios, and near Paturia, lower Magdalena region).[1]

6: Guatemala (Los Amates 1, unspecified 1); Costa Rica (Orosi 2, Boruca 1, Limón 1).

Rhytipterna holerythra rosenbergi (*Hartert*).[2] ROSENBERG'S MOURNER.

[1]Birds from northern Colombia (Río Nechí) and Darién diverge slightly in the direction of *R. h. rosenbergi*.

Material examined.—Guatemala 3; Chamelecón, Honduras 1; Costa Rica 10; Panama 2; Río Nechí, Colombia 2.

[2]*Rhytipterna holerythra rosenbergi* (HARTERT): Similar to *R. h. holerythra*, but much more deeply colored throughout, approaching cinnamon russet above and cinnamon chestnut underneath. Wing 97-104; tail 86-94; bill 19-20.

Material examined.—Colombia: Nóvita 2; Sipi 1; Juntas, Río Dagua 7.—Ecuador: Cachaví, prov. Esmeraldas 2.

Lipaugus holerythrus rosenbergi Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **16**, p. 12, 1905—Río Dagua, western Colombia (type in Tring Museum examined); Hellmayr, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1145—Nóvita and Sipi, Chocó, Pacific Colombia (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **36**, p. 495, 1917—Los Cisneros, Río Dagua, Colombia; idem, l.c., **55**, p. 546, 1926—western Ecuador.

Lipaugus holerythrus (not of Sclater and Salvin) Hartert, Nov. Zool., **5**, p. 489, 1898—Cachabí, Ecuador.

Range: Pacific coast of Colombia, from the Río San Juan southwards, and northwestern Ecuador (prov. Esmeraldas).

Genus **LIPAUGUS** Boie.

Lipangus (typogr. error)[1] Boie, Isis, **21**, p. 318, 1828—type by subs. desig. (Gray, List Gen. Birds, p. 29, 1840) *Muscicapa plumbea* Lichtenstein.

Lathria Swainson, Classif. Birds, **2**, p. 255, 1837—type by monotypy "Le Cotinga cendré" Levaillant = *Ampelis cinerea* Vieillot.

Turdampelis Lesson, Écho du Monde Savant, **11**, 2nd sem., No. 7, p. 156, 1844—type by monotypy *Turdampelis lanioides* Lesson.

*Lipaugus fusco-cinereus (*Lafresnaye*). Dusky Piha.

Querula fusco-cinerea Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., **6**, p. 291, 1843—"Colombie" = Bogotá.

Lipangus fuscocinereus Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., **9**, p. 43, 1846 ((crit.).

Lipaugus fusco-cinereus Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., **23**, p. 153, 1855—Bogotá; idem, l.c., **26**, p. 71, 1858—"Río Napo," Ecuador; idem, l.c., 1861, p. 210—"Nova Granada"; Sclater and Salvin, Exot. Orn., p. 6, 1866—"Nova Grenada."

Lathria fusco-cinerea Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 518—Alegria, Antioquia, Colombia; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., **32**, p. 306, 1884—Bucaramanga; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 350, 1888—Bogotá and Alegria, Colombia, and "Baisa" [= Baeza], Ecuador; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 15, 1899—Pun, eastern Ecuador; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 711—Baeza, Ecuador; Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., **14**, No. 25, p. 75, 1922—Baeza road to Napo, Ecuador; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **55**, p. 543, 1926—above Loja, above Baeza, and upper Sumaco, Ecuador; Berlioz, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **34**, p. 72, 1928—Huila, Ecuador.

Lathria fuscocinerea fuscocinerea Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **36**, p. 494, 1917—Paramillo Trail, above Salento, Laguneta, El Roble, and Subia, Colombia.

Lathria fusco-cinerea guayaquilensis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **19**, p. 120, 1906—"Guayaquil, western Ecuador" (errore).

[1]In a footnote the derivation is given as "Αιπαυγος splendore deficiens."

Range: Humid Temperate Zone of eastern Ecuador and of all three Andean ranges of Colombia.[1]

4: Colombia (Bogotá 2; Páramo de Tamá, Santander 2).

***Lipaugus cineraceus** (*Vieillot*). GRAY SCREAMING PIHA.

Ampelis cinerea (not of LATHAM, 1790) VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 8, p. 162, 1817—based on "Le Cotinga cendré" LEVAILLANT, Hist. Nat. Ois. Nouv. et Rares Amér. et Indes, 1, p. 98, pl. 44, 1801, Cayenne.

Ampelis cineracea VIEILLOT, Tabl. Enc. Meth., Orn., 2, livr. 91, p. 761, 1822—based on "Le Cotinga cendré" LEVAILLANT, l.c., p. 98, pl. 44, 1801, Cayenne.

Muscicapa vociferans WIED, Reise Bras., 1, p. 242 (8vo ed., p. 240), 1820—Fazenda Pindoba, north of Caravellas, Bahia; idem, l.c., 2, p. 118, 1821—lower Ilhéos, Bahia.

Muscicapa plumbea LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 53, 1823—Bahia, Brazil; WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 806, 1831—Mucuri, Alcobaça, road of Cap. Filisberto, Bahia.

Querula cinerea LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 39, 1837—Moxos, Bolivia.

Querula cineracea D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 296, 1839—Mission de Magdalena, Moxos, Bolivia.

Lathria cinerea SWAINSON, Natur. Libr., Orn., 10, (Flycatchers), p. 78, pl. 2, 1838—"southern Brazil"; SALVIN, Cat. Strickland Coll., p. 325, 1882—Pará; idem, Ibis, 1885, p. 302—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Merumé Mts., and Roraima, Brit. Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 352, 1888—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Merumé Mts., Roraima, Cayenne, Maroni River, Pará, Peruvian Amazon, Sarayacu (Ecuador); RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Santarém; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 711—Suyano, Río Napo, and near mouth of Coca River, Ecuador; SCHULZ, Journ. Orn., 50, p. 361, 1902 (habits); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 57, 1902—Munduapo and Nericagua, Orinoco River, and Suapure, La Unión, and La Pricion, Caura, Venezuela; GOELDI, Ibis, 1903, p. 499—Rio Capim; MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 181, 1904—Lunier River and Camopi, French Guiana; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 435, 1905—Rio Juruá; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 309, 1907—Rio Juruá; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 12, p. 295, 1905—Igarapé-assú, Pará; idem, l.c., 13, p. 364, 1906—Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará; idem, l.c., 14, p. 363, 1907—Humaythá, Rio Madeira; idem, l.c., 17, p. 314, 1910—Calama and Allianca, Rio Madeira; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 291, 1907—Pará, Rio Capim, Santo Antonio do Prata, and Castanhal, Pará; idem, l.c., 56, p. 13, 1908—Bom Lugar and Monte

[1]Specimens from eastern Ecuador are indistinguishable from Colombian skins. Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 9; Páramo de Tamá 2.—Ecuador: Pun 1; Baeza 1; near Baños 3.

Verde, Rio Purús; idem, l.c., 56, p. 505, 1908—Bella Vista, Rio Tapajóz; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 141, 318, 1908—Ipousin and Regina, Approuague River, Lunier River, and Camopi, French Guiana; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 157, 1910—Surinam; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 33, 90, 1912—Peixe-Boi (Pará localities); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 351, 1914—numerous localities in the Pará district, Rio Tocantins (Mazagão), Rio Xingú (Victoria), Rio Tapajóz (Bella Vista, Villa Braga), Rio Jamauchim (Santa Helena), Rio Purús (Bom Lugar, Monte Verde), Obidos, Rio Jamundá (Faro), Maranhão; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 254, 1916—Munduapo, Nericagua, Orinoco River (habits, call-note); Beebe, Zoologica (N.Y.), 2, p. 74, 1916—Utinga, Pará; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 494, 1917—Florencia, eastern Colombia; Lima, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), p. 100, 1920—Ilhéos to Belmonte, southern Bahia; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 278, 1921—various localities; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 64, 1926—Tury-assú, Maranhão; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 168, 1928—Rio Inhangapy and Castanhal, Pará.

Turdampelis cinereus Lesson, Écho du Monde Savant, 11, 2nd sem., No. 7, p. 156, 1844—"Guyane;" idem, Oeuvr. Buffon, éd. Lévêque, 20, [=Descr. Mammif. et Ois], p. 325, 1847—"Guyane."

Lipangus plumbeus Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 3, 1846 (crit.).

Lipaugus cineraceus Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 693, 1848—British Guiana; Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 421, 1856—Brazil; Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 1861, p. 210—Cayenne, Guiana, and Amazon Valley; Sclater and Salvin, Exot. Orn., p. 6, 1866—same range; idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 579—Pará; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 284—Chamicuros, Peru.

Lipaugus plumbeus Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 122, 1868—Dourado and Engenho do Gama (Matto Grosso), Borba (Rio Madeira), Barra do Rio Negro [=Manáos].

Lathria plumbea Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 618—Guanai, Yungas, and Mission de Magdalena, Moxos, Bolivia; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 351, 1888—Bahia and Guanai, Bolivia; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 88, 1889—Mapiri, Bolivia.

Lathria cineracea Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 368, 1884—Chamicuros, Peru, and Cayenne; Goeldi, 1897, p. 155—Counany, northern Pará; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 12, 1925—Bolivia.

Lathria vociferans Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 239, 1889—note on Wied's types.

Lathria cinerea cinerea Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 71, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Javaweg, and Rijsdijkweg, Surinam (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 544, 1926—Río Suno, eastern Ecuador.

Lathria cineracea cineracea Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 342, 1929—Tury-assú, Maranhão.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and westward through southern Venezuela (the Orinoco Valley and its tributaries) to eastern Colombia, and south through the whole of Amazonia to northern Bolivia and western Matto Grosso, and from Pará along the wooded coast belt of eastern Brazil to southern Bahia.[1]

17: Dutch Guiana (near Paramaribo 2); British Guiana (Mazaruni River 2); Brazil (Serra Grande, Rio Branco 7; Conceição, Rio Branco 1; Utinga, Pará 1; Tury-assú, Maranhão 1); Peru (Moyobamba 1; Rioja 1; Puerto Bermúdez, Río Pichis, dept. Junín 1).

***Lipaugus lanioides** (*Lesson*).[2] CINNAMON-VENTED PIHA.

Turdampelis lanioides LESSON, Écho du Monde Savant, 11, 2nd sem., No. 7, p. 156, July, 1844—"Brésil"; idem, Oeuvr. Buffon, éd. Lévêque, 20, [=Descr. Mammif. et Ois.], p. 324, 1847—"Brésil."

Turdampelis rufococcix LESSON, Écho du Monde Savant, 11, 2nd sem., No. 7, p. 156, in text, 1844.

Turdampelis rufococcyx LESSON, Oeuvr. Buffon, éd. Lévêque, 20, [=Descr. Mammif. et Ois.], p. 325, in text, 1847.

Lipaugus virussu PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 122, 184, Sept., 1868—Mattodentro and Ypanemá, São Paulo (types in Vienna Museum examined).

Lipangus lanioides HARTLAUB, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 3, 1846 (crit.).

[1] I do not see my way clear to separate the southern race, *Lipaugus cineraceus vociferans*, lately revived by BANGS and PENARD (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 71, 1918). The wings of five (unsexed) skins from Bahia measure 119-125, of ten adult males from French and British Guiana 116-128; the variation in size is, therefore, about the same in the two series. Two of the Bahia skins are slightly washed with brownish on the apical portion of the rectrices and inner secondaries, which may indicate an approach to the large *L. lanioides*, of southern Brazil; but the remaining specimens are not distinguishable in coloration from the Guianan average. Bahia birds have possibly somewhat longer tails (111-117, against 109-113), though this insignificant difference is likely to disappear in a larger series.

While Peruvian specimens are not markedly different from those of Guiana and Venezuela, eight skins from San Mateo, Yungas of Cochabamba, Bolivia, may be separable subspecifically on account of their larger size (wing 128-133½; tail 116-122, once only 112) and slightly more olivaceous coloring. A single example from Sarayacu, Ecuador, however, is similar.

Material examined.—French Guiana 6.—British Guiana 6.—Dutch Guiana 3.—Venezuela: Caura Valley 15.—Colombia: "Bogotá" 3.—Ecuador: Sarayacu 1.—Brazil: Tury-assú, Maranhão 1; Pará district 10; Rio Madeira 3; Rio Branco 8; Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso 1; Bahia 5.—Peru (as specified above) 3.—Bolivia: San Mateo, Yungas of Cochabamba 8.

[2] *Lipaugus lanioides* (LESSON) is most probably conspecific with *L. cineraceus*, but its range and variation are too little known to admit of a final conclusion. It differs from its ally principally in its larger size (wing 132-140; tail 115-122), decidedly brownish rump, tail, and wing edgings, and (buffy) brownish gray under parts, passing into cinnamomeous on the lower tail coverts.

Material examined.—Espirito Santo: Braço do Sul 1.—São Paulo: Victoria 2, Mattodentro 1, Ipanemá 4.—Santa Catharina: Blumenau 1, Joinville 1.

Lipaugus plumbeus (not *Muscicapa plumbea* Lichtenstein) Sclater, P.Z.S. Lond., 1861, p. 210—Brazil (diag.; excl. synonymy); Sclater and Salvin, Exot. Orn., p. 6, 1866—Brazil.

Lathria virussu Cabanis, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 90, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 351, 1888—Mattodentro and "Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul," Brazil; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 213, 1899—Cantagallo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 308, 1907—Iguapé, São Paulo and Marianna, Minas Geraes.

Lathria lanioides Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 138, 1915—Braço do Sul, near Victoria, Espirito Santo (crit.).

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from Espirito Santo and southern Minas Geraes (Marianna) south to Santa Catharina.

2: Brazil (Victoria, São Paulo 1; Joinville, Santa Catharina 1).

Lipaugus streptophorus (*Salvin and Godman*).[1] Pink-collared Piha.

Lathria streptophora Salvin and Godman, Ibis, (5), 2, p. 448, pl. 14, 1884—Roraima, British Guiana (descr. of male); Salvin, l.c., 1885, p. 303—Roraima; idem, l.c., 1886, pp. 500, 502—Mount Twekquay, Brit. Guiana (descr. of female); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 352, 1888—Roraima and Twek-quey Mts.; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 280, 1921—same localities.

Range: Mountains of British Guiana (Roraima, Twek-quey).

Lipaugus subalaris *Sclater*. Gray-rumped Piha.

Lipaugus subalaris Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 1861, p. 210—Río Napo, Ecuador (type in British Museum examined); Sclater and Salvin, Exot. Orn., p. 36, pl. 2, 1866—Río Napo.

Lathria subalaris Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 353, 1888—Río Napo and Sarayacu (Ecuador), "Upper Amazons"; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 15, 1899—San José, Ecuador; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 544, 1926—Río Suno and below San José, Ecuador.

Range: Tropical Zone of eastern Ecuador (Río Napo, Sarayacu, San José, Río Suno).[2]

***Lipaugus cryptolophus cryptolophus** (*Sclater and Salvin*). Olivaceous Piha.

Lathria cryptolopha Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1877, p. 522—"Mongi" = Monji, eastern Ecuador (type in British Museum examined); Sclater. Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 354, 1888—Monji; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus, N.H., 36, p. 494, 1917—Andalucía, summit of Eastern Andes, Colombia.

[1]An excellent species, in structure nearest to *L. cineraceus*. Five specimens from British Guiana examined.

[2]Material examined.—Ecuador: Río Napo 1, Sarayacu 2.

Lathria cryptolopha cryptolopha HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 90, 1914—El Topo, Río Pastaza, Ecuador, and Cueva Seca and Piquitamba, Río Tocache, dept. San Martín, Peru (descr. of female); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 544, 1926—Zamora and Sabanilla, eastern Ecuador.

Range: Upper Tropical and Subtropical Zone of eastern Colombia (Andalucía, alt. 7000 ft., summit of Eastern Andes), eastern Ecuador (Monji; Zamora; Sabanilla; El Topo, Río Pastasa), and eastern Peru (Cueva Seca and Piquitamba, Río Tocache, dept. San Martín; Chinchao, dept. Huánuco).[1]

1: Peru (Chinchao, dept. Huánuco 1).

Lipaugus cryptolophus mindoensis (*Hellmayr and Seilern*).[2] WESTERN OLIVACEOUS PIHA.

Lathria crypotolopha (sic) *mindoensis* HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bay., 12, p. 89, 1914—Mindo, western Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 545, 1926—Mindo.

Range: Western Ecuador (Mindo).

***Lipaugus unirufus unirufus** *Sclater*. RUFOUS PIHA.

Lipaugus unirufus SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 27, p. 385, 1859—state of Oaxaca, Mexico (type) and Cobán, Guatemala; idem and SALVIN, Ibis, 1860, p. 36—Cobán, Guatemala; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 1861, p. 211—Mexico and Guatemala; SCLATER and SALVIN, Exotic Orn., pp. 1, 6, pl. 1, 1866—part, Oaxaca and Guatemala; SUMICHRAST, Mem. Boston Soc. N.H., 1, p. 558, 1869—Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Lathria unirufa SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 353, 1888—part, spec. a-g, Vera Cruz and Choctum, Guatemala, and British Honduras; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 129, 1891—part, Vera Cruz (Mexico), British Honduras, and Guatemala.

Lathria unirufa unirufa RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 823, 1907—southeastern Mexico to Guatemala and British Honduras (monog.); BANGS and PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 67, p. 478, 1927—Presidio, Vera Cruz.

[1]Material examined.—Ecuador: Monji (the type) 1; El Topo, Río Pastasa, alt. 2200 ft., ♀ ad., Oct. 21, 1910. M. G. Palmer (Coll. Seilern).—Peru, dept. San Martín: Cueva Seca, Río Tocache, alt. 1800 meters, ♂ ad., Aug., 1900. G. A. Baer; Piquitamba, Río Tocache, alt. 1100 meters, ♂ ad., Sept., 1900. G. A. Baer (Tring Museum); Chinchao, dept. Huánuco, alt. 5700 ft., ♀ ad., Nov. 19, 1922. J. T. Zimmer (Field Museum).—Wing 130-132; tail 105-113; bill 22.

[2]*Lipaugus cryptolophus mindoensis* (HELLMAYR and SEILERN): Adult male similar to *L. c. cryptolophus*, but smaller, and concealed base of black crest feathers extensively creamy white. Wing 125-126; tail 98-100; bill 22. Female unknown.

Material examined.—Western Ecuador: Mindo 2.

Range: Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz and Tabasco, south to Guatemala and British Honduras.

1: Guatemala (unspecified 1).

***Lipaugus unirufus castaneotinctus** (*Hartert*).[1] Southern Rufous Piha.

Lathria unirufus castaneotinctus Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, p. 610, 1902—Río Durango, prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador (type in Tring Museum examined).

Lathria unirufa clara Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **19**, p. 120, 1906—Panama (Lion Hill Station?); idem, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 824, 1907—Nicaragua to northern Colombia (monog.); Bangs, Auk, **24**, p. 303, 1907—Pozo del Rio Grande, Costa Rica; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 668, 1910—Costa Rica (habits); Rendahl, Ark. Zool., **12**, No. 8, p. 23, 1919—Siquirres, Costa Rica.

Lathria unirufa castaneotincta Hellmayr, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1144—Nóvita, Sipi, and Río Cajón, Pacific Colombia (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **36**, p. 494, 1917—Atrato River, Baudó, Noanamá, Nóvita, Barbacoas, and Puerto Valdivia, Colombia (crit.); Bangs and Barbour, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **65**, p. 213, 1922—Mount Sapo, Darién (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **55**, p. 544, 1926—Ecuador (ex Hartert).

Lipaugus unirufus (not of Sclater) Cassin, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 143—Turbo and Río Truando, Colombia; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., **7**, p. 330, 1862—Panama Railway; Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1864, p. 361—Panama Railway; idem, Exotic Orn., pp. 1, 6, 1866—part, Panama; Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 149—Santa Fé, Veragua; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1867, p. 279—Bluefields River, Nicaragua; Salvin, l.c., 1870, p. 199—Bugaba, Panama; idem, Ibis, 1872, p. 318—Chontales, Nicaragua.

Lathria unirufa Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 518—Remedios and Neche, Antioquia, Colombia; Nutting, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., **6**, p. 404, 1884—Los Sábalos, Nicaragua; Zeledón, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, **1**, p. 118, 1887—Pacuaré, Costa Rica; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 353, 1888—part, spec. h-o, Chontales (Nicaragua), Bugaba (Chiriquí), Veragua, Chepo, Panama, Remedios and Neche (Colombia); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 129, 1891—part, Nicaragua, Panama, and Colombia; Richmond, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., **16**, p. 508, 1893—Río Escondido, Nicaragua; Cherrie, Expl. Zool. en Costa Rica, 1890-91, p. 37, 1893—Lagarto and Boruca, Costa Rica; idem, Anal. Inst. Fis.-Geogr. Nac. Costa Rica, **6**, p. 72, 1893—Rio Naranjo, Costa Rica;

[1]Comparison of a larger series leads me to consider the form of southern Central America (*L. u. clarus*) as inseparable, though specimens from Panama northwards average perhaps slightly paler or duller than those from western Colombia and Ecuador.

Material examined.—Costa Rica 11.—Panama 7.—Colombia: Nóvita 5, Río Cajón 3, Sipi, Río Sipi 1.—Ecuador, prov. Esmeraldas: Río Durango 1, Ventanas 1, Cachaví 2.

HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 490, 1898—Cachaví, Ecuador; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 339, p. 6, 1899—Laguna Pita, Darién; BANGS, Auk, 18, p. 365, 1901—Divala, Chiriquí.

Range: Nicaragua; Costa Rica; Panama; Colombia (Pacific coast, extending east to the lower Cauca and Rio Nechí, Antioquia); northwestern Ecuador (Esmeraldas).

2: Costa Rica (Boruca 2).

Genus **CHIROCYLLA** Sclater and Salvin.

Chirocylla SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1876, p. 357—type by orig. desig. *Lathria uropygialis* SCLATER and SALVIN.

Chiroxilla SHARPE, Hand-List Gen. and Spec. Birds, 3, p. 166, 1901—emendation.

Chirocylla uropygialis (*Sclater and Salvin*). CHESTNUT-RUMPED PIHA.

Lathria uropygialis SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1876, p. 355, pl. 32—Tilotilo, Bolivia; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 617—Tilotilo.

Chirocylla uropygialis SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 350, 1888—Tilotilo, Bolivia; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 907, 1907 (crit.).

Range: Subtropical Zone of Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba).[1]

Genus **PACHYRAMPHUS** Gray.

Pachyramphus[2] GRAY, List Gen. Birds, p. 31, 1840—type by orig. desig. *Psaris cuvierii* SWAINSON = *Tityra viridis* VIEILLOT.

Pachyrhamphus CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 240, 1847—emendation of *Pachyramphus* GRAY.

Bathmidurus CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 243, 1847—type by orig. desig. "*Lanius atricapillus* GMELIN," rectius *Todus marginatus* LICHTENTEIN (see l.c., p. 245).

Chloropsaris KAUP, P.Z.S.Lond., 19, "1851," p. 45, Oct., 1852—type by subs. desig. (SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 337, 1888) *Tityra viridis* VIEILLOT.

Callopsaris[3] SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 76, July, 1857—type by monotypy *Vireo versicolor* HARTLAUB.

Zetetes CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 87, 1859—type by subs. desig. (SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 337, 1888) *Pachyrhynchus niger* SPIX.

[1]Material examined.—Bolivia: Chaco (Yungas of La Paz) 3; Sandillani, alt. 2500 meters, 5; San Antonio 2; near Locotal, alt. 2500 meters, 1.

[2]*Pachyramphus* is the spelling used by G. R. Gray throughout his writings.

[3]*Callopsaris* BONAPARTE (Ann. Sci. Nat., (4), Zool., 1, p. 134, 1854) is a pure nomen nudum.

Climacocercus (not of Cabanis, 1845) Bertoni, Anal. Cient. Parag., Ser. 1, No. 1, p. 112, 1901—type by monotypy *Climacocercus cyanocephalus* Bertoni = *Pachyramphus polychopterus spixii* (Swainson).

Berlepschia (not of Ridgway, 1887) Bertoni, Anal. Cient. Parag., Ser. 1, No. 1, p. 114, 1901—type by monotypy *Berlepschia chrysoblephara* Bertoni = *Tityra viridis* Vieillot.

***Pachyramphus viridis viridis** (*Vieillot*). Green-backed Becard.

Tityra viridis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, p. 348, 1816—based on Azara, No. 210, Paraguay.

Psaris cuvierii Swainson, Zool. Illust., 1, pl. 32, April, 1821—Brazil.

Platyrhynchus dupontii Vieillot, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Orn., 2, livr. 91, p. 843, 1822—"l'île de la Trinité," errore (descr. of male).

Muscicapa nigriceps Lichtenstein, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 56, 1823—Bahia (descr. of male and female).

Tityra vieilloti Jardine and Selby, Illust. Orn., 1, pl. 10, fig. 1 (=female), Feb., 1827—Brazil.

Tyrannus armiger (Cuvier MS.) Pucheran, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 7, livr. 3, p. 332, 1855—no locality given (descr. of female).

Berlepschia chrysoblephara Bertoni, Anal. Cient. Parag., Ser. 1, No. 1, p. 114, 1901—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay.

Pachyrhynchus cuvierii Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 33, pl. 45, fig. 2, 1825—Brazil; Swainson, Natur. Libr., Orn., 10, (Flycatchers), p. 85, pl. 4 (male), 1838 (descr. of male and female).

Muscipeta nigriceps Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 914, 1831—Camamú and Bahia.

Pachyrhamphus cuvieri Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 242, 1847 (synonymy).

Pachyrhamphus nigriceps Euler, Journ. Orn., 15, p. 224, 1867—Cantagallo (nest and eggs descr.); Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 454, 1856—Bahia.

Pachyrhamphus viridis Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 75, 1857—Bahia; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 120, 1868—Rio de Janeiro, Ypanemá (São Paulo), Curytiba (Paraná), Sangrador, Cuyabá, and Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); Reinhardt, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 322—Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes, and near Rio de Janeiro; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 263, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 359, 1884—part, descr. of male, evidently based on a Brazilian example; Berlepsch and Ihering, Zeits. Ges. Orn., 2, p. 140, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 35, p. 14, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay (crit.); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 338, 1888—Pernambuco, Bahia, "Novo" Friburgo, São Paulo, Brazil; Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 130—Fortin Page, lower Pilcomayo; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 5, p. 110, 1893—Corumbá, Matto Grosso; Ihering, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 127, 1899—[Taquara do] Mundo

Novo, Rio Grande do Sul; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 212, 1899—Yporanga, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 307, 1907—Yporanga and Bebedouro (São Paulo), Espirito Santo, and Bahia; OBERHOLSER, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 25, p. 134, 1902—Sapucay, Paraguay (crit.); LILLO, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 43, 1909—Santa Fé, Argentina; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 604—Sapucay, Paraguay; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 311, 1910—San Vicente and Ocampo, Chaco, and Río Pilcomayo; REISER, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 70, 1910—Santa Rita, Rio Preto, Bahia; GRANT, Ibis, 1911, p. 125—opposite Rabicho, Matto Grosso; DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 348, 1914—Chaco Austral and Santa Ana, Misiones; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1914—Alto Paraná; MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., No. 96, p. 57, 1917—Caceres, Matto Grosso; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 52, 1926—Marajó Island.

Pachyrhynchus viridis cuvierii HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 669, 1906—Brazil (crit.); idem, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 340, 1929—Ibiapaba, Piauhy and Baturité and Juá, Ceará (crit.).

Pachyrhamphus viridis viridis HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 205, 1909—San Vicente, Chaco (spec. examined); WETMORE, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 133, p. 293, 1926—Las Palmas, Chaco; SZTOLCMAN, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 180, 1926—Therezina, Invernadinha, and Candido de Abreu, Paraná.

Pachyrhynchus viridis REISER, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 153, 1925—Santa Rita, Rio Preto, Bahia (crit.).

Range: Eastern and southern Brazil, from Marajó, Piauhy, and Ceará south to Matto Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul; eastern Bolivia (Santa Cruz); northern Argentina (Tucumán, Chaco, Santa Fé, and Misiones); Paraguay.[1]

15: Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán 6; Eldorado, Misiones 2; Puerto Segundo, Misiones 2); Brazil (Ibiapaba, Piauhy 1; Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará 2; Santo Amaro, Bahia 2).

[1]Examination of more comprehensive material tends to show that size is too variable a character to be used for the discrimination of local races. It must be conceded, however, that the largest measurements are attained in Argentina and Paraguay, while Bahia birds average smaller than the rest.

Wing (adult males): San Vicente, Chaco 81; Lambaré, Paraguay 77; Concepción, Tucumán 80, 80; Misiones 73, 74; Santa Cruz, Bolivia 78; Curityba, Paraná 78½; São Paulo 75, 76; Matto Grosso (Cuyabá, Engenho do Gama, Sangrador) 71, 74, 76, 76; Rio de Janeiro 76; Bahia 70, 70, 70, 71, 75, 75; Santo Amaro, Bahia 72; Ceará 73, 74; Ibiapaba, Piauhy 78.

Material examined.—Argentina: San Vicente, Chaco 1; Ocampo, Santa Fé 1; Concepción, Tucumán 6; El Dorado and Puerto Segundo, Misiones 4.—Paraguay: Lambaré 1.—Bolivia: Santa Cruz 1.—Brazil: Paraná (Curityba; Roça Nova, Serra do Mar) 2; São Paulo (Iguapé, Victoria, Ipanemá) 4; Rio de Janeiro 2; Bahia 10; Santo Amaro, Bahia 2; Ceará (Juá, Baturité) 4; Ibiapaba, Piauhy 1; Matto Grosso (Cuyabá, Sangrador, Engenho do Gama) 5.

***Pachyramphus viridis xanthogenys** *Salvadori and Festa.*[1] Yellow-cheeked Becard.

Pachyrhamphus xanthogenys Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 13, No. 330, p. 1, 1898—Río Zamora, Ecuador (type in Turin Museum examined; =adult male); idem, l.c., 14, No. 362, p. 16, 1899—Río Zamora; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 541, 1926—below San José, Ecuador (spec. examined).

Pachyrhamphus peruanus Hartert and Goodson, Nov. Zool., 24, p. 410, 1917—Chanchamayo, "state of Cuzco" [=dept. Junín,] Peru (type in Tring Museum examined; =adult female); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 541, 1926—Macas region, Ecuador (spec. examined).

Pachyrhamphus viridis (not *Tityra viridis* Vieillot) Taczanowski, P.Z.S. Lond., 1874, p. 540—Amable María, Peru (one female); idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 359, 1884—part, descr. of female, Amable María.

Range: Tropical Zone of eastern Ecuador (Río Zamora; below San José; near Macas) and eastern Peru (Vista Alegre, dept. Huánuco; Amable María and Chanchamayo, dept. Junín).

2: Peru (Vista Alegre, dept. Huánuco 2).

Pachyramphus viridis griseigularis *Salvin and Godman.*[2] Roraima Becard.

[1]*Pachyramphus viridis xanthogenys* Salvadori and Festa: Similar to *P. v. viridis*, but adult male with orbital ring, cheeks, auriculars, and throat greenish yellow instead of white or grayish, this color being much duller and more greenish than the pectoral band in *P. v. viridis*; grayish nuchal collar absent or faintly suggested; black areas of larger upper wing coverts more extensive; female with a chestnut patch on the wings as in *P. v. viridis*, but pileum mainly grayish like the hind neck (instead of bright green like the back); throat grayish (not white or buffy white) like sides of head; pectoral band greenish instead of bright yellow; middle of abdomen more purely white, washed with grayish along sides and flanks. Wing (males) 71-74, (female) 71-73; tail 52-56, (female) 51-54; bill 12½-14.

On comparing two males each from Ecuador and Peru, I notice that those from the latter country have the primaries more conspicuously edged with greenish and the greenish yellow on the anterior under parts slightly brighter. The type of *P. peruanus*, an adult female secured by C. O. Schunke at Chanchamayo, alt. 1500 meters, in January, 1905, differs from an Ecuadorian specimen in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, by having pure white (instead of buffy) abdomen and by lacking the olivaceous tinge on the lateral and posterior portions of the pileum. These divergencies are evidently individual, since Taczanowski's description of a female from Amable María, as far as the head is concerned, agrees with the Ecuadorian bird.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Río Zamora (male) 1, below San José (male) 1, near Macas (female) 1.—Peru: Vista Alegre (males) 2; Chanchamayo (female, type of *P. peruanus*) 1.

[2]*Pachyramphus viridis griseigularis* Salvin and Godman: Agreeing with *P. v. xanthogenys* in the extensive black areas of the upper wing coverts and the absence of the grayish nuchal collar in the male sex; but readily distinguishable in both sexes by having the throat and foreneck pale grayish, without any greenish or yellowish jugular band; sides of the head, in the male, about the same shade as in *xanthogenys*; female without trace of a gray nape band.

Material examined.—British Guiana: Roraima (including the type) **2.**

Pachyrhamphus griseigularis SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, (5), 1, p. 208, 1883—Roraima, British Guiana (descr. of female); idem, l.c., 1884, p. 448—Roraima (descr. of male); SALVIN, l.c., 1885, p. 302, pl. 8—Roraima; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 339, 1888—Roraima; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 272, 1921—Roraima.

Range: Mount Roraima in British Guiana.

***Pachyramphus versicolor versicolor** (*Hartlaub*). VARIEGATED BECARD.

Vireo versicolor HARTLAUB, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 289, 1843—"Nouvelle Grenade" = Bogotá (descr. of female).

Pachyrhynchus squamatus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 291, 1843—"Colombie" = Bogotá (descr. of male).

Pachyrhynchus versicolor LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 7, p. 46, 1844 (crit.).

Pachyrhamphus versicolor CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 243, 1847—"Neu Granada" (descr. of adult male); SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 150, 1855—Bogotá; idem, l.c., 25, p. 76, 1857—Bogotá (descr. of male and female); idem, l.c., 26, p. 71, 1858—Río Napo, Ecuador; idem, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 243, 1862—Bogotá; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 518—Antioquia = Medellín; TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1874, p. 540—Pumamarca, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 236—Tambillo, Peru; idem, l.c., 1882, p. 23—Tamiapampa, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 366, 1884—Pumamarca, Sillapata, Tambillo, and Tamiapampa, Peru; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, P.Z.S.Lond., 1884, p. 298—Cayandeled, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 93—Machay, Ecuador; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 339, 1888—Bogotá, Medellín, and Intac (Ecuador); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 125, 1890—part, Colombia and Ecuador; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 369—Vitoc, Huacras, Peru; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 16, 1899—Gualea, Ecuador; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 710—Intac, Ecuador; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, 13, p. 90, 1906—Idma, above Santa Ana, Peru; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 843, 1907—part, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. Géog. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B61, 1911—Anca (Nanegal), Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 490, 1917—San Antonio, Cerro Munchique, Miraflores, El Eden, Aguadita, El Roble, Colombia.

Pachyrhamphus versicolor versicolor CHAPMAN, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 117, p. 100, 1921—San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba, Peru; idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 541, 1926—Baeza, below Oyacachi, lower Sumaco, Ecuador.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Colombia (all three ranges of the Andes) and extreme western Venezuela (Cordillera de Mérida), south through Ecuador and Peru to the Urubamba Valley, dept. Cuzco.[1]

[1]Specimens from Colombia and Ecuador appear to agree, while the few Peruvian skins seen by me are generally less barred underneath.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 12; Antioquia 2; Cerro Munchique 1.—Ecuador: Intac 6; Nanegal 1; unspecified 2.—Peru: Vitoc 1; Idma, Urubamba, Cuzco 1.—Venezuela: El Escorial, Mérida 1.

3: Colombia (Bogotá 2; Cerro Munchique, coast range west of Popayán, Cauca 1).

***Pachyramphus versicolor costaricensis** *Bangs.*[1] Barred Becard.

Pachyrhamphus versicolor costaricensis Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 4, p. 26, 1908—Irazú, Costa Rica; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 665, 1910—Volcán de Irazú and Río Luisa, Costa Rica; Ferry, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 269, 1910—Coliblanco, Costa Rica.

Pachyrhamphus versicolor (not of Hartlaub) Boucard, P.Z.S.Lond., 1878, p. 65—La Candelaria, Costa Rica; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 125, 1890—part, La Candelaria, Costa Rica; Cherrie, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 14, p. 535, 1891—La Palma de San José; Ridgway, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 843, 1907—part, Costa Rica.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Costa Rica (Volcán de Irazú; Río Luisa; La Palma de San José; Coliblanco; La Candelaria).

1: Costa Rica (Coliblanco 1).

Pachyramphus surinamus (*Linnaeus*). Surinam Becard.

Muscicapa surinama Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 325, 1766—Surinam (descr. of male).[2]

Tityra surinama Strickland, Contrib. Ornith., 1848, p. 62-9, pl. 11 (=adult male)—South America, probably Surinam.

Pachyrhamphus dimidiatus Filippi, Mus. Mediolan., Animalia Vertebr., Cl. 2, (Aves), p. 31, 1847—locality uncertain (descr. of male).

Bathmidurus melanoleucus Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 244, 1847—part, descr. of young male, "Brazil," errore, = Cayenne or Guiana (see Mus. Hein., 2, p. 88, 1859).

Pachyrhamphus surinamus Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 74, 1857—Surinam and Cayenne (descr. of male and female); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 120, note 4, 1868—Cayenne (descr. of immature male); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 340, 1888—Cayenne; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 141, 1908—Cayenne; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 154, 1910—Surinam.

Zetetes surinamus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 88, 1859—Cayenne or Guiana (synon. in part).

[1]*Pachyramphus versicolor costaricensis* Bangs: Very similar to *P. v. versicolor*, but male with sides of the head much brighter olive yellow, and wider as well as blacker bars underneath; female likewise much brighter olive yellow on under parts, cheeks, and auriculars.

Material examined.—Costa Rica: Irazú 1, Coliblanco 1.

[2]Linnaeus fails to mention the white patch at the base of the scapulars, a character easily overlooked in a mounted specimen.

Range: French and Dutch Guiana, and northern Brazil (Obidos).[1]

Pachyramphus spodiurus *Sclater*.[2] GRAY-TAILED BECARD.

Pachyrhamphus spodiurus SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 279, 1860—Babahoyo, Ecuador (descr. of male and female); idem, l.c., p. 296, 1860—Esmeraldas, Ecuador; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1883, p. 559—Chimbo, Ecuador; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 93—Yaguachi, Ecuador; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 362, 1884—Lechugal, Peru; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 341, pl. 25, 1888—Babahoyo, Ecuador; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 16, 1899—Vinces, Ecuador; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 710—Santo Domingo, Ecuador; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p, 542, 1926—Bucay, Daule, and Porto Velo, Ecuador.

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador (north to Esmeraldas) and extreme northwestern Peru (Lechugal, prov. Túmbez).

***Pachyramphus rufus** (*Boddaert*). CINEREOUS BECARD.

Muscicapa rufa BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 27, 1783—based on "Le Gobemouche roux, de Cayenne" DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl. 453, fig. 1, Cayenne (=female).[3]

[1]A single adult male from Obidos has the lateral rectrices more decidedly tipped with white than two from French Guiana. The female of this rare species, in pattern of coloration, recalls that of *Xenopsaris albinucha*, suggesting that the latter's affinities may be, after all, with the Cotingidae rather than with the Flycatchers.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 2; Tamanoir, Mana River 2; Pied Saut, Oyapock 1.—Brazil: Obidos 1.

[2]*Pachyramphus spodiurus* SCLATER is most nearly related to *P. rufus* and may utimately prove to be its Pacific representative. The male resembles it in the but faintly glossed pileum and in the pattern of the upper wing coverts, particularly in the narrow, irregular white fringes to the greater series, and the female agrees with that of its eastern ally in the ochraceous tawny upper parts and in having the primaries, along the outer web, narrowly edged with ochraceous tawny, abruptly defined from the blackish inner half of the vane. *P. spodiurus* differs, however, in larger size, longer, slenderer bill, and in the male sex by more elongated nuchal feathers, blackish upper back, dark gray (instead of whitish) under parts and lores, blackish auriculars, and in lacking the white frontal band and apical edges to the tail, while the female may be distinguished by its uniform ochraceous lower surface. Wing (male) 70-78, (female) 71-76; tail 55-59; (female) 55-56; bill 14-15.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Chimbo 2, Daule 1, Porto Velo 1.

[3]I do not know what to make of *Muscicapa eques* BODDAERT (Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 51, 1783—based on "Le Gobe-mouche roux à poitrine orangée, de Cayenne" BUFFON, Hist. Nat. Ois., (Impr. Roy.), 5, p. 247, 1778, and DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl. 831, fig. 1—"un spécimen au Cabinet du Roi") and *Muscicapa aurantia* GMELIN (Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 932, 1789—based on the same references). Among the numerous females of *P. rufus* examined in the present connection, there is not one answering to Buffon's description: "la tête et le haut du cou sont d'un brun verdâtre; le dos est d'un roux surchargé de la même teinte de vert," nor do these terms fit any other Guianan species with which I am acquainted. The original specimen unfortunately is no longer in the Paris Museum.

Pipra cinerea Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 43, 1783—based on "Manakin cendré, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 687, fig. 1, Cayenne (=adult male).

Muscicapa rufescens Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 932, 1789—based on "Le Gobe-mouche roux, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 453, fig. 1, Cayenne (=female).

Pipra atricapilla Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 1003, 1789—based on "Manakin cendré, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 687, fig. 1, Cayenne (=adult male).

Lanius mitratus Lichtenstein, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., pp. 50, 51, 1823—Cayenne (descr. of adult male and female).

Pachyrhynchus rufescens Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 34, pl. 46, fig. 2 (=female), 1825—Pará (type lost, formerly in Munich Museum).

Pachyrynchus leucogaster Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 289, Dec., 1837—Brazil (descr. of immature male).

Pachyrhynchus simplex Lesson, Écho du Monde Savant, 11, 2nd sem., No. 10, p. 231, 1844—Brazil (descr. of male); idem, Oeuvr. Buffon, (éd. Lévêque), 20, (=Descr. Mammif. et Ois.), p. 317, 1847—Brazil; Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 2, 1846 (synon.).

Psaris exilis Lesson, Oeuvr. Buffon, (éd. Lévêque), 20, (=Descr. Mammif. et Ois.), p. 316, 1847—"l'Amérique méridionale" (=female).

Psaris parinus Kaup, P.Z.S.Lond., 19, "1851," p. 48, Oct., 1852—Pará (types in Liverpool Museum examined).

Pachyrhamphus griseus Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 18, 1857—based on Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 687, fig. 1; Bogotá, Santa Marta, "Trinidad," and Cayenne.

Pachyrhamphus marcidus Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 389, 1909—Las Barrancas, Orinoco River, Venezuela (=juv.); idem, l.c., 2, p. 252, 1916—Las Barrancas.

Pachyrhamphus atricapillus Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 242, 1847—Cayenne (synon.); idem in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 698, 1848—Cayenne and Surinam.

Pachyrhamphus mitratus Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 454, 1856—part, descr. of male, Guyana to the mouth of the Amazon.

Pachyrhamphus cinereus Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 75, 1857—Cayenne, Surinam, Venezuela, "Trinidad," Santa Marta, Bogotá (monog.); Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 7, p. 330, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama; Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1864, p. 361—Panama; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 579—Mexiana Island and Pará; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 121, 1868—Pará (spec. examined); Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, p. 79, 1876—Santarém; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 360, 1884—part, descr. of Cayenne specimens; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 341, 1888—Lion Hill and Chepo, Panama, Santa Marta, Bogotá, "Trinidad," Cayenne, Paramaribo, Pará, Mexiana; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves,

2, p. 125, 1890—Lion Hill, Paraíso, Chepo, Panama; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Santarém; PHELPS, Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—Guanaguana, Bermúdez, Venezuela; BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 23, 1900—Loma del Leon, Panama; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 56, 1902—Caicara and Altagracía, Río Orinoco, Venezuela; GOELDI, Ibis, 1903, p. 499—Rio Capim, Brazil; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 290, 1907—Pará, Rio Capim, Rio Mojú, Monte Alegre (crit.); RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 838, 1907—part, Panama to Colombia, Venezuela, Cayenne, Surinam, and Lower Amazonia (excl. eastern Peru and "southern Brazil, Rio Juruá, São Paulo") (monog.); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 140, 1908—Cayenne and R. Approuague, French Guiana; PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 153, 1910—Surinam (eggs descr.); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 525, 1913 (ecology); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 349, 1914—Pará, Rio Capim (Aproaga), Rio Mojú, Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua), Rio Xingú (Victoria), Cussary, Marajó (Chaves), Monte Alegre, and Rio Jamundá (Faro); CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 252, 1916—Orinoco Region; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, p. 269, 1918—Gatún, Panama.

Pachyrhynchus rufus HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 669, 1906 (crit., synonymy).

Pachyrhamphus rufus HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 90, 1912—Pará, Rio Mojú, Capim; p. 111, 1912—Fazenda Nazareth, Mexiana; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 205, 1913—Manimo River, Orinoco delta, Venezuela; BEEBE, Zoologica (N.Y.), 2, p. 93, 1916—Utinga, Pará; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 491, 1917—Río Lima, Colombia; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 70, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo and Lelydorp, Surinam; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 273, 1921—Supenaam River, Mazaruni River, Bonasica, Great Falls of Demerara, and Bartica Grove; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 328, 1922—Don Diego, Tucurinca, Fundación, and Loma Larga, Santa district (spec. examined); STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 168, 1928—Castanhal, Pará.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela (from the north coast in states of Sucre, Caracas, Carabobo, Lara, and Zulia south to the Orinoco and its tributaries); Colombia (Eastern Andes; Magdalena and Cauca Valleys; Santa Marta region); Panama; northern Brazil, in states of Pará and Amazonas, west to the Tapajóz and the Rio Negro (Manacapurú).[1]

[1]No authentic record exists for its occurrence on the island of Trinidad. As far as I can see, birds from so widely separated regions as Colombia, French Guiana, and Lower Amazonia agree well together.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 6; El Cauca, Santander 2; Aguachica, dept. Magdalena 2; Loma Larga, dept. Magdalena 1; Fundación 6; Don Diego 1; Tucurinca 2; Yumbo, dept. Valle 2.—Venezuela: San Feliz, Orinoco River 1; Upata 2; El Callao, Río Yuruari 4; Macuto, Caracas 1; San Esteban, Carabobo 2; El Trompillo, Carabobo 2; Anzoátegui, Lara 1; Sabana Mendoza, Mérida 5; Catatumbo River, Zulia 1.—French Guiana: Cayenne 4; Mana River 8; Pied Saut, Oyapock 6.—Brazil: Pará 3; Itacoatiará 1; Santarém 7; Goyana 1; Villa Braga 1; Mirituituba 1; Obidos 6; Manacapurú 8.

8: Colombia (Bogotá 5); Venezuela (Catatumbo River, Zulia 1; Macuto, Caracas 1); Brazil (Itacoatiará 1).

***Pachyramphus castaneus castaneus** (*Jardine and Selby*). Rufous Becard.

Tityra castanea Jardine and Selby, Illust. Orn., 1, pl. 10, fig. 2 ("*Tityra castaneus*" on plate), Feb., 1827—South America = Brazil.[1]

Muscipeta aurantia (not *Muscicapa aurantia* Gmelin) Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 911, 1831—southeastern Brazil (descr. of male and female).

Pachyrynchus ruficeps Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 288, Dec., 1837—Brazil (type in Cambridge (Eng.) Museum examined; =female).[2]

Bathmidurus melanoleucus Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 244, 1847—part, descr. of female only and references to Jardine and Selby, Wied, and Swainson; Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 451, 1856—part, descr. of "young male" and female, Nova Friburgo, Rio; Euler, Journ. Orn., 15, p. 223, 1867—Cantagallo, Rio (nest and egg descr.).

Pachyrhamphus rufescens (not *Pachyrhynchus rufescens* Spix) Sclater, P.Z.S. Lond., 25, p. 79, 1857—part, description and habitat southeastern Brazil; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 122, 1868—Pahor and Ypanemá, São Paulo, and Curytiba, Paraná; idem, Nunq. Otios., 2, p. 292, 1874—Nova Friburgo, Rio.

Pachyrhamphus rufus (not *Muscicapa rufa* Boddaert) Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 264, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina (crit.); Euler, l.c., 22, p. 284, 1874 (crit.); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 343, 1888—part, spec. a-h, Bahia, São Paulo, Brazil; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 239, 1889—note on the types of *Muscipeta aurantia* Wied; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 212, 1899—Piquete and Iguapé, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, l.c., 5, p. 299, 1902—Baurú, São Paulo (nest and eggs descr.).

Zetetes polychropterus (not *Platyrhynchos polychopterus* Vieillot) Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 87, 1859—part; Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 22, p. 89, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio (crit.).

Hadrostomus borellianus Bertoni, Anal. Cient. Parag., Ser. 1, No. 1, p. 108, 1901—Alto Paraná, Paraguay.

Pachyrhynchus castaneus Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 670, 1906 (nomenclature).

Pachyrhamphus castaneus Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 307, 1907—Itatiba, Piquete, Ubatuba, Baurú, Rio Feio, and Iguapé (São Paulo), Rio Doce (Espirito Santo), and Bahia; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool.,

[1]The type formed part of the shipment containing the type of *Tityra vieilloti* [= *P. v. viridis*], for which Brazil is given by the describers as habitat.

[2]The type, labeled "*Pachyrhynchus ruficeps* Sw. Brazil. *Lan. mitrata* Licht. ♀," is a female, without spurious (second) primary, of the south-Brazilian form, with the gray band encircling the rufous crown laterally and posteriorly. It measures: wing 76; tail 67; bill 13.

15, p. 57, 1908—Fazenda Esperança, Goyaz; CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 603—Sapucay, Paraguay; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 311, 1910—Alto Paraná; BERTONI, Anal. Soc. Cient. Arg., 75, p. 94, 1913—Misiones; idem Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1914—Paraguay; DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 348, 1914—Santa Ana, Misiones.

Pachyrhamphus castaneus castaneus DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 23, p. 321, 1912—Gran Potrero, Paraguay.

Range: Eastern Brazil, from southern Bahia, Minas Geraes, and southern Goyaz (Fazenda Esperança, near Goyaz City) south to Santa Catharina, adjoining sections of Paraguay (Sapucay; Alto Paraná), and Argentina (Misiones).[1]

5: Argentina, Misiones (Eldorado 2, Puerto Segundo 1, Río Paranay 1, Caraguatay, Río Paraná, 100 mi. south of Rio Iguassú 1).

Pachyramphus castaneus intermedius *Berlepsch.*[2] INTERMEDIATE BECARD.

Pachyrhamphus intermedius BERLEPSCH, Ornith. Centralblatt, 4, p. 63, 1879—San Esteban and Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; idem, Journ. Orn., 27, p. 208, 1879—same localities.

Pachyrhamphus sp. SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1868, p. 628—San Esteban.

Pachyrhamphus rufus (not *Muscicapa rufa* BODDAERT) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 343, 1888—part, spec. l, m, San Esteban, Venezuela.

Pachyrhamphus castaneus intermedius HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 88, 1912—Las Quiguas, San Esteban Valley, Venezuela (crit.).

Range: North coast of Venezuela, from Sucre west to Lara.

Pachyramphus castaneus saturatus *Chapman.*[3] SATURATED BECARD.

[1]Birds from Misiones agree with a series from southern Brazil, while three from Bahia average rather smaller.

Material examined.—Misiones (as specified above) 5.—Brazil: Blumenau, Santa Catharina 2; Curityba, Paraná 1; Ipanemá, São Paulo 5; Pahor, São Paulo 1; Agua Suja, near Bagagem, Minas Geraes 4; "Rio" skins 3; Bahia 3.

[2]*Pachyramphus castaneus intermedius* BERLEPSCH: Similar to *P. c. castaneus*, but slightly smaller, particularly with shorter tail; under parts much paler, less tawny, passing into buff on throat and along middle of abdomen. Wing (adult male) 77-79, (female) 71-77; tail 57-62.

Material examined.—Sucre: inland of Cumaná 8.—Distrito Federal: Galipán, Cerro del Avila 1, Loma Redonda, north of Caracas 6.—Carabobo: Las Quiguas, San Esteban Valley 2; Sierra de Carabobo 2.—Lara: Aroa 3.

[3]*Pachyramphus castaneus saturatus* CHAPMAN: Near to *P. c. castaneus*, but darker above, the cap deeper chestnut, the back deep hazel, little lighter than the crown; under parts paler and not so uniform ochraceous tawny. Wing (female) 70-73; tail 53-55.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Sarayacu 2, Río Zamora 1, Río Santiago 1.—Peru: Río Tigre, near Pebas (♀ ad., Oct. 19, 1883. J. Hauxwell. Berlepsch Collection) 1.—Brazil: Manacapurú 1; Tonantins 6; São Paulo de Olivença 2; Caviana, Rio Solimões 3; Hyutanahán, Rio Purús 2.

Pachyrhamphus castaneus saturatus Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **33**, p. 628, 1914—La Morelia, Río Caquetá, Colombia; idem, l.c., **36**, p. 492, 1917—La Morelia; idem, l.c., **55**, p. 542, 1926—eastern Ecuador.

Pachyrhamphus niger (not of Spix) Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1882, p. 23—Yurimaguas, Peru, part (female); Sztolcman, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., **5**, p. 227, 1926—part, descr. of female, Yurimaguas.[1]

Pachyrhamphus rufescens (not of Spix) Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 368, 1884—Pebas and Yurimaguas, Peru (descr. of male and female).

Pachyrhamphus rufus (not *Muscicapa rufa* Boddaert) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 343, 1888—part, spec. j, k, Sarayacu, Ecuador; (?) Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 307, 1907—part, Rio Juruá; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, **14**, No. 362, p. 16, 1899—Río Zamora and Río Santiago, Ecuador (spec. examined); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **55**, p. 541, 1926—Ecuador (ex Salvadori and Festa).

Pachyrhamphus castaneus intermedius (not of Berlepsch) Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 604—Sarayacu, Ecuador (crit.).

(?) *Pachyrhamphus cinereus* (not of Boddaert) Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., **6**, p. 435, 1905—Rio Juruá.

Range: Tropical Zone of southeastern Colombia (La Morelia, Río Caquetá), eastern Ecuador (Sarayacu; Río Zamora; Río Santiago), northern Peru (Pebas and Rio Tígre, Río Marañón; Yurimaguas, lower Huallaga, dept. Loreto), and northwestern Brazil (Caviana, Manacapurú, Tonantins, and São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões; Hyutanahán, Rio Purús).[2]

Pachyramphus castaneus *subsp.*[3]

[1]M. Sztolcman is, of course, quite mistaken in associating this rufous female with *P. niger*. It is now a well-established fact that there are a number of species in which both sexes are rufous, the adult male differing only by possessing the spurious second primary.

[2]I suspect that *Pachyrhamphus cinereus* Sclater and Salvin (P.Z.S.Lond., 1866, p. 190—Sarayacu; l.c., 1873, p. 284—Sarayacu, Chyavetas, and Chamicuros, Peru) and Taczanowski (Orn. Pér., **2**, p. 360, 1884—part, same localities) were also based on specimens of this rufous species, considered at that time to represent the female and immature plumage of species with gray or black males. There is an example from the upper Ucayali in the British Museum, erroneously referred to *P. cinnamomeus* by the late P. L. Sclater (Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 343, 1888—spec. y).

It remains to be seen to what form Bolivian birds (*Pachyrhamphus rufescens* (not of Spix) Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **2**, p. 88, 1889—"La Paz") should be referred. As in the case of so many other species in H. H. Rusby's collection, the locality "La Paz" is doubtless erroneous.

[3]*Pachyramphus castaneus* subsp.: Nearly related to *P. c. saturatus*, but paler throughout, the under parts particularly more buffy, less ochraceous tawny.

Material examined.—In addition to an immature male from Ig. de Paituna (Monte Alegre) in the Goeldi Museum and an unsexed bird (without rudimentary second primary) from Santarém in the Museu Paulista, I have seen thirty-six skins of this obviously undescribed form from Santarém, Obidos, and islands near Obidos in the collection of the Carnegie Museum.

Pachyrhamphus rufus (not *Muscicapa rufa* BODDAERT) RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Santarém, Rio Tapajóz; IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 307, 1907—part, Santarém (spec. examined); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 525, 1913—Varzea north of the Amazon.

Pachyrhamphus castaneus (not *Tityra castanea* JARDINE and SELBY) SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 350, 1914—Monte Alegre (Ig. de Paituna), Obidos, and Rio Jamundá (Faro).

Range: Northern Brazil, on the banks of the lower Amazon (Faro, Rio Jamundá; Obidos; Santarém, Rio Tapajóz).

***Pachyramphus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus** *Lawrence.* CINNAMON BECARD.

Pachyramphus cinnamomeus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 295, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama Railroad.

Pachyrhamphus rufescens? (not of SPIX) CASSIN, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 189—Turbo, Colombia.

Pachyrhamphus—? SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, 1860, p. 36—Cobán, Guatemala; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 7, p. 296, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama.

Pachyrhamphus cinnamomeus LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 8, p. 182, 1867—Greytown, Nicaragua; idem, l.c., 9, p. 116, 1868—San José, Angostura, Turrialba, Tucurriquí, Costa Rica; RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, p. 589, 1887—Segovia River, Honduras; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 342, 1888—part, spec. a-p, u, Choctum, Vera Paz, Angostura, Tucurriquí, Lion Hill, Chepo, Balzar (Ecuador);[1] SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 126, 1890—part, British Honduras and Guatemala south to Ecuador (excl. Remedios, Colombia); RICHMOND, Proc. U.S.Nat. Nus., 16, p. 508, 1893—Río Escondido, Nicaragua; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 489, 1898—Chimbo and Cachaví, Ecuador; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 339, p. 6, 1899—Punta de Sabana, Panama; BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 23, 1900—Loma del León, Panama; idem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 39, p. 149, 1903—Yaruca, Honduras; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 840, 1907—part, southern Mexico south to western Ecuador (excl. Bogotá, Remedios, Bucaramanga, "Cauta,"Colombia, and Ucayali, eastern Peru);[1] CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 666, 1910—Carrillo, Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, Tuis, Guacimo, and El Hogar, Costa Rica; FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 269, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica; HELLMAYR, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1144—Guineo, El Tigre, San Joaquín, Noanamá, and Nóvita, Pacific Colombia; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 36, p. 491, 1917—part, Alto Bonito, Juntas de Tamaná, Nóvita, Noanamá, Buenaventura, San José, Los Cisneros, and Barbacoas, Pacific Colombia; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, p. 269, 1918—Gatún, Panama; RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 23, 1919—Siquirres, Costa Rica and San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua; BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 213, 1922—Jesusito, Darién; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer.

[1]The bird from the Ucayali, Peru, is probably referable to *P. castaneus saturatus* CHAPMAN.

Mus. N.H., **55**, p. 542, 1926—Bucay, Esmeraldas, Manaví, Chimbo, Santa Rosa, and Porto Velo, Ecuador; Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **69**, p. 181, 1929—Cana, Darién.

Range: Tropical Zone of southern Mexico (in state of Tabasco) and southward through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama to Pacific Colombia and western Ecuador.[1]

5: Costa Rica (Guayabo 2); Colombia (Quibdó, Atrato River 1; Alto Bonito, Antioquia 1; Nóvita, Río San Juan 1).

***Pachyramphus cinnamomeus magdalenae** *Chapman.*[2] Magdalena Becard.

Pachyrhamphus magdalenae Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **33**, p. 629, 1914—Algodonal, lower Magdalena Valley, Colombia; idem, l.c., **36**, p. 491, 1917—Algodonal.

[1]Birds from Pacific Colombia, while agreeing in the coloring of the upper parts with those from Costa Rica, are less deeply colored underneath, and thereby form the transition to *P. c. magdalenae*, of eastern Colombia. The majority are not so dark or so uniformly ochraceous as those from Costa Rica and Guatemala, but deeper buff, especially on breast and sides, than the average from Santa Marta and the Magdalena Valley, though the most deeply colored individuals are not separable from certain light-bellied Central American skins, whereas the palest (one from Sautata and one from Córdoba, Valle) can be exactly matched by the darkest variety of *magdalenae* (Carnegie Museum, No. 52798, Jaraquiel). Unfortunately, no material from the Canal Zone, the type locality, has been available for examination.

Material examined.—Guatemala 3; Costa Rica 12.—Colombia: Sautata, Río Atrato 3; Alto Bonito, Río Sucio 1; Murindo, Antioquia 3; Quibdó 4; El Tambo, Chocó 1; Andagoya, Chocó 4; Potedo, Chocó 1; Malagita, Chocó 1; Noanamá, Río San Juan 2; Nóvita, Río Tamaná 2; El Tigre, Río Tamaná 1; Guineo, Río Calima 1; San Joaquín, Bahía del Chocó 2; Córdoba, Valle 2.—Ecuador: Chimbo 1.

[2]*Pachyramphus cinnamomeus magdalenae* Chapman: Similar to *P. c. cinnamomeus*, but decidedly paler throughout; upper parts browner, sayal brown rather than rufous tawny, the cap hardly darker than the back; the wing coverts with more conspicuous pale edges; lower surface buffy rather than ochraceous tawny, passing into whitish on the abdomen.

Birds from the Santa Marta region (Tucurinca and Fundación) are identical with a series from the lower Magdalena (Calamar and Gamarra) and Jaraquiel, (dept. Bolívar) in the collection of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh. Six specimens from Santa Elena, Mérida, and six from Zulia, Venezuela, as well as two adult males from Santander, eastern Colombia (Carnegie Museum, No. 59317, Bucaramanga; No. 58705, El Tambor, Río Lebrija) are very similar, though perhaps on the average more reddish on the back, with the crown somewhat darker, but not so chestnut rufous as in *P. c. cinnamomeus*, from Pacific Colombia. Underneath, they resemble the darker specimens from the Magdalena, the male from El Tambor being in no way distinguishable from No. 54360, Gamarra, but can also be matched by certain individuals from the Pacific coast of Colombia. Unless separated again, they must doubtless be ranked with *magdalenae* rather than *cinnamomeus*.

Material examined.—Colombia: Fundación 8; Tucurinca 2; Jaraquiel, dept. Bolívar 4; Calamar, lower Magdalena 5; Gamarra, dept. Magdalena 2; Bucaramanga 1; El Tambor, Río Lebrija, Santander 1; "Bogotá" 2.—Venezuela: Santa Elena, Mérida 6; Encontrados, Zulia 3; Orope, Zulia 3.

Pachyrhamphus cinnamomeus (not of LAWRENCE) SCLATER and SALVIN, P. Z. S. Lond., 1879, p. 518—Remedios, Antioquia; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 305, 1884—Bucaramanga; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 342, 1888—part, spec. q-t, v-x, Remedios, Bogotá, "Cauta" [=Canta, below Bucaramanga, Santander], Colombia; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 840, 1907—part Bogotá, Remedios, Bucaramanga, "Cauta," Colombia; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 491, 1917—part, Puerto Valdivia, Malena, west of Honda and (?) Buenavista, above Villavicencio, Colombia.

Pachyrhamphus sp.? WYATT, Ibis, 1871, p. 334—San Nicolás, below Bucaramanga, Santander, Colombia.

Pachyrhamphus cinnamomeus magdalenae TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 328, 1922—Fundación and Tucurinca, Santa Marta region (crit.).

Range: Northern and eastern Colombia (Jaraquiel, dept. Bolívar; lower Cauca; Magdalena Valley and tributaries; Santa Marta region; "Bogotá") and western Venezuela (Santa Elena, Mérida; Encontrados and Orope, Zulia).

6: Venezuela, Zulia (Encontrados 3, Orope 3).

*Pachyramphus polychopterus spixii (*Swainson*). SPIX'S BECARD.

Pachyrhynchus spixii SWAINSON, Anim. Menag., p. 289, Dec., 1837—Brazil? (type of male in Coll. SWAINSON, now in Cambridge (Eng.) Museum examined).[1]

Pachyrhamphus notius BREWSTER and BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 53, Feb. 15, 1901—Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Rios; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 311, 1910—lower Uruguay.

[1]Swainson, in diagnosing the species, ascribes it to the Paris Museum and his own collection, and while I have not been able to trace the whereabouts of the female, two adult males bearing the name *P. spixii* are still in existence. One, kindly sent by Dr. H. Gadow from the Swainson Collection, now in the University Museum of Cambridge, England, and labeled by Swainson himself "*Pachyrhynchus Spixii.* Male. Brazil?", agrees in every particular with his description, notably in having the nape, back and interscapulars dull black, decidedly contrasted with the dark gray rump and upper tail coverts, and the under parts but slightly paler than the rump. In coloration and size, it is identical with specimens from Rio de Janeiro, which I am unable to separate from Paraguayan and Argentina skins (*P. notius*). The other example, a mounted bird in the Paris Museum (No. 3625. ♂. *P. polychropterus* V., *P. spixii* Sw. type, M. Menétriér [sic], 1824. Brésil"), however, is very different, having a whitish orbital ring, the back light ashy gray like the rump, with restricted outer margins of glossy black to some of the lateral interscapulars only, and the under parts of a very much paler, clearer gray, while the dimensions are much smaller. As a matter of fact, it is a perfectly typical specimen of *P. marginatus* (as stated in Nov. Zool., 32, p. 17, footnote 1, 1925), but it disagrees so absolutely with the characters given by Swainson that I have no doubt whatever it is wrongly marked as "type." The handwriting on the label, while unknown to me, is certainly not Swainson's. Under these circumstances, I do not see any alternative but to accept Swainson's term *spixii* for the large southern race of the gray-bellied South American Becard, and venture to suggest *Rio de Janeiro* as its type locality. The specimen now in

Climacocercus cyanocephalus Bertoni,[1] Anal. Cient. Parag., Ser. 1, No. 1, p. 112, Jan., 1901—Alto Paraná, Paraguay.

Pachyrhamphus polychropterus (not of Vieillot) Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., **25**, p. 77, 1857—Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul (synon. in part); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 121, 1868—part, Rio de Janeiro, Sapitiba, Mugy das Cruzes (São Paulo), Curytiba (Paraná), Itararé (São Paulo), Rio Araguay (Goyaz), Cuyabá and Barra do Jaurú (Matto Grosso); Durnford, Ibis, 1878, p. 61—Belgrano, Buenos Aires; Berlepsch and Ihering, Zeits. Ges. Orn., **2**, p. 140, 1885—Linha Pirajá, Rio Grande do Sul; Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., **1**, p. 162, 1888—Buenos Aires; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 345, 1888—part, spec. l-o, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, and Belgrano, Buenos Aires; Withington, Ibis, 1888, p. 466—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires (spec. examined); Kerr, l.c., 1892, p. 131—near Fortin Page, lower Pilcomayo; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **5**, p. 110, 1893—Chapada, Matto Grosso; Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 181—Río Negro, Uruguay (spec. examined); Ihering, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, **16**, p. 127, 1899—Mundo Novo and São Lourenço; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 213, 1899—Iguapé and Ypiranga, São Paulo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 308, 1907—part, Bebedouro, Itatiba, Yporanga, Itapura, Alto da Serra, Ubatuba, Avanhandava, Iguapé, Rincão, and São Sebastião, São Paulo; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 605—Sapucay, Paraguay; Pereyra, El Hornero, **3**, p. 169, 1923—Escobar and San Isidro, Buenos Aires.

Bathmidurus polychropterus Stempelmann and Schulz, Bol. Ac. Nac. Córdoba, **10**, p. 402, 1890—Córdoba.

Pachyrhamphus sp. incog. Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., **8**, p. 203, 1883—Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Rios.

Pachyrhamphus niger (not of Spix) Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., **35**, p. 13, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1914 (ex Berlepsch).

Zetetes polychropterus Lillo, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, **8**, p. 188, 1902—Tapia, Tucumán; idem, Rev. Letr. Cienc. Soc., **3**, p. 51, 1905—Tapia.

Pachyrhamphus polychropterus polychropterus Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., **16**, p. 205, 1910—Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires, and Ocampo,

the University Museum at Cambridge (Eng.) is obviously the actual type from which Swainson drew up his description.

P. polychopterus spixii, while closely related to the typical race, may be recognized by its larger size and, in the male sex, by its darker, more slaty under parts and more solidly black back.

Males from São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro average paler underneath and are perhaps slightly smaller than those from Paraguay and Argentina.

Length of wing (adult males): type (unspecified) 82; Rio de Janeiro 80, 81, 82; São Paulo 82, 83; Sapucay, Paraguay 83; Santa Florencia, Río Negro, Uruguay 82; Belgrano, Buenos Aires 82; Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires 84; Ocampo, Santa Fé 84; Isca-yacú, Santiago del Estero 84; Concepción, Tucumán 81, 82.

[1]Bertoni identifies his bird with *Thamnophilus cyanocephalus* Vieillot (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **3**, p. 318, 1816—based on Azara, No. 237, Paraguay), which is described as having a white stripe along the middle of the crown, a feature not found in Spix's Becard. Azara's species appears to be undeterminable.

Santa Fé; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 311, 1910—range in Argentina; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. Buenos Aires, for 1922-23, p. 643, 1924—Argentina; HOLT, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 57, p. 310, 1928—Bemfica, Serra do Itatiaya.

Pachyrhamphus polichropterus BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1914—Alto Paraná, Paraguay.

Pachyrhamphus polychopterus polychopterus BANGS and PENARD, Bull Mus., Comp. Zool., 64, p. 383, 1921—northern Argentina, southern Bolivia, Uruguay, southern Brazil (monog.); SZTOLCMAN, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 180, 1926—Guarapuava, Candido de Abreu, and Invernadinha, Paraná.

Pachyrhamphus polychropterus notius DABBENE, El Hornero, 1, p. 239, 1919—Isla Martin Garcia (crit.); TREMOLERAS, l.c., 2, p. 21, 1920—Montevideo; BANGS and PENARD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 225, 1922 (crit.); MARELLI, Mem. Minist. Obr. Publ. Buenos Aires, for 1922-23, p. 643, 1924—estuary of La Plata River; WETMORE, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 133, p. 293, 1926—San Vicente, Uruguay.

Range: Northern Argentina, south to Buenos Aires and Córdoba; Uruguay; Paraguay; southern Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro, southern Mínas Geraes, São Paulo, and Matto Grosso south to Rio Grande do Sul; and eastern Bolivia (in depts. Santa Cruz and Tarija).

5: Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán 3; Isca-yacú, Santiago del Estero 1; Ocampo, Santa Fé 1).

***Pachyramphus polychopterus polychopterus** (*Vieillot*). VIEILLOT'S BECARD.

Platyrhynchos polychopterus VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 27, p. 10, 1818—"Nouvelle Hollande," errore; we suggest Bahia, eastern Brazil (type in Paris Museum examined);[1] idem, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Orn., 2, livr. 91, p. 835, 1821—"Nouvelle Hollande."

Platyrhynchos polychropterus PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 7, p. 357, 1855—note on type.

Muscipeta splendens WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 906, 1831—eastern Brazil, locality not specified (type in American Museum of Natural History examined; =adult male).

Bathmidurus variegatus [not of SPIX (?)][2] CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 244, 1847—Brazil, part; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 452, 1856—Brazil, part.

[1] I have recently compared the type in the Paris Museum (No. 3621. Exp. Baudin) with numerous examples from various parts of Brazil and Argentina, and found it to be identical, in coloration and size, with skins from Bahia. The wing measures 75 (in other Bahia specimens 73, 75, 75, 77, 78, 78); the tail 57 (against 57, 58, 60, 60, 60, 62).

[2] *Pachyrhynchus variegatus* SPIX (Av. Bras., 2, p. 31, pl. 43, fig. 2, 1825—no locality given; type lost), based on a female or immature example of this group, appears to me utterly unidentifiable. It might have been either *polychopterus*,

Pachyrhamphus polychropterus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 345, 1888—part, spec. f-k, Bahia; Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 308, 1907—part, Bahia; Reiser, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 70, 1910—Fazenda de Fora, Rio Grande, Bahia, and Lagôa do Purgatorio and Parnaguá, Piauhy (spec. examined).

Pachyrhamphus niger polychropterus Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 238, 1889—note on Wied's type.

Pachyrhamphus polychopterus splendens Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 385, 1921—Bahia to Ceará (monog.).

Pachyramphus polychopterus polychopterus Bangs and Penard, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 35, p. 225, 1922 (crit.); Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 341, 1929—Barra do Corda, Maranhão and Ibiapaba, Piauhy (crit.).

Pachyrhynchus polychropterus Reiser, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 154, 1925—Rio Grande, near Fazenda de Fora, Bahia and southern Piauhy.

Range: Eastern Brazil, from Bahia north to Ceará, Piauhy, and southern Maranhão (Barra do Corda).[1]

3: Brazil (Bahia 1; Ibiapaba, Piauhy 1; Barra do Corda, Maranhão 1).

***Pachyramphus polychopterus niger** (*Spix*). Black-bellied Becard.

Pachyrhynchus niger Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 33, pl. 45, fig. 1 (=adult male), 1825—no locality stated—"Amazonas, prope Fonteboa" designated by Berlepsch and Hartert (Nov. Zool., 9, p. 56, 1902)—type lost; Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 290, Dec., 1837—Brazil (descr. of male); Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 669, 1906 (crit.).

Pachyrhamphus nigriventris Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 76, 1857—new name for *Pachyrhynchus niger* Spix, part, North Brazil.

Pachyrhamphus niger Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 978—Pebas; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 284—Nauta, Pebas, and upper Ucayali, Peru; Taczanowski, l.c., 1882, p. 23—Yurimaguas (part, male); idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 363, 1884—Nauta, Pebas, upper Ucayali, Yurimaguas, and Tarapoto, Peru; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 343,1888—part, spec. o-w, Pebas, Nauta, Río Napo and Sarayacu, Ecuador; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 88, 1889—lower Beni, Bolivia; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 369—La Merced, Peru; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 710—Archidona, Ecuador (spec. examined); Ihering, Cat.

spixii, or *niger*, in the ranges of all of which Spix did some collecting, and I consider it undesirable to substitute it for any of these terms which rest on substantial evidence.

[1]Material examined.—Bahia 10; Fazenda de Fora, Rio Grande, Bahia 1; Ibiapaba, Piauhy 1; Lagôa do Purgatorio, Piauhy 1; Parnaguá, Piauhy 2; Barra do Corda, Maranhão 1; unspecified (the type) 1.

Faun. Braz., 1, p. 308, 1907—range (part); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 13, 1908—Monte Verde and Bom Lugar, Rio Purús; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 350, 1914—part, Bom Lugar and Monte Verde, Rio Purús; SZTOLCMAN, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 227, 1926—Yurimaguas (part, male).

Pachyrhamphus polychropterus (not of VIEILLOT) PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 121, 1868—part, Salto do Girão and Borba, Rio Madeira (spec. examined).

Pachyrhamphus sp. inc., TACZANOWSKI, P.Z.S.Lond., 1882, p. 23—Yurimaguas, Peru (descr. of young male and female).

Pachyrhamphus niger niger HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 363, 1907—Humaythá and Borba, Rio Madeira; idem, l.c., 17, p. 314, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira.

Pachyrhamphus polychropterus niger CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 492, 1917—part, La Morelia and Florencia, Caquetá, southeastern Colombia.

Pachyrhamphus polychopterus variegatus (not of SPIX?) BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 386, 1921—lower Beni, Bolivia, and Porto Velho, Rio Madeira (monog.); CHAPMAN, Bull Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 542, 1926—eastern Ecuador.

Range: Western Brazil, from the Rio Madeira and Rio Negro westwards; eastern Peru; eastern Ecuador; southeastern Colombia (La Morelia and Florencia, Caquetá).[1]

4: Peru (Yurimaguas 1; Río Colorado, Chanchamayo 1; Huachipa, Huánuco 2).

***Pachyramphus polychopterus tristis** (*Kaup*).[2] KAUP'S BECARD.

Psaris marginatus tristis KAUP, P.Z.S.Lond., 19, "1851," p. 48, October,

[1]Material examined.—Peru: Nauta 2; Pebas 3; Yurimaguas 1; Río Colorado, Chanchamayo 1; Huachipa 2.—Ecuador: Archidona 1; Sarayacu 3; Río Napo 2.—Brazil: Hyutanahán, Rio Purús 8; Arimã, Rio Purús 3; Caviana, Rio Solimões 5; São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões 2; Borba, Rio Madeira 5; Calama, Rio Madeira 2; Humaythá, Rio Madeira 4.

[2]*Pachyramphus polychopterus tristis* (KAUP) is exceedingly close to, and in many cases not distinguishable from, *P. p. niger*. Yet on comparing twelve males from French Guiana (Cayenne and Mana River) with a series from Upper Amazonia, it is evident that they generally have less black in the plumage, the under parts being mostly slate gray, more or less freckled with whitish along the abdominal line, and the rump likewise extensively slate gray, whereas in *P. p. niger* both upper and lower surfaces are almost entirely black. Birds from Venezuela, British Guiana, and Trinidad vary within the same limits, and I do not see how either *P. macconnelli* or *P. albiloris* can be maintained. The type of *P. n. tobagensis*, too, is matched by numerous examples from Guiana and Venezuela. Males from Lower Amazonia (Obidos; Santarém; Rio Branco) are exactly intermediate between *tristis* (of Guiana and Venezuela) and *niger* (of Peru and adjacent parts of western Brazil). A series from Santarém is particularly instructive in this respect. The darkest specimen (Carnegie Museum, No. 73178) is hardly separable from certain individuals taken on the banks of the Rio Purús, while the male with the lightest under parts is even clearer gray than *P. p. cinereiventris*, being,

1852—no locality stated, type in Derby Collection, now in Liverpool Museum; Cayenne suggested by Bangs and Penard, 1921.[1]

Pachyrhamphus niger tobagensis Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 343, 1916—Tobago.

Pachyrhamphus macconnelli Chubb, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 40, p. 73, 1920—Bonasica River, British Guiana; idem, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 274, 1921—Upper Takutú Mountains, Ituribisi River, Supenaam River, Bartica, Essequibo, Bonasica River, Roraima.

Pachyrhamphus albiloris Chubb, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 40, p. 73, 1920—San Esteban, Carabobo, Venezuela.

Pachyrhamphus nigriventris Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 76, 1857—part, Cayenne, Venezuela, Trinidad.

Bathmidurus niger (not of Spix) Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 243, 1847—Guiana, Surinam, Cayenne, and Brazil; idem in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 698, 1848—coastal forests.

Pachyrhynchus niger Jardine, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 20, p. 331, 1847—Tobago.

Pachyrhamphus albogriseus (not of Sclater) Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 87—Trinidad (spec. examined; = female); Cory, Auk, 10, p. 220, 1893—Tobago (= female); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 58, 1906—Trinidad (ex Taylor).

Tityra nigra Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 241, 1866—Trinidad.

Pachyrhamphus polychropterus (not of Vieillot) Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S. Lond., 1867, p. 579—Mexiana Island; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 121, 1868—part, Serra Caraumán and Barra [= Manáos] (spec. examined).

Pachyrhamphus niger Taylor, Ibis, 1864, p. 87—Trinidad; Salvin, l.c., 1885, p. 302—Roraima; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 343, 1888—part, spec. d-n, Bogotá, Valencia (Venezuela), Trinidad, Roraima (British Guiana), Cayenne, Pará; Cory, Auk, 10, p. 220, 1893—Tobago; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 4, p. 55, 1892—El Pilar, Bermúdez, Venezuela; Chapman, l.c., 6, p. 47, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad; Dalmas, Mém. Soc. Zool. France, 13, p. 139, 1900—Tobago; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 56, 1902—Maipures, Caicara, Altagracía, and Ciudad

however, more distinctly freckled with white along the middle of the belly. Taken as a whole, birds from Amazonia east of the Rio Negro appear, however, nearer to the Guianan type, and the black phase, predominating on the Rio Solimões and west of the Rio Madeira, is only occasionally met with on the eastern stretches of the Amazon. Some specimens from northern Venezuela, notably one from Lagunita de Aroa, again closely approach the Santa Marta race (*P. p. cinereiventris*), thus forming the link to the western representatives of the group.

Material examined.—Northern Brazil: Santarém 8; Obidos 5; Rio Branco (Serra Caraumán and Bôa Vista)2.—French Guiana (Cayenne and Mana River) 14.—British Guiana (Roraima) 4.—Venezuela (north coast from Sucre to Aroa; San Pedro, Caura Valley) 82.—Trinidad (Caparo, Aripo) 15.—Tobago 7.—"Bogotá" 5.

[1]The type should be reexamined. Unfortunately, it was not among the specimens kindly forwarded to me by Dr. Simpson from the collection of the Liverpool Museum.

Bolívar, Río Orinoco, and Suapure, La Pricion, Caura, Venezuela; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p. 190, 1906—Aripo, Trinidad; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 291, 1907—Pará, Marajó, Mexiana, Monte Alegre; HAGMANN, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), 26, p. 32, 1907—Mexiana; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 308, 1907—range (part); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 140, 1908—Cayenne, French Guiana (crit.); SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 350, 1914—part, Pará, Providencia, Quati-purú, Rio Tocantins (Ilha Pirunum, Arumatheua), Marajó (São Natal), Mexiana, Arumanduba, Monte Alegre, Rio Maecurú, Obidos, Rio Jamundá (Faro); idem, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 63, 1926—São Bento and Tury-assú, northern Maranhão.

Pachyrhamphus polychropterus cinereiventris (not of SCLATER) PHELPS, Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—Cumanacoa and San Antonio, Bermúdez, Venezuela; HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 89, 1912—Cumbre Chiquita and Las Quiguas, Carabobo, Venezuela (crit.); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 120, 1912—Mexiana.

Pachyrhamphus niger cinereiventris HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 27, 1906—Caparo and Pointe Gourde, Trinidad.

Pachyrhamphus polychropterus niger CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 1, p 364, 1908—Carenage and Aripo, Trinidad; idem, l.c., 2, p. 252, 1916—banks of the Orinoco from Las Barrancas as far as San Fernando de Atabapo, Venezuela; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 492, 1917—part, Buenavista and Villavicencio, eastern Colombia; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 70, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam.

Pachyrhamphus cinereiventris STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 205, 1913—Guinipa Village, Bermúdez, Venezuela.

Pachyrhamphus polychopterus tristis BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 387, 1921—Guiana, Venezuela, Trinidad, and Tobago (monog.).

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela, from the north coast south to the Orinoco and its tributaries; islands of Trinidad and Tobago; eastern Colombia ("Bogotá"; Buenavista and Villavicencio, at the eastern foot of the Eastern Andes); northern Brazil, west to the Rio Negro and Rio Tapajóz, east to the wooded coast region of Maranhão.

4: Brazil (Bôa Vista, Rio Branco 1); Venezuela (Colón, Táchira 1); Tobago 2.

Pachyramphus polychopterus cinereiventris *Sclater.*[1] GRAY-BELLIED BECARD.

Pachyrhamphus cinereiventris SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 242, 1862—Santa Marta, Colombia (type in British Museum examined); idem,

[1] *Pachyramphus polychopterus cinereiventris* SCLATER: Male nearest to *P. p. tristis*, but smaller; under parts clearer and more uniform gray, sometimes obscurely freckled with whitish along middle line, very rarely washed with blackish

Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 344, 1888—part, spec. n-p, Santa Marta; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 13, p. 154, 1900—part, Bonda and Ciénaga; idem, l.c., 21, p. 287, 1905—Cacagualito and Bonda (nest and eggs descr.).

Pachyrhamphus niger (not of Spix) Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1880, p. 169—Santa Marta.

Pachyrhamphus polychropterus cinereiventris Ridgway, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 829, 1907—part, Santa Marta; Todd and Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 326, 1922—Bonda, Mamatoco, Tucurinca, Fundación, and Valencia, Santa Marta district (crit.); Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 181, 1929—Cana, Darién.

Pachyrhamphus polychopterus cinereiventris Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 390, 1921—Santa Marta region (monog.).

Range: Northern Colombia, in depts. of Bolívar (Jaraquiel) and Magdalena (Gamarra and Calamar, lower Magdalena; Santa Marta region), and extreme eastern Panama (Cana, Darién).

***Pachyramphus polychopterus similis** *Cherrie.*[1] Slate-bellied Becard.

Pachyrhamphus similis Cherrie, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 14, p. 343, in text, Sept. 4, 1891—Greytown, Nicaragua.

Pachyrhamphus costaricensis (not *P. versicolor costaricensis* Bangs, 1908) Chubb, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 40, p. 74, 1920—Bebedero, Costa Rica.

Pachyramphus polychopterus tantulus Bangs and Penard, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34, p. 78, 1921—new name for *Pachyrhamphus costaricensis* Chubb, preoccupied.

Pachyrhamphus polychropterus (not of Vieillot) Moore, P.Z.S.Lond., 27, p. 56, 1859—Omoa, Honduras; Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 124—Omoa; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 8, p. 182, 1867—Greytown, Nicaragua.

Pachyrhamphus marginatus? (not *Todus marginatus* Lichtenstein) Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 7, p. 330, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama.

Pachyrhamphus cinereiventris (not of Sclater) Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S. Lond., 1864, p. 361—Panama Railroad; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist.

on throat and foreneck. Wing (adult male) 72-74, (type) 73; tail 54-59, (type) 57½; bill 13-14.

Recent reexamination of the type shows it to be a specimen of the north-Colombian race, although it represents the rather unusual variant with some blackish tinge on the anterior under parts.

Material examined.—Santa Marta region: Bonda 7; Fundación 4; Ciénaga 1; Santa Marta" (the type) 1.—Calamar, Bolívar 1; Gamarra, Magdalena 1.

[1] *Pachyramphus polychopterus similis* Cherrie, though nearly allied to *P. p. cinereiventris*, may be distinguished by slightly smaller size, and somewhat paler gray under parts in the male sex.

After examining a very large series from Nicaragua to Panama I fully agree with M. A. Carriker that the characters separating the birds of the Atlantic and Caribbean slopes are too unstable to justify the recognition of more than one form in Central America.

N.Y., 9, p. 116, 1868—Barranca, Angostura, and San Mateo, Costa Rica; SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 149—Santa Fé, Veragua; idem, l.c., 1870, p. 199—Calovevora, Veragua and Bugaba, Chiriquí; BOUCARD, l.c., 1878, p. 65—San Mateo, Costa Rica; RIDGWAY, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 6, p. 385, 1884—Sucuyá, Nicaragua; ZELEDÓN, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 118, 1887—San Mateo, Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 344, 1888—part, spec. a—m, Choctum (Guatemala), Bugaba, Chiriquí, Calovevora, Santa Fé, Veragua, Panama, Lion Hill; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 127, pl. 43, fig. 1, 1890—part, Guatemala to Panama (excl. Colombia); CHERRIE, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 14, p. 343, 1891—Costa Rica (crit.); RICHMOND, l.c., 16, p. 508, 1893—Greytown and Río Escondido, Nicaragua (nest and eggs descr.); RIDGWAY, l.c., 16, p. 611, 1893—Costa Rica (crit.); SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 339, p. 6, 1899—Punta de Sabana, Panama; BANGS, Auk, 18, p. 365, 1901—Divala, Chiriquí; idem, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 40, 1902—Boquete and Bogaba, Chiriquí; idem, Auk, 24, p. 303, 1907—Boruca, Paso Real, El Pozo del Río Grande, and Barranca de Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

Pachyrhamphus polychropterus cinereiventris RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 829, 1907—part, Nicaragua to Panama (monog.); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 667, 1910—Costa Rica (crit., habits); STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, p. 269, 1918—Gatún, Panama.

Pachyrhamphus dorsalis (not of SCLATER) RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 832, 1907—part, Panama Railroad.

Pachyrhamphus polychopterus costaricensis BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 391, 1921—Panama to western Costa Rica (crit.).

Pachyrhamphus polychopterus similis BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 392, 1921—eastern Costa Rica to Honduras (crit.).

Range: Guatemala (Choctum) and southward through Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to Panama, east to the Canal Zone.

6: Nicaragua (San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua 1); Costa Rica (Buenos Aires 2; Turrialba 1; Térraba 1); Panama (Chiriquí 1).

***Pachyramphus polychopterus dorsalis** *Sclater*.[1] BOGOTÁ BECARD.

Pachyrhamphus dorsalis SCLATER, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 243, 1862—Bogotá? (the type examined in the British Museum is an undoubted Bogotá trade skin); RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 832, 1907—part, Bogotá, Río Cali, Río Barratero, and Castilla, Colombia (monog.); BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 21, p. 157, 1908—"northwestern Colombia just south of Darién" = San Antonio, Western Andes; HELLMAYR, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1143—Pueblo Rico, western Colombia, and Paramba, Ecuador (crit., female descr.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus.

[1] *Pachyramphus polychopterus dorsalis* SCLATER: Nearly allied to *P. p. cinereiventris*, but somewhat larger; under parts of adult male very much paler gray (without the slightest trace of blackish or whitish freckles); hind neck often with

N.H., 36, p. 493, 1917—San Antonio, Andes above Cali, Ricaurte, and Aguadita, above Fusugasugá, Colombia (crit.).

Pachyrhamphus chapmani Chubb, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 40, p. 74, 1920—Santa Elena, Antioquia.

Pachyrhamphus cinereiventris (not of Sclater) Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S. Lond., 1879, p. 518—Santa Elena, Antioquia; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 344, 1888—part, spec. q-v, Antioquia and Bogotá.

Pachyrhamphus polychopterus dorsalis Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 392, 1921—western Colombia and Ecuador (monog.).

Range: Subtropical Zone of Colombia (Pueblo Rico, San Antonio, above Cali, Río Barratero, Castilla, and Ricaurte, Western Andes; Santa Elena, Central Andes; Aguadita, above Fusugasugá, western slope of Eastern Andes) and northwestern Ecuador (Paramba, prov. Esmeraldas).

2: Colombia (Bogotá 1; Castilla, Western Andes 1).

Pachyramphus marginatus marginatus (*Lichtenstein*). Black-capped Becard.

Todus marginatus Lichtenstein, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 51, 1823—Bahia (type in Berlin Museum examined; =female).

Pachyrhynchus swainsonii Jardine and Selby, Illust. Orn., 2, Part 7, Addenda, p. [4], Dec., 1830—Brazil (descr. of female).

Muscipeta marginata Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (2), p. 909, 1831—eastern Brazil (descr. of female).

Pachyrynchus swainsonii Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 288, Dec., 1837—eastern Brazil (part, descr. of "male" =female).

Pachyrynchus albifrons Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 289, Dec., 1837—Brazil (descr. of adult male).

Bathmidurus atricapillus (not *Lanius atricapillus* Merrem)[1] Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 245, 1847 (synonymy).

Psaris marginatus minor Kaup, P.Z.S.Lond., 19, "1851," p. 48, Oct., 1852—no locality stated.

a gray collar separating the black of the pileum from that of the back. Wing 75-79, (female) 75; tail 57-60; bill 13½-14.

An adult male, collected by R. Micketta on April 9, 1899, at Paramba, alt. 3500 ft., Ecuador, in the collection of the Tring Museum, agrees with Colombian examples.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá (including the type) 6; Santa Elena, Antioquia 1; Castilla 1; San Antonio 2; Pueblo Rico 1.—Ecuador: Paramba 1.

[1]*Lanius atricapillus* Merrem (Av. Rar. Icon., fasc. 2, p. 26, pl. 8, 1786—supposedly Surinam) appears to me unidentifiable. While obviously based on some species of *Pachyramphus*, both description and plate are very unsatisfactory and might just as well be referred to *P. marginatus nanus* as *P. polychopterus tristis*, and the name had better be dropped altogether.

Bathmidurus marginatus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 451, 1856—part, Bahia.

Pachyrhamphus marginatus SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 77, 1857—part, Bahia (descr. of male and female).

Pachyrhamphus atricapillus PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 121, 1868—part, Rio de Janeiro and Sapitiba, Rio (spec. examined); (?) REINHARDT, Videnskab. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 322—Rio de Janeiro, and Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes; FORBES, Ibis, 1881, p. 344—Macuca, Pernambuco; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 347, 1888—part, spec. q-v, Bahia, Brazil; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 238, 1889—southeastern Brazil; IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 308, 1907—Bahia and Espirito Santo; (?) CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 606—Sapucay, Paraguay.

Pachyrhamphus marginatus marginatus BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 394, 1921—Bahia and São Sebastião, São Paulo (excl. Diamantina; monog.).

Range: Wooded region of eastern Brazil, from Pernambuco (Macuca) south to São Paulo (São Sebastião); (?) Paraguay (Sapucay).[1]

***Pachyramphus marginatus nanus** *Bangs and Penard.*[2] DWARF BLACK-CAPPED BECARD.

Pachyrhamphus marginatus nanus BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 64, p. 395, 1921—Xeberos, Peruvian Amazon, Peru; HELLMAYR, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 342, 1929—Tury-assú, Maranhão.

Pachyrhynchus marginatus (not of LICHTENSTEIN) LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 42, 1837—Yuracares, Bolivia (descr. of female; spec. in Paris Museum examined); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Améi. Mérid., Ois., p. 303, pl. 31, fig. 2, 1839—Yuracares.

Bathmidurus marginatus BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 451, 1856—part, Bolivia (ex d'Orbigny).

Pachyrhamphus marginatus SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 77, 1857—part, Bolivia, eastern Peru, and Río Napo; idem, l.c., 26, p. 71, 1858—Río Napo; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 141, 1908—Oyapoc, French Guiana; HELLMAYR, l.c., 17, p. 313, 1910—Maroins, Rio Machados; idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 90, 1912—Pará and Ourém;

[1]Material examined.—Bahia (including the type) 9; Rio de Janeiro 2; Sapitiba, Rio 1.

[2]*Pachyramphus marginatus nanus* BANGS and PENARD: Similar to *P. m. marginatus*, but decidedly smaller. Wing 63-69 (against 68-76); tail 47-54 (against 53-58).

Material examined.—Venezuela: Caura Valley 8.—Brazil: Tury-assú, Maranhão 1; Rio Içanna [=Rio Isana] 1; Barcellos, Rio Negro 1; Marabitanas, Rio Negro 7; Maroins, Rio Machados 3.—Peru: Pebas 2.—Bolivia: Yuracares 1.

Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 350, 1914—Pará, Santa Izabel, Peixe Boi, Rio Guamá (Ourém), Rio Tocantins (Mazagão, Cametá), Rio Xingú (Forte Ambé), Rio Tapajóz (Boim, Itaituba, Goyana, Villa Braga), Rio Jamauchim (Santa Helena, Maloquinha), Rio Jary (Santo Antonio da Cachoeira), Obidos, Rio Jamundá (Faro), Maranhão; Beebe, Zoologica (N.Y.), 2, p. 93, 1916—Utinga, Pará; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 253, 1916—Munduapo, Río Orinoco, Venezuela; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 16, 1925—Yuracares, Bolivia (crit.); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 63, 1926—Tury-assú, Maranhão; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 168, 1928—Pará.

Pachyrhamphus atricapillus (not *Lanius atricapillus* Merrem) Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 751—Xeberos and Chyavetas, Peru; idem, l.c., p. 978—Pebas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 284—Xeberos, Chyavetas, and Pebas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 617—Yuracares, Bolivia (ex d'Orbigny); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 121, 1868—part, Borba (Rio Madeira), Marabitanas, Rio Içanna, and Barcellos, Rio Negro (spec. examined); Layard, Ibis, 1873, p. 384—Pará; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 365, 1884—Peruvian localities; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 302—Bartica Grove, Merumé Mts., and Camacusa, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 347, 1888—part, spec. a-p, San Esteban, "Caracas," Bartica Grove, Merumé Mts., Camacusa, Oyapoc, "Cayenne," Chamicuros, Sarayacu, and Río Napo; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 303, 1889—Yurimaguas, Peru; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Santarém; (?) Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N. H., 5, p. 110, 1893—Chapada, Matto Grosso; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 710—Archidona, eastern Ecuador; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 56, 1902—Munduapo, Río Orinoco, and Suapure and La Pricion, Caura; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 291, 1907—Pará and Ourém, Rio Guamá; idem, l.c., 56, p. 505, 1908—Goyana and Itaituba, Rio Tapajóz; Penard and Penard Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 156, 1910—Surinam; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 493, 1917—La Morelia, Colombia; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 275, 1921—various localities.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Venezuela (Caura-Orinoco region; Sierra de Carabobo and San Esteban, Carabobo); the whole of Amazonia from northern Maranhão west to the eastern slopes of the Andes in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

1: Brazil (Tury-assú, Maranhão 1).

Pachyramphus albogriseus albogriseus *Sclater*. Black-and-White Becard.

Pachyrhamphus albogriseus Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 76, 1857—part, descr. of male only, Bogotá (type in British Museum examined); Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1868, p. 168—Caracas, Venezuela; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 347, 1888—part, descr. of male and spec. f,l, Bogotá, Mérida; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 128, 1890—part, Colombia, Venezuela.

Pachyrhamphus albogriseus albogriseus RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 836, 1907—part, Bogotá, Colombia, and Mérida and Caracas, Venezuela; HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, pp. 90, 91, 1912—Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, Venezuela (crit., range).

Pachyrhamphus similis (not of CHERRIE), SALVIN, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 13, 1895—part, Mérida, Venezuela.

Range: North coast mountains of Venezuela, from Sucre to Caracas and Mérida, and west into the Eastern Andes of Colombia (Bogotá).[1]

Pachyramphus albogriseus ornatus *Cherrie*.[2] ARCÉ'S BECARD.

Pachyrhamphus ornatus CHERRIE, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 14, p. 338, 1891—Barranca, Costa Rica (=female); RIDGWAY, l.c., 16, p. 611, 1893—San José, Costa Rica (crit.); idem, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 842, 1907—Costa Rica (Barranca, San José) and Colombia (Valparaiso, Santa Marta region).

Pachyrhamphus albogriseus (not of SCLATER) SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1870, p. 199—Calovevora (Veragua) and Bugaba (Chiriquí); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 347, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Nicaragua, Calovevora, Veragua; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 128, pl. 43, fig. 2 (male),[3] 1890—part, Corinto (Nicaragua), Bugaba and Calovevora (descr. of male only).

Pachyrhamphus cinereiventris (not of SCLATER) ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 13, p. 154, 1900—part, Valparaiso, Santa Marta.

Pachyrhamphus albogriseus albogriseus RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 836, 1907—part, Nicaragua (Corinto), Panama (Calovevora, Chitrá, Bugaba), and Colombia (Santa Marta); CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 666, 1910—Bebedero, Costa Rica (crit.).

Pachyrhamphus albogriseus ornatus HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 92, 1912—Boquete, Chiriquí (crit., range); TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 324, 1922—Valparaiso, Santa Marta region (crit.).

Range: Western Nicaragua (Corinto), Costa Rica, western Panama (Bugaba, Boquete, Chitrá, Chiriquí; Calovevora, Veraguas), and northern Colombia (Valparaiso, Santa Marta region).

[1]The type, while identical with Venezuelan males in coloration, is somewhat larger (wing 77, against 75; tail 62, against 59-60). The characters of both sexes have been fully set forth by HELLMAYR and SEILERN (l.c., p. 91).

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá (the type) 1.—Venezuela: Los Palmales, Bermúdez (now Sucre) 2; Galipán, Cerro del Avila, Distrito Federal 3; Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo 8; Río Albarregas, Mérida 1.

[2]*Pachyramphus albogriseus ornatus* CHERRIE: Adult male similar to *P. a. albogriseus*, but central rectrices grayish for the two basal thirds of their length; female with light markings on wings and tail much paler buffy yellow; pileum darker; under parts more greenish. Wing 75, (female) 72; tail 55-58; bill 13.

Material examined.—Panama: Boquete 2; Calovevora 1.

[3]The female figured on the same plate (fig. 3) belongs to some other species.

Pachyramphus albogriseus *subsp.* Ecuadorian Becard.

Callopsaris albogriseus (not of Sclater) Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1877, p. 327—Lechugal, Río Zurumilla, prov. Túmbez, Peru.

Pachyrhamphus albogriseus Berlepsch and Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1883, p. 559—Chimbo; idem, l.c., 1885, p. 93—Mapoto, Ecuador; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 361, 1884—part, Lechugal; Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 489, 1898—Chimbo; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 710—Archidona (spec. examined).[1]

Pachyrhamphus similis (not of Salvin?) Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 16, 1899—Río Peripa, Ecuador.

Pachyrhamphus albogriseus similis Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 609, 1902—Chimbo, San Javier (Esmeraldas), and Archidona (spec. examined).

Pachyrhamphus albogriseus salvini (not of Richmond?) Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 543, 1926—Mindo, Chongoncito, Daule, Guayaquil, Puna Island, Punta Santa Ana, Zamora, below Oyacachi, and below San José, Ecuador.

Range: Tropical Zone of Ecuador and extreme northwestern Peru (Lechugal, Río Zurumilla, prov. Túmbez).[2]

***Pachyramphus albogriseus salvini** *Richmond*.[3] Salvin's Becard.

Pachyrhamphus similis (not of Cherrie, 1891) Salvin, Nov. Zool., 2, p. 13, 1895—part, Chusgon (type), Viña, Succha, and Malca (Huamachuco), dept. Cajamarca, Peru.

Pachyrhamphus salvini Richmond, Auk, 16, p. 186, 1899—new name for *Pachyrhamphus similis* Salvin, preoccupied.

Pachyrhamphus albogriseus salvini Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 92, 1912—northern Peru (crit., char.).

Pachyrhamphus albogriseus (not of Sclater) Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 236—Tambillo and Guajango; idem, l.c., 1880, p. 203—Callacate; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 361, 1884—part, Tambillo, Guajango, Callacate.

[1]The male brought back by Goodfellow, now in the Tring Museum, is wrongly labeled "Archidona, Ecuador, April, 1899." It is one of O. T. Baron's skins of *P. a. salvini* from northern Peru, as its unmistakable "make" clearly shows.

[2]Owing to lack of sufficient material, I am unable to determine to what form birds from Ecuador should be referred. A single adult male from Chimbo is much like *P. a. ornatus*, but smaller, with shorter white tips to the rectrices, and lacks the black loral spot; while a female from San Javier, prov. Esmeraldas, differs only by its smaller dimensions. In size of bill, both these specimens are intermediate between *P. a. ornatus* and *P. a. salvini*. Chapman refers the Ecuadorian form to *P. a. salvini*, but apparently had no Peruvian material for comparison. In opposition to his statement, the San Javier female has the throat yellow, not white.

Wing (male) 68, (female) 65; tail 51, (female) 54; bill 13.

[3]*Pachyramphus albogriseus salvini* Richmond: Much like *P. a. ornatus*, but apical spots of median upper wing coverts much smaller, and bill shorter as well as slenderer; back of adult female somewhat duller, more of a grayish olive tone. Wing 73-75, (female) 69-72; tail 57-63, (female) 55-60; bill 10½-12.

Material examined.—Peru: Viña, Huamachuco 4; Chusgon 1; Malca 2; Poco Tambo 1; Guajango 1.

Range: Northern Peru, in depts. of Cajamarca and San Martín (Chusgon, Viña, Succha, and Malca, near Huamachuco; Poco Tambo, east of Uchco; Tambillo; Callacate; Guajango, Río Marañón).

1: Peru (Poco Tambo, east of Uchco 1).

***Pachyramphus major australis** *Miller and Griscom.*[1] NICARAGUAN BECARD.

Pachyrhamphus major australis MILLER and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., 159, p. 3, 1925—San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua.

Pachyrhamphus major (not of CABANIS) SCLATER and SALVIN, Ibis, 1860, p. 36—Cobán, Guatemala; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 346, 1888—part, spec. i-q, Choctum, Cobán, Vera Paz, Medio Monte, Calderas, and Dueñas, Guatemala; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 127, 1890—part, Guatemala.

Pachyrhamphus major major RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 833, 1907—part, Guatemala.

Range: Guatemala, Honduras, and eastern Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte; Arenal district, Matagalpa).

3: Guatemala (Petén 1, unspecified 2).

Pachyramphus major[2] **major** (*Cabanis*). MEXICAN BECARD.

Bathmidurus major CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 246, 1847—Xalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico (type in Heine Collection; descr. of female); BAIRD, Rep. Pacific R. R. Surv., 9, p. 165, 1858—Boquillo, Nuevo León; idem, Birds N. America, p. 166, pl. 47, fig. 2 (female), 1860—Boquillo; idem, Rep. U. S. and Mex. Bound. Surv., 2, Part 2, p. 7, pl. 19, fig. 2, 1859—Boquillo; CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 89, 1859—Jalapa; SUMICHRAST, Mem. Boston Soc. N.H., 1, p. 558, 1869—Vera Cruz.

Pachyrhamphus marginatus major KAUP, P.Z.S.Lond., 19, "1851," p. 48, Oct., 1852 (diag.).

[1] *Pachyramphus major australis* MILLER and GRISCOM: "Resembling typical *P. m. major* (CABANIS) of eastern Mexico, but adult male with interscapular region with much less black, and slightly paler below, in these respects intermediate between typical *major* and *P. m. itzensis* of Yucatán; female much darker than in *major*, cinnamon-rufous above rather than light buff-tawny, the yellow tinge beneath more marked; size slightly smaller than *major*, larger than *itzensis*." (MILLER and GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., 159, p. 3, 1925).

In the absence of typical *major* from eastern Mexico I cannot add anything to this description. An adult female from Volcán de Puca, Honduras, collected by E. Wittkugel on March 7, 1889, I found to be identical with others from Guatemala.

[2] *Pachyramphus major* is possibly conspecific with *P. albogriseus*. In view of the very differently colored female, however, it does not seem desirable to reduce its rank, until we acquire a better knowledge of its range in Nicaragua, where it is expected to meet *P. albogriseus ornatus*.

Pachyrhamphus marginatus (?) (not *Todus marginatus* LICHTENSTEIN) SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., **24**, p. 298, 1856—Cordova, Vera Cruz.

Pachyrhamphus major SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., **25**, p. 78, 1857—Jalapa, Mexico (descr. of male and female); idem, l.c., p. 204, 1857—Jalapa; idem, l.c., **26**, p. 97, 1858—southern Mexico; idem, l.c., **27**, p. 366, 1859—Jalapa; idem, l.c., 1864, p. 176—near Mexico City; idem, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 346, 1888—part, spec. a-f, near Mexico City and Jalapa, Mexico; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 127, 1890—part, Mexico City, Sierra Madre above Ciudad Victoria, Jalapa, and Huatusco, Mexico; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **10**, p. 32, 1898—Jalapa, Vera Cruz.

Pachyrhamphus major major RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 833, 1907—part, eastern Mexico (monog.); BANGS and PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **67**, p. 478, 1927—Presidio, Vera Cruz.

Range: Eastern Mexico, in states of Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico, and Oaxaca.

Pachyramphus major uropygialis *Nelson*. SINALOA BECARD.

Pachyrhamphus major uropygialis NELSON, Auk, **16**, p. 28, 1899—Plomosas, Sinaloa; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 836, 1907—western Mexico (monog.).

Pachyrhamphus major (not of CABANIS) SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 127, 1890—part, Amula, Guerrero.

Range: Western Mexico, in states of Sinaloa (Plomosas) and Guerrero (Amula).

***Pachyramphus major itzensis** *Nelson*. YUCATÁN BECARD.

Pachyrhamphus major itzensis NELSON, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **14**, p. 173, 1901—Chichen-Itza, Yucatán; COLE, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 134, 1906—Chichen-Itza; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 836, 1907—Yucatán (monog.); BANGS and PECK, Proc. Biol Soc. Wash., **21**, p. 44, 1908—Toledo District, British Honduras (crit.); GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., **235**, p. 15, 1926—Chunyaxche, Quintana Roo.

Pachyrhamphus major (not of CABANIS) BOUCARD, P.Z.S.Lond., 1883, p. 449—Izalam, Tizimín, and Río Lagartos, Yucatán; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 346, 1888—part, spec. g, h, northern Yucatán; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 127, 1890—part, Peto and Buctzotz, Yucatán.

Range: Yucatán (Chichen-Itza; Calatmul; Izalam; Tizimín; Río Lagartos; Peto; Buctzotz), Quintana Roo (Chunyaxche), and British Honduras (Toledo District).

1: Yucatán (Izalam 1).

Genus **PLATYPSARIS** Sclater.[1]

Platypsaris SCLATER,[2] P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 72, 1857—type by subs. desig. (SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 333, 1888) *Pachyrhynchus aglaiae* LAFRESNAYE.

Pachyrhamphus (not of CABANIS, 1847) KAUP, P.Z.S.Lond., 19, "1851," p. 45, Oct., 1852—for *Lanius validus* LICHT. [= *Tityra rufa* VIEILLOT], *Pachyrhamphus nigrescens* CAB., *Pachyrhynchus pectoralis* SWAINSON [= *Querula minor* LESSON], and *Pachyrhynchus aglaiae* LAFRESNAYE; no genotype specified.

Hadrostomus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 84, 1859—new name for *Pachyrhamphus* KAUP; type by subs. desig. (SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 333, 1888) *Tityra atricapilla* VIEILLOT = *Tityra rufa* VIEILLOT.

*Platypsaris rufus rufus (*Vieillot*). CRESTED BECARD.

Tityra rufa VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, p. 347, 1816—based on Azara, No. 208, Paraguay; =female.

Tityra atricapilla VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 3, p. 347, 1816—based on Azara, No. 209, Paraguay; =immature male.

Lanius validus LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 50, 1823—São Paulo (descr. of adult and immature male).

Pachyrhynchus cinerascens SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 34, pl. 46, fig. 1, 1825—no locality stated (type lost; =immature male).

Psaris cristatus SWAINSON, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 7, p. 355, Oct., 1825—southern part of Brazil (=adult male); idem, Zool. Illust., (2nd ser.), 1, Part 9, pl. 41, 1830—"from the mining provinces of Brazil" (=adult male).

Tityra pileata JARDINE and SELBY, Illust. Ornith., 1, Part 2, pl. 17, June, 1827—South America (=adult female).

Psaris strigatus SWAINSON, Anim. Menag., p. 287, Dec., 1837—Brazil (descr. of young male).

Pachyrynchus megacephalus SWAINSON, Anim. Menag., p. 287, Dec., 1837—Brazil (descr. of immature male).

Psaris atricapillus LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 42, 1837—Chiquitos, Bolivia (spec. in Paris Museum examined).

Psaris roseicollis D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 302, 1839—part, descr. of "young male," Chiquitos, Bolivia.

Psaris affinis LESSON, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 354, 1840—Brazil (descr. of male).

Psaris validus KAUP, P.Z.S.Lond., 19, "1851," p. 46, Oct., 1852 (crit.).

Pachyrhamphus validus CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 240, 1847—Brazil (synonymy); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 455, 1856

[1]This genus is barely separable from *Pachyramphus* GRAY.

[2]*Platypsaris* BONAPARTE (Ann. Sci. Nat., (4), Zool., 1, p. 134, 1854) is a nomen nudum. GRAY (Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, p. 146, 1855) quotes for "*Platypsaris* Bp. 1854" as type "*Psaris latirostris*? Pr. B.," but the question mark makes it doubtful whether this action constitutes a valid designation under the rules.

—Sete Lagôas, Minas Geraes; Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 72, 1857—São Paulo (monog.).

"*Pachyramphus validus* seu *leucoptilon* (Licht.)" (sic) Des Murs in Castelnau, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Ois., p. 54, 1856—Brazil (descr. of female).

Hadrostomus atricapillus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 84, 1859—Brazil (synonymy); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 120, 1868—part, Rio de Janeiro, Sapitiba, Taipa, Mattodentro, Goyaba, Ypanemá (São Paulo), Curytiba and Castro (Paraná), Rio dos Piloens, Goyaz (spec. examined); Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 35, p. 13, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 333, 1888—Bahia and "Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul," Brazil; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 5, p. 110, 1893—Chapada, Matto Grosso; Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 11, 1895—Colonia Risso, Paraguay; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 211, 1899—Piquete and Iguapé, São Paulo; Reiser, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 70, 1910; p. 153, 1925—Pedrinha, Piauhy.

Hadrostomus rufus Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 669, 1906 (crit.); Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 306, 1907—Piquete, Iguapé, Ubatuba, Barretos, and Itapira (São Paulo), Bahia, and Rio Doce, Espirito Santo; Lillo, Apunt. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 42, 1909—Ocampo, Santa Fé; Chubb, Ibis, 1910, p. 602—Sapucay, Paraguay.

Hadrostomus rufa rufa Hartert and Venturi, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 204, 1909—Ocampo and Mocovi, Santa Fé.

Platypsaris rufus Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 310, 1910—Ocampo and Mocovi; idem, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 348, 1914—same localities.

Platypsaris atricapillus Grant, Ibis, 1911, p. 125—Cabo Emma, Paraguay.

Platypsaris rufus rufus Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 23, p. 320, 1912—San Rafael, Paraguay; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 15, 1925—Chiquitos, Bolivia (crit.); Sztolcman, Ann. Zool Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 180, 1926—Marechal Mallet and Rio Claro, Paraná; Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 339, 1929—Ibiapaba and Deserto, Piauhy and Juá, Ceará.

Range: Campo region of Brazil, from Santa Catharina, Paraná, and Matto Grosso north to Ceará and Piauhy, and adjacent sections of Paraguay, Argentina (prov. of Santa Fé), and eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos).[1]

[1]I cannot make out *Hadrostomus atricapillus surinamensis* Penard and Penard (Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 152, 1910—Surinam) which, the authors state, is apparently identical with the Brazilian bird. The only species seen from the Guianas is the pink-chested *P. minor*, and I strongly doubt the occurrence of *P. r. rufus* in Surinam.

A single adult male from Chiquitos, Bolivia agrees with others from Brazil.

Material examined.—Piauhy: Deserto 3, Ibiapaba 5, Pedrinha, near Parnaguá 1.—Ceará: Juá, near Iguatú 1.—Bahia 3.—Goyaz: Rio dos Piloens 1, Amaroleite 2.—Rio de Janeiro: Sapitiba 1, Rio 1.—São Paulo: Iguapé 2, Mattodentro 2, Ipanemá 2, Goyaba 1, Taipa 1.—Paraná: Castro 1, Curityba 3.—Bolivia: Chiquitos 1.

10: Brazil (Bahia 1; Juá, near Iguatú, Ceará 1; Deserto, Piauhy 3; Ibiapaba, Piauhy 5).

***Platypsaris rufus audax** (*Cabanis*).[1] BOLD BECARD.

Hadrostomus audax CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 68, 1873—Monterico, dept. Ayacucho, Peru; TACZANOWSKI, P.Z.S.Lond., 1874, p. 540—Monterico; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 356, 1884—Monterico; BERLEPSCH and STOLZMANN, Ornis, 13, p. 90, 1906—Casinchihua, Urubamba, dept. Cuzco, Peru.

Platypsaris atricapillus (not *Tityra atricapilla* VIEILLOT) LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 8, p. 188, 1902—Tucumán, Tafi Viejo, and La Hoyada, Argentina; BAER, Ornis, 12, p. 221, 1904—La Criolla, Tucumán.

Hadrostomus rufus audax HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 205, 1909—La Hoyada and Las Cuchillas, Tucumán, Argentina.

Platypsaris audax LILLO, Rev. Letr. Cienc. Soc., 3, p. 51, 1905—Tucumán, Tafi Viejo, and La Hoyada; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 310, 1910—La Hoyada; CHAPMAN, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 117, p. 99, 1921—midway between Torontoy and San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba, Peru.

Hadrostomus rufus audax GIACOMELLI, El Hornero, 3, p. 72, 1923—Santa Cruz, Río Saladillo, La Rioja.

Range: Tropical Zone of southern Peru (Monterico, dept. Ayacucho; Casinchihua and between Torontoy and San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba, dept. Cuzco), central Bolivia (Samaipata, western Santa Cruz), and northwestern Argentina (in prov. of Salta Tucumán, and La Rioja).

1: Argentina (Las Cuchillas, Tucumán 1).

***Platypsaris homochrous**[2] **homochrous** (*Sclater*). ONE-COLORED BECARD.

Pachyrhamphus homochrous SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 27, p. 142, 1859—Pallatanga, Ecuador (descr. of male and female); idem, l.c., 28, p. 279, 1860—

[1] *Platypsaris rufus audax* (CABANIS): Adult male similar to *P. r. rufus*, but back much darker, blackish rather than sooty gray, without any buffy tinge on rump and tail coverts; under parts dingy grayish instead of deep buff, only the under tail coverts slightly washed with dull buffy; axillars and under wing coverts much paler, buffy grayish rather than deep buff, approaching ochraceous buff; female not distinguishable from that of its Brazilian ally. Wing 98-104, (female) 96-98; tail 67-75.

Specimens from Samaipata, Bolivia, agree with a series from western Argentina. No Peruvian material is available for comparison.

Material examined.—Argentina, prov. Tucumán: Las Cuchillas 3, La Hoyada 2, Tucumán 2; Río Bermejo, Salta 1.—Bolivia: Samaipata, alt. 1500 meters, 4.

[2] *Platypsaris homochrous* is of doubtful affinity. The adult male has a very short, narrow second primary, while the female may be recognized from every other species by having the whole pileum tawny rufous like the back.

Babahoyo; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 7, p. 473, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama; Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1864, p. 362—Panama Railroad (ex Lawrence).

Hadrostomus homochrous Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 240, 1862—Pallatanga and Babahoyo, Ecuador; Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1877, p. 326—Lechugal, Túmbez, Peru; (?) Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1879, p. 517, pl. 42, fig. 12—Remedios, Antioquia, Colombia (nest and eggs described);[1] Taczanowski and Berlepsch, l.c., 1885, p. 93—Yaguachi, Ecuador; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 357, 1884—Lechugal, Peru; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 334, pl. 24, 1888—part, spec. a-l,n, Pallatanga, Babahoyo, Santa Rita, "Monji," Balzar, "Sarayacu," Lechugal, Panama; Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 489, 1898—Chimbo, Ecuador; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 16, 1899—Río Peripa and Vinces, Ecuador; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 710—Santo Domingo and Guanacillo, Ecuador.

Platypsaris homochrous Ridgway, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 859, 1907—part, (?) eastern Panama, (?) Remedios (Antioquia), western Ecuador, and Lechugal, northern Peru (monog.); Hellmayr, P.Z.S. Lond., 1911, p. 1143—Nóvita, Condoto, and Tadó, Pacific Colombia.

Platypsaris homochrous homochrous Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 490, 1917—Nóvita, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 540, 1926—Esmeraldas, Manaví, Daule, Durán, Bucay, Santa Rosa, Zaruma, and Alamor, western Ecuador.

Range: Tropical Zone of (?) eastern Panama (Railroad line), western Colombia, and western Ecuador south to extreme northwestern Peru (Lechugal, Río Zurumilla, dept. Túmbez).[2]

2: Ecuador (Pambílar, prov. Esmeraldas 1; Milagro, prov. Guayas 1).

Platypsaris homochrous canescens *Chapman.*[3] Santa Marta One-colored Becard.

Platypsaris homochrous canescens Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 31, p. 155, 1912—"Cagualito" = Cacagualito, Santa Marta Mts., Colombia;

[1]This reference may pertain to *P. h. canescens.*

[2]Specimens from Pacific Colombia are identical with others from Ecuador. No material from Panama is available. According to Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 31, p. 155, 1912), a single adult male examined by him probably represents a separate race.

Material examined.—Ecuador: Vinces 2; Chimbo 2; Milagro 1; Pambílar, Esmeraldas 3; Yaguachi 1.—Colombia: Potedo, Chocó 2; Andagoya, Chocó 2; Quibdó, Río Atrato 3; Nóvita 3; Condoto 1; Tadó 1; Murindo, Antioquia 1.

[3]*Platypsaris homochrous canescens* Chapman: Similar to *P. h. homochrous,* but adult male decidedly paler gray underneath, and the back slate gray, contrasting with the black of the pileum. Wing 85-88; tail 62-64.

Two males from Jaraquiel, dept. Bolívar, are somewhat darker above, thereby approaching certain worn specimens of typical *homochrous.*

Material examined.—Fundación 5; Cacagualito 1; Mamatoco 2; Dibulla 1; Don Diego 2; Calamar, lower Magdalena 2; Gamarra, Magdalena 1; Jaraquiel, Bolívar 3.

TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 324, 1922—Bonda, Cacagualito, Mamatoco, Fundación, Don Diego, and Dibulla, Santa Marta region (spec. examined).

Hadrostomus homochrous SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 334, 1888—part, spec. m, Santa Marta; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 13, p. 154, 1900—Cacagualito and Bonda.

Platypsaris homochrous RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 859, 1907—part, Santa Marta, Bonda, and Cacagualito.

Range: Northern Colombia, in depts. of Magdalena (Gamarra, Río Magdalena; Santa Marta district) and Bolívar (Calamar, Río Magdalena; Jaraquiel).[1]

Platypsaris minor (*Lesson*). LESSER BECARD.

Querula minor LESSON, Traité d'Orn., livr. 5, p. 363, end of 1830—Cayenne (descr. of immature male); PUCHERAN, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 7, livr. 3, p. 366, 1855 (crit.).

Psaris roseicollis LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 42, 1837—Guarayos and Yuracares, Bolivia (type in Paris Museum examined; =adult male); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 302, 1839—part, descr. of adult male, Yuracares and Guarayos; JARDINE and SELBY, Illust. Orn., n. ser., Part 5, pl. 28 (=adult male), March, 1839—locality unknown.

Pachyrynchus pectoralis SWAINSON, Anim. Menag., p. 288, Dec., 1837—Cayenne (descr. of immature male).

Pachyramphus atricilloïdes DES MURS in CASTELNAU, Expéd. Amér. Sud, Ois., p. 55, in text, June, 1856—Cavallo-Coche, Peru (descr. of female).

Pachyrhamphus minor CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 241, 1847—part, Bolivia.

Psaris pectoralis KAUP, P.Z.S.Lond., 19, "1851," p. 46, Oct., 1852 (diag.).

Pachyrhamphus pectoralis SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 18, 1857—Bogotá; idem, l.c., 25, p. 73, 1857—Cayenne and Bogotá (crit.).

Pachyrhamphus roseicollis SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 73, 1857—Bolivia (crit.).

Hadrostomus roseicollis CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 85, 1859—Bolivia (ex D'ORBIGNY).

Hadrostomus minor CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 85, 1859—Cayenne and Colombia; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1866, p. 190—upper Ucayali, Peru; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 579—Pará; PELZELN, Orn. Bras.,

[1]Two specimens from western Venezuela (state of Zulia) in Field Museum cannot properly be referred to any known form. The adult male, taken by H. T. Raven on October 20, 1910, at Catatumbo, is very nearly as dark above as *P. h. homochrous* from the Pacific coast, while the under parts are even a shade deeper gray. An immature male (with rufous wings and tail), secured by W. H. Osgood and H. B. Conover on March 1, 1920, on the Río Cogollo, eastern base of the Sierra de Perijá, however, can be closely matched by a specimen (in corresponding plumage) of *P. h. canescens* from Mamatoco, Santa Marta.

Additional material is required to establish the status of the Venezuelan race.

2, p. 120, 1868—Engenho do Cap. Gama, western Matto Grosso; Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, p. 284—upper Ucayali, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 617—Yuracares and Guarayos, Bolivia; Taczanowski, l.c., 1882, p. 23—Yurimaguas, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 358, 1884—Peruvian localities; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 302—Bartica Grove and Camacusa, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 337, 1888—Cayenne, Camacusa, Bartica Grove, Pará, Chamicuros, Iquitos, upper Ucayali, Samiria, Sarayacu (Ecuador), Bogotá; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Santarém; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 710—Archidona, Ecuador; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 56, 1902—Suapure, Caura, Venezuela; Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 307, 1907—range; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 51, 1907—Teffé, Rio Solimões; idem, l.c., 17, p. 313, 1910—Calama and Las Onças, Manicoré, Rio Madeira; Berlepsch, l.c., 15, p. 140, 1908—Cayenne; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 290, 1907—Pará; idem, l.c., 56, p. 13, 1908—Cachoeira, Bom Lugar, and Ponto Alegre, Rio Purús; idem, l.c., p. 529, 1908—Arumatheua, Rio Tocantins; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 152, 1910—Surinam.

Hadrostomus atricapillus (not *Tityra atricapilla* Vieillot) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 120, 1868—part, Pará (spec. examined); Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 290, 1907—Pará (one female).

Platypsaris rufus (not *Tityra rufa* Vieillot) Hellmayr, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 90, 1912—Pará (crit.).

Platypsaris minor Hellmayr, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, pp. 33, 90, 1912—Ipitinga and Pará, Pará; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 349, 1914—Pará, Providencia, Peixe-Boi, Rio Tocantins (Baião, Arumatheua), Rio Tapajóz (Villa Braga, Pimental), Rio Purús (Cachoeira, Bom Lugar, and Ponto Alegre); Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 251, 1916—Caura River, Venezuela; Beebe, Zoologica (N.Y.), 2, p. 93, 1916—Utinga, Pará; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 490, 1917—La Morelia and Florencia, Caquetá, Colombia; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 70, 1918—Lelydorp, Surinam; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 269, 1921—various localities; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 16, 1925—Guarayos, Bolivia (note on d'Orbigny's type); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 540, 1926—Río Suno, Ecuador; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 2, No. 6, p. 63, 1926—Tury-assú, Maranhão; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 168, 1928—Pará.

Range: The whole Guianan-Amazonian forest region from northern Maranhão (Tury-assú), the estuary of the Amazon, and French Guiana west to the eastern slope of the Andes in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, south to northern Bolivia (Yuracares; Guarayos; Río Yapacani and Buenavista, dept. Santa Cruz) and western Matto Grosso (Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé).[1]

[1]There is no racial variation in this widespread species, except that males from south of the Amazon are on the average rather paler, more grayish. Females exhibit a wide amount of individual variation in color. The extremes are represented by a specimen from Pará (Carnegie Museum, No. 44093) with mainly

***Platypsaris aglaiae aglaiae** (*Lafresnaye*). ROSE-THROATED BECARD.

Pachyrhynchus aglaiae LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 2, p. 98, 1839—Mexico.[1]

Platypsaris affinis (not *Psaris affinis* LESSON) ELLIOT, Ibis, 1, p. 394, pl. 13, 1859—Mexico; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 27, p. 366, 1859—Jalapa (crit.).

Pachyrhamphus minor (not *Querula minor* LESSON) CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 241, 1847—part, descr. of female, Valle-Real, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Pachyrhamphus aglaiae SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 74, 1857—part, Jalapa (monog.); idem, l.c., 27, p. 366, 1859—Jalapa, Vera Cruz (crit.); BAIRD, Rep. Pacific R.R. Surv., 9, p. 164, 1858—San Diego, Nuevo León; idem, Birds N. America, p. 164, pl. 47, fig. 1, 1860—San Diego.

Platypsaris aglaiae SUMICHRAST, Mem. Boston Soc. N.H., 1, p. 558, 1869—part, alpine region of Vera Cruz; RICHMOND, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 18, p. 629, 1896—Altamira, Tamaulipas; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 10, p. 31, 1898—Jalapa, Vera Cruz (habits, nest descr.); NELSON, North American Fauna, 14, p. 47, 1899—range (part).

Hadrostomus aglaiae (?) SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 1864, p. 176—city of Mexico; FERRARI-PEREZ, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 9, p. 156, 1886—part, Rancho del Ahuehuete, Puebla, and Jalapa, Vera Cruz; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 335, 1888—part, spec. c-e, Jalapa; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 121, 1890—part, localities from eastern Mexico.

Platypsaris aglaiae aglaiae RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 850, 1907—northeastern Mexico, from Nuevo León, northern and western Tamaulipas, and San Luís Potosí to highlands of Vera Cruz and Puebla (monog., full bibliography); PHILLIPS, Auk, 28, p. 78, 1911—Galindo, Río Santa, Altamira, Río Martínez, Santa Leonor, and Río Cruz, Tamaulipas.

Range: Northeastern Mexico, from states of Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and San Luís Potosí to highlands of Vera Cruz, Puebla, and (?) Mexico (Mexico City).

9: Mexico (Valles, San Luís Potosí 3; Tampico, Tamaulipas 5; Pueblo Viejo, Vera Cruz 1).

olive gray back, and another from São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões (Carnegie Museum, No. 95754), which closely approaches the rufous-backed female of *P. r. rufus*. The lower mandible is either blackish, yellowish, or parti-colored. I am now inclined to regard the two young birds obtained by Natterer near Pará, formerly referred to *P. rufus*, as individual variants of the present species, their dimensions (wing 87, 91; tail 63, 70) being too small for the southern bird.

Material examined.—French Guiana: Tamanoir 8; Pied Saut, Oyapock 1.—Venezuela: San Pedro, Caura River 1.—Colombia: Bogotá 2.—Brazil: Cayari, Uassa Swamp, northern Pará 1; upper Rocana, northern Pará 1; Oucoupi Island, Uassa Swamp 1; Pará 3; Ipitinga, Rio Acará 1; Santarém 2; Colonia do Mojuy, Santarém 7; Villa Braga, Rio Tapajóz 1; Obidos 2; Calama, Rio Madeira 2; Manicoré, Rio Madeira 1; Hyutanahán, Rio Purús 4; Nova Olinda, Rio Purús 1; Arimã, Rio Purús 3; São Paulo de Olivença, Rio Solimões 4; Tonantins, Rio Solimões 2.—Peru: Sarayacu, Río Ucayali 1.—Bolivia: Guarayos 1; Río Yapacani 2; Buenavista 1.

[1]Type, according to Nelson (North American Fauna, 14, p. 47, 1899), from vicinity of Jalapa, Vera Cruz.

***Platypsaris aglaiae sumichrasti** *Nelson.* Sumichrast's Becard.

Platypsaris aglaiae sumichrasti Nelson, Auk, 14, p. 52, 1897—Otatitlan, Tlacotalpán, southern Vera Cruz; idem, North American Fauna, 14, p. 47, 1899—humid lowlands of Vera Cruz and thence to Guatemala; Ridgway, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 852, 1907—part,[1] lowlands of Vera Cruz through Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Chiapas to Guatemala and British Honduras (monog.); Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 100, 1907—Mazatenango and Patulul, Guatemala; Peters, Auk, 30, p. 375, 1913—Camp Mengel, Quintana Roo; Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 68, p. 398, 1928—Tapanatepec, Oaxaca.

Pachyrhamphus aglaiae (not of Lafresnaye) Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 24, p. 297, 1856—Córdova, Vera Cruz (descr., crit.); idem, l.c., 25, p. 74, 1857—part, descr. and hab. Córdova; idem and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 124—Cajabón, Guatemala; Owen, l.c., 1861, p. 64, pl. 2, fig. 4—Choacus, Guatemala (nest and egg descr.).

Platypsaris aglaiae Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 27, p. 385, 1859—Playa Vicente, Río Tesechoacán, southern Vera Cruz; Sumichrast, Mem. Boston Soc. N.H., 1, p. 558, 1869—part, hot and temperate regions of Vera Cruz.

Hadrostomus aglaiae Elliot, Ibis, 1859, p. 394 (crit.); Ferrari-Perez, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 9, p. 156, 1886—part, Oaxaca; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 335, 1888—part, spec. f-h, n-b′, Tonalá (Chiapas), Cacoprieto (Oaxaca), Choctum, Vera Paz, Retalhuleu, Chisec, and Volcán de Fuego (Guatemala); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 121, 1890—part, localities in southern Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Guatemala.

Hadrostomus albiventris (not of Lawrence) Lantz, Trans. Kansas Ac. Sci., 16, p. 221, 1899—Naranjó, Guatemala.

Range: Southeastern Mexico, from southern Vera Cruz (Tlacotalpán; Otatitlan; Córdoba; Playa Vicente, etc.) through Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Chiapas to British Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador (Lake Guja; Hacienda Zapotitán).[2]

6: Guatemala (Mazatenango 1; Patulul, Sololá 5)..

Platypsaris aglaiae hypophaeus *Ridgway.* Gray-throated Becard.

Platypsaris aglaiae hypophaeus Ridgway, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 14, p. 467, Oct. 26, 1891—San Pedro Sula, Honduras; idem, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 854, 1907—Honduras to Costa Rica, and (?) southeastern Guatemala (monog.); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 664, 1910—El Hogar, Caribbean Costa Rica.

Platypsaris aglaiae obscurus Ridgway, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 14, p. 474, Oct. 31, 1891—Jiménez, Costa Rica; idem, l.c., 16, p. 612, 1893—Jiménez

[1]Specimens from southern Tamaulipas (Tampico; Altamira), referred here by R. Ridgway, appear to me inseparable from *P. a. aglaiae*, the males being much paler, the females much less rufous throughout than Guatemalan skins which I take to represent *sumichrasti*.

[2]Fide Van Rossem (in litt.).

(crit.); BANGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 39, p. 149, 1903—Ceiba, Honduras (crit.).

Hadrostomus aglaiae (not *Pachyrhynchus aglaiae* LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1870, p. 837—Honduras; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 335, 1888—part, Honduras; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 121, 1890—part, San Pedro, Honduras.

Platypsaris aglaiae CHERRIE, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 14, p. 535, 1891—Jiménez, Costa Rica.

Range: Atlantic slope of Honduras (San Pedro Sula; Santa Ana; Ceiba), Nicaragua, and extreme northeastern Costa Rica (Jiménez; El Hogar).

***Platypsaris aglaiae latirostris** (*Bonaparte*). BROAD-BILLED BECARD.

Pachyrhamphus latirostris BONAPARTE, Compt. Rend. Ac. Sci., 38, p. 658, 1854—Nicaragua; idem, Not. Coll. Ornith. Delattre, p. 87, 1854—Nicaragua; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 74, 1857—Nicaragua (monog.).

Hadrostomus aglaiae (not *Pachyrhynchus aglaiae* LAFRESNAYE) CABANIS, Journ. Orn., 9, p. 252, 1861—Lepanto, Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 9, p. 116, 1868—Costa Rica (ex Cabanis); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 335, 1888—part, spec. c'-e', Nicaragua; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 121, 1890—part, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Hadrostomus homochrous? (not of SCLATER) RIDGWAY, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 5, p. 397, 1882—La Palma de Nicoya, Costa Rica.

Hydrostomus (typog. error) *latirostris* RIDGWAY, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 6, p. 393, 1884—Ometepe, Lake Nicaragua, Nicaragua (crit.).

Platypsaris latirostris RIDGWAY, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 14, pp. 468, 469, 474, in text, 1891—Ometepe, Nicaragua and La Palma de Nicoya, Costa Rica.

Platypsaris aglaiae latirostris RIDGWAY, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 14, pp. 468, 469, 1891—Ometepe, Nicaragua; idem, l.c., 16, p. 612, in text, 1893—La Palma de Nicoya, Costa Rica; idem, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 855, 1907—Pacific slope of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Salvador (monog.); BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22, p. 32, 1909—Bolson, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 664, 1910—Bolson, Costa Rica.

Range: Pacific slope of Salvador (west to Salvador City), Nicaragua (Ometepe; San Gerónimo, Chinandega), and Costa Rica (Bolson; La Palma de Nicoya and Lepanto, Gulf of Nicoya).

5: Nicaragua (San Gerónimo, Chinandega 5).

***Platypsaris aglaiae albiventris** (*Lawrence*). XANTUS'S BECARD.

Hadrostomus albiventris LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 8, p. 475, 1867—Plains of Colima, Colima, Mexico; idem, Mem. Bost. Soc. N.H., 2, p. 289, 1874—Mazatlán, Sinaloa, and plains of Colima; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 335, 1888—Presidio, Sinaloa.

(?) *Pachyrhamphus aglaiae* (not of LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., **25**, p. 74, 1857—part, Coahuila.

Hadrostomus aglaiae LAWRENCE, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **4**, p. 28, 1876—Dondominguillo, Oaxaca; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 121, 1890—part, localities in Sonora, Jalisco, Colima, and Guerrero.

Platypsaris albiventris PRICE, Auk, **5**, p. 425, 1888—Huachuca Mts., Arizona; JOUY, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., **16**, p. 783, 1893—Barranca Ibarra, Jalisco; MILLER, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., **21**, p. 356, 1905—Escuinapa, Sinaloa; SWARTH, Pacific Coast Avif., **4**, p. 20, 1904—Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

Platypsaris aglaiae albiventris RIDGWAY, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., **14**, p. 469, 1891—western Mexico; NELSON, North Amer. Faun., **14**, p. 57, 1899—west coast of Mexico from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Arizona; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 856, 1907—Pacific slope of Mexico, northward into southern Arizona; SWARTH, Pacific Coast Avif., **10**, p. 40, 1914—Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

Range: Pacific slope of Mexico, in states of Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Colima, Guerrero, and Oaxaca (Dondominguillo), and Nayarit (Tepic), northward into southern Arizona (Ramsey Canyon, Huachuca Mountains), eastward (?) to Coahuila and Nuevo León (Cerro de la Silla).

11: Mexico (Chihuahua 1; Presidio, near Mazatlán, Sinaloa 1; Tuxpam, Jalisco 6; Colima 3).

Platypsaris aglaiae insularis *Ridgway*. TRES MARIAS BECARD.

Platypsaris insularis RIDGWAY, Man. N. Amer. Birds, p. 325, 1887—Tres Marías Islands, western Mexico.

Hadrostomus aglaiae var. *affinis* GRAYSON, Proc. Boston Soc. N.H., **14**, p. 279, 1871—Tres Marías Islands; LAWRENCE, Mem. Boston Soc. N.H., **2**, p. 289, 1874—Tres Marías.

Hadrostomus aglaiae (not *Pachyrhynchus aglaiae* LAFRESNAYE) SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 121, 1890—part, Tres Marías Islands.

Platypsaris aglaiae insularis RIDGWAY, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., **14**, p. 469, 1891—Tres Marías; NELSON, North Amer. Fauna, **14**, p. 47, 1899—María Madre Island, Tres Marías; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 857, 1907—Tres Marías Islands (monog.).

Range: Tres Marías Islands, off western Mexico.

***Platypsaris aglaiae yucatanensis** *Ridgway*. YUCATÁN BECARD.

Platypsaris aglaiae yucatanensis RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. ,**19**, p. 120, 1906—Yucatán; idem, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 858, 1907—Yucatán (monog.); GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., **235**, p. 15, 1926—Vigia Chica and Xcaret, Yucatán.

Hadrostomus aglaiae (not *Pachyrhynchus aglaiae* LAFRESNAYE) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 9, p. 204, 1869—Mérida, Yucatán; BOUCARD, P.Z.S.Lond., 1883, p. 449—Mérida, Izamal, and Tizimín, Yucatán (habits); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 335, 1888—part, spec. i-k, Tizimín, Mérida, Yucatán; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 121, 1890—part, Mérida, Buctzotz, Peto, and Tizimín, Yucatán.

Tityra aglaiae NEHRKORN, Journ. Orn., 29, p. 67, 1881—Yucatán (descr. of eggs).

Platypsaris aglaiae COLE, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50, p. 134, 1906—Chichen-Itza, Yucatán.

Range: Yucatán, eastern Mexico.[1]

4: Yucatán (San Felipe 1; Río Lagarto 1; unspecified 2).

***Platypsaris niger** (*Gmelin*). JAMAICAN BECARD.

Lanius niger GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 301, 1788—based on "Black Shrike" LATHAM, Gen. Syn. Birds, 1, (1), p. 187, 1781, Jamaica (descr. of male).

Pachyrhynchus aterrimus LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 320, 1846—Jamaica (descr. of male).

Tityra leuconotus GRAY (and MITCHELL), Genera Birds, 1, pl. 63, (male, female), 1846—Jamaica; GOSSE, Birds Jamaica, p. 187, 1847—Jamaica (habits).

Pachyrhamphus nigrescens CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 241, 1847—Jamaica (descr. of male and female).

Psaris nigrescens KAUP, P.Z.S.Lond., 19, "1851," p. 46, Oct., 1852 (diag.).

Pachyrhamphus niger SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 72, 1857—Jamaica (monog.).

Platypsaris nigra SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 1861, p. 77—Jamaica; ALBRECHT, Journ. Orn., 10, p. 199, 1862—Jamaica.

Hadrostomus niger MARCH, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1863, p. 290—Jamaica; CORY, Auk, 3, p. 337, 1886—Jamaica (descr.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 334, 1888—Spanishtown, Jamaica; CORY, Birds W. Ind., p. 132, 1889—Jamaica (descr.); SCOTT, Auk, 10, p. 177, 1893—Jamaica, above 3000 feet.

Platypsaris niger RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 849, 1907—Jamaica (monog.).

Range: Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

2: Jamaica (Trelawney 1, unspecified 1).

[1]Birds from Holbox and Cozumel Islands, recorded as *Hadrostomus aglaiae* by SALVIN (Ibis, 1885, p. 191—Cozumel; l.c., 1889, p. 364—Holbox and Cozumel), SCLATER (Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 335, 1888—spec. l, m), and SALVIN and GODMAN (Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 121, 1890) probably belong likewise here.

Genus **TITYRA** Vieillot.[1]

Tityra Vieillot, Analyse Nouv. Orn. Élém., p. 39, April, 1816—type by monotypy "Bécarde" Buffon = *Lanius cayanus* Linnaeus.

Psaris Cuvier, Règne Anim., 1, p. 340, Dec., 1816—type by monotypy *Lanius cayanus* Linnaeus.

Pachyrhynchus Wagler in Hahn, Vögel aus Asien, Afrika, etc., livr. 13, pl. 6, 1822—type by monotypy *Pachyrhynchus melanocephalus* Wagler = *Lanius cayanus* Linnaeus.

Erator Kaup, P.Z.S.Lond., 19, "1851," p. 47, Oct., 1852—type by subs. desig. (Gray, 1855, p. 51) *Lanius inquisitor* Lichtenstein.

Exetastes Cabanis and Heine,[2] Mus. Hein., 2, p. 83, 1859—new name for *Erator* Kaup.

*Tityra cayana cayana (*Linnaeus*). Cayenne Tityra.

Lanius cayanus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 137, 1766—based on "La Pie-grièsche grise de Cayenne" Brisson, Orn., 2, p. 158, pl. 14, fig. 1 (=male), 1760, Cayenne.

Lanius naevius Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 304, 1788—based on Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 377 (=female), Cayenne.

Pachyrhynchus melanocephalus Wagler in Hahn, Vögel aus Asien, Africa, etc., livr. 13, pl. 6 (=female), 1822—Brazil.

Tityra cinerea Vieillot, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Orn., 2, livr. 93, p. 859, 1823—based on Brisson's "La Pie-grièsche grise" and Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 304, fig. 1 (=male), and 377 (=female), Cayenne; Vieillot (et Oudart), Galerie Ois., 1, (2), p. 217, pl. 134 (=male), 1824—Cayenne.

Psaris virgata (H. Smith MS.) J. E. Gray in Griffith, Animal Kingdom, 6, plate facing p. 488 (=female), 1829—no locality given.

Psaris cayanensis Swainson, Classif. Birds, 2, p. 255, July, 1837—based on Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 377, Cayenne.

Psaris guianensis Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 286, Dec., 1837—interior of Guiana.

Pachyrhynchus cajanus Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 32, pl. 44, fig. 1 (=male), 1825—part, descr. of male.

Psaris cayanus Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 41, 1837—Guarayos, Bolivia (spec. in Paris Museum examined); d'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 301, 1839—Guarayos (descr. of male); Kaup, P.Z.S.Lond., 19, "1851," p. 46, Oct., 1852—diag.

Tityra cayana Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 238, 1847 (synonymy); idem in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 697, 1848—British Guiana (habits); Bonaparte, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 36, 1857—Cayenne; Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 150, 1855—Bogotá; idem, l.c., 25, p. 69, 1857—Cayenne, British Guiana, Trinidad, Venezuela (Cumaná), Bogotá (monog.); idem, l.c., p. 265, 1857—Río Javarrí; Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 239, 1866—Trinidad; Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.

[1] I do not see any practical advantage in subdividing this well-defined group.

[2] *Exetastus* Bonaparte (Ann. Sci. Nat., 4th ser., Zool., 1, p. 134, 1854) is a nomen nudum.

Lond., 1867, p. 578—Pará; idem, l.c., 1868, p. 168—Pilar, Bermúdez, Venezuela; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 119, 1868—part, Borba, Barra do Rio Negro [= Manáos], Barcellos, Forte do Rio Branco, and Pará, Brazil (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, p. 284—Santa Cruz and Río Javarrí, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 617—Guarayos, Bolivia (ex D'ORBIGNY); TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 354, 1884—Santa Cruz and Río Javarrí, Peru; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 301—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Merumé Mts., and Roraima, British Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 328, 1888—Cayenne, Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Roraima, Pará, Río Ucayali, Iquitos, Sarayacu (Ecuador), Bogotá, Pilar (Venezuela), Trinidad; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Santarém; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 4, p. 55, 1892—El Pilar, Bermúdez, Venezuela; CHAPMAN, l.c., 6, p. 46, 1894—Princestown, Trinidad; GOELDI, Ibis, 1897, pp. 154, 155, 161—Counany and Amapá, n. Pará; PHELPS, Auk, 14, p. 365, 1897—San Antonio, Bermúdez, Venezuela; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 709—Río Suno and Río Coca, Upper Napo, Ecuador; BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 55, 1902—Maipures, Río Orinoco, and Suapure and La Pricion, Caura, Venezuela; IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 435, 1905—Rio Juruá; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 667, 1906—part, excl. Retiro, Matto Grosso (crit.); idem, Nov. Zool., 12, p. 294, 1905—Igarapé-assú, Pará; idem, l.c., 13, p. 27, 1906—Caparo, Trinidad; l.c., p. 364, 1906— Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará; idem, l.c., 17, p. 312, 1910—Borba, Rio Madeira; MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 13, p. 495, 1907—French Guiana; IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 304, 1907—Rio Juruá; BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 139, 1908—Roche-Marie, French Guiana; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 290, 1907—Pará, Amapá, Rio Mojú, Santo Antonio do Prata, and Monte Alegre; idem, l.c., 56, p. 13, 1908—Rio Purús; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math-.phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, pp. 31, 90, 1912—Peixe-Boi and Ipitinga (Pará localities); STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 65, p. 205, 1913—Cariaquito, Paría Peninsula, Venezuela; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 347, 1914—Pará, Providencia, Ananindeua, Benevides, Apehú, Peixe-Boi, Santo Antonio do Prata, Rio Mojú, Rio Tocantins (Baião), Rio Purús, Amapá, Monte Alegre, Rio Jamundá (Faro); BEEBE, Zoologica (N.Y.), 2, p. 92, 1916—Utinga, Pará; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 251, 1916—from Caicara to above the falls at Maipures, Orinoco River, Venezuela; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 488, 1917—Florencia and Villavicencio, Colombia; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 70, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Lelydorp, and Javaweg, Surinam; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 267, 1921—various localities; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 14, 1925—Guarayos, Bolivia (crit.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 538, 1926—eastern Ecuador; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 168, 1928—Pinheiro, Pará.

Tityra intermedia CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein,. 2, p. 81, 1859—Pará (type in Heine Collection examined; = immature female).[1]

[1]The type which I have recently examined proves to be an immature female of *T. c. cayana*. It is certainly misleading to compare it with *T. semifasciata*, for the coloration of the bill, particularly on the lower mandible, does not materially differ from certain other specimens from the Pará region and French Guiana, with

Tityra brasiliensis (not of Swainson) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 119, 1868—part, Barra [=Manáos] and Pará (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Tityra braziliensis Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 667, 1906—part, females Nos. 6, 7, Barra do Rio Negro and Pará; idem, l.c., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 90, 1912—Pará.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana; Trinidad; Venezuela; eastern Colombia; eastern Ecuador; eastern Peru; northern Brazil, along the Amazon and its tributaries east to the Pará District; eastern Bolivia.[1]

10: Dutch Guiana (vicinity of Paramaribo 1); British Guiana (Hyde Park, Demerara River 2); Venezuela (Catatumbo River, Zulia 2); Colombia (Bogotá 1); Bolivia (Buenavista 3, Río Palacios, near Buenavista 1).

which it also agrees in coloring and markings of the back and under parts. The head is molting, and while the pileum and auriculars are, for the greater part, still covered with the brownish black feathers of the juvenile plumage, whose whitish bases show through here and there, a number of newly growing feathers in the superciliary region are uniform glossy black as in the adult female. The alleged lesser amount of black in the malar region is due to the fact that the feathers, just emerging from the sheaths, are not fully grown. Measurements of the type: Wing 113; tail 73; bill 25.

[1]Since discussing the relationship of *T. cayana* and *T. braziliensis* (in Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, pp. 666-668, 1906), I not only have once more gone over the entire series in the Vienna Museum, but have also carefully studied a large amount of additional material with the result that the views, expressed in the paper referred to, must be thoroughly modified. In comparing series from the heart of the ranges of *T. cayana* and *T. braziliensis*, the characters separating the two forms, viz., the markings of the bill and the coloration of the female, are found to be perfectly constant. All of the numerous adult females seen from the Guianas, Venezuela, and Trinidad have the top and sides of the head uniform black, the ground color of the upper parts clear gray (without any brownish tinge), and the ventral surface pure white, narrowly streaked with black on foreneck and chest, while the bill, in both sexes, is reddish, tipped with black. This type of coloration also prevails in Amazonia, though at various places on the lower Amazon: at Pará, Santarém, and Manáos—along with normally colored specimens—females with streaked head, brownish back, buffy, more heavily striped under parts, and mostly black bills are occasionally found, which cannot be distinguished from east-Brazilian females of *T. braziliensis*. In Bolivia, where its range adjoins that of the latter form, intergradation is likewise suggested. Seven adult males from Buenavista, dept. Santa Cruz, are typically *cayana*, while another male from the same locality (Field Museum, June 18, 1924. J. Steinbach, No. 13490), in coloring of bill, resembles *braziliensis*. Females from Buenavista have the bill of *cayana*, but differ from more northern examples by having the black hood less compact, the feathers being laterally slightly edged with grayish, the upper parts more buffy grayish, and the chest sometimes faintly shaded with buffy, thus displaying variation towards the characters of *braziliensis*.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 1; Palmar, Boyacá 1.—Venezuela: Catatumbo River, Zulia 2; El Trompillo, Carabobo 1; Sierra de Carabobo 2; Caura Valley 9; San Pedro, Caura River 2; El Llagual, Caura 1; El Callao, dist. Yuruari 2; Yacua, Paría Peninsula 1; near Cumaná 1.—Island of Trinidad: Caparo 10.—British Guiana: Bartica Grove 2; Demerara River 2.—Dutch Guiana: near Paramaribo 1.—French Guiana: Cayenne 4; Mana 5; Tamanoir, Mana River 1; Pied Saut, Oyapock 8.—Brazil: Forte do Rio Branco 1; Barcellos 2; Manáos 5; Obidos 6; Borba, Rio Madeira 1; Pará 4; Benevides, Pará 1; Marco da

***Tityra cayana braziliensis** (*Swainson*). BRAZILIAN TITYRA.

Psaris braziliensis SWAINSON, Anim. Menag., p. 286, Dec., 1837—"northern Brazil" (descr. of male and female; female type in Cambridge (Eng.) Museum examined); KAUP, P.Z.S.Lond., 19, "1851," p. 46, Oct., 1852—diag.; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 457, 1856—Nova Friburgo (Rio), São Paulo, and Santa Catharina.

Psaris maximus KAUP, P.Z.S.Lond., 19, "1851," p. 46, Oct., 1852—no locality given (descr. of young).

Pachyrhynchus cajanus (not *Lanius cayanus* LINNAEUS) SPIX, Av. Bras., 2, p. 32, 1825—part, descr. of female, Piauhy (spec. in Munich Museum examined).

Tityra brasiliensis CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 239, 1847—Brazil; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 70, 1857—Brazil (Piauhy and Rio de Janeiro), "Corrientes," and Paraguay (excl. Bolivia); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 119, 1868—part, Rio de Janeiro, Mattodentro, Butuhurú, Ypanemá, and Itararé, Antonio Dias, and Irisanga (São Paulo), Curytiba, Paraná, and Engenho do Gama, Matto Grosso (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 323—Curvelo and Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. Ges. Orn., 2, p. 139, 1885—Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 35, p. 13, 1887—Lambaré, Paraguay; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 329, 1888—Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Engenho do Gama, São Paulo, and "Pelotas," Rio Grande do Sul; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 127, 1899—Mundo Novo; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 211, 1899—São Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 156, 1900—Nova Friburgo, Rio; BERTONI, Anal. Cient. Parag., Ser. 1, No. 1, p. 110, 1901—Alto Paraná, Paraguay (habits); REISER, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 70, 1910; p. 152, 1925—near Fazenda Ingazeira, Rio Preto, Bahia, and Burity-Pé do Morro Trail, Santa Maria, and Santa Philomena, Piauhy (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 601—Sapucay, Paraguay; GRANT, l.c., 1911, p. 125—Coimbrá, Matto Grosso; CHROSTOWSKI, Compt. Rend. Soc. Scient. Varsovie, 5, pp. 483, 498, 1912—Fernandes Pinheiro, Paraná; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1914—Alto Paraná; LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), p. 100, 1920—Ilhéos to Belmonte, Bahia; SZTOLCMAN, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 179, 1926—Marechal Mallet and Fazenda Durski, Paraná; HOLT, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 57, p. 310, 1928—Serra do Itatiaya, Paraná.

Tityra cayana PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 119, 1868—part, Retiro, Matto Grosso (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 667, 1906—part, spec. 6, Retiro, Matto Grosso.

Tityra cayana brasiliensis ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 5, p. 110, 1893—Chapada, Matto Grosso.

Legua, Pará 1; Igarapé-assú, Pará 1; Santo Antonio do Prata 4; Peixe-Boi, Pará 2; Ipitinga, Rio Acará 2; Diamantina, Santarém 1; Santarém 3; Arimã, Rio Purús 1; Tonantins, Rio Solimões 3.—Bolivia: Río Palacios 3; Buenavista 7; Prov. del Sara 2; Guarayos 2.

Tityra braziliensis Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 667, 1906—part, excl. Barra do Rio Negro and Pará (crit.); Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 305, 1907—São Carlos do Pinhal, Bebedouro, Rio Feio, Itapura, Rio Mogy-Guassú, and Jaboticabal (São Paulo), and Nova Hamburgo, Rio Grande do Sul; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 56, 1908—Goyaz; Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, pp. 309, 540, 1910—Santa Ana, Misiones, and Alto Paraná; idem, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 347, 1914—Misiones.

Tityra brasiliensis consp.? Chrostowski, Compt. Rend. Soc. Sci. Varsovie, 5, pp. 483, 498, 1912—Coupim, Paraná.

Tityra cayana braziliensis Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 336, 1929—Piauhy (crit.).

Range: Eastern and southern Brazil, from Piauhy and Pernambuco south to Rio Grande do Sul, west to Matto Grosso; Paraguay; northeastern Argentine (Misiones).[1]

9: Brazil (Victoria, São Paulo 1; Macaco Secco, near Andarahy, Bahia 2); Paraguay (Itapé 1); Argentina, Misiones (Eldorado 3, Puerto Segundo 2).

***Tityra semifasciata semifasciata** (*Spix*). Band-tailed Tityra.

Pachyrhynchus semifasciatus Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 32, pl. 44, fig. 2, 1825—Pará (type in Munich Museum examined; = male).

Tityra semifasciata Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 239, 1847—part, Pará; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 119, 1868—part, Barra do Rio Negro, Rio Amazonas, and Rio Muriá; Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., 8, p. 79, 1876—

[1]Birds from Bahia down to Santa Catharina, Misiones, and Paraguay agree well together. Adult males from Piauhy are not different either, but an adult female from Santa Maria, west of Santo Antonio de Gilboez, in that state, and the (female) type of *P. braziliensis* in the Cambridge (Eng.) Museum have the ground color of the back clear gray instead of brownish, and that of the lower parts nearly pure white, forming thus the transition to *T. c. cayana*. As the latter form does in eastern Bolivia, *T. c. braziliensis*, in western Matto Grosso, intergrades with its northern representative. While two adult males and two females from Engenho do Gama, on the upper Guaporé, and a single female from Chapada are in every way typically *braziliensis*, another adult male taken by Natterer at Retiro, in the same district as Engenho do Gama, has the reddish, black-tipped bill of *cayana*, and two females in the American Museum of Natural History, collected by Geo. K. Cherrie at Urucúm in 1913, in markings of bill and coloration of plumage, likewise resemble Guianan and Venezuelan examples. As in the case of the aberrant Lower-Amazonian and Bolivian specimens discussed under the preceding heading, I take them to be individual variants of the prevalent breeding race.

Material examined.—Piauhy: Santa Philomena 1; Burity, near Parnaguá 1; Santa Maria 1.—Bahia: Fazenda Ingazeira, Rio Preto 1; Macaco Secco, near Andarahy 2; Bahia 7.—Rio de Janeiro 1.—Minas Geraes: Agua Suja, near Bagagem 1.—Goyaz: Goyaz City 2.—São Paulo: Victoria 1; Ipanemá 2; Antonio Dias, near Campinas 1; Mattodentro 1; Itararé 1; Irisanga 1.—Paraná: Curityba 3.—Santa Catharina: Serra do Mirador 1.—Matto Grosso: Chapada 1; Urucúm 2; Engenho do Gama 4; Retiro 1.—Paraguay: Bernalcué 1; Río Negro 1; Itapé 1.—Argentina: Misiones 5.

Santarém; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 353, 1884—part, Huambo, Yurimaguas, and Xeberos, Peru; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 330, 1888—part, spec. m'-r', Yauayacu and San José (Ecuador), Iquitos and Río Ucayali (Peru), Pará; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 99, 1889—Tonantins, Rio Solimões; idem, l.c., p. 303, 1889—Shanusi, near Yurimaguas, Peru; RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Santarém; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 16, 1899—Gualaquiza, Ecuador; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 709—Coca, upper Napo, Ecuador; MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 180, 1904—Carsevenne River, French Guiana; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 668, 1906—Pará and Manáos (note on type); HAGMANN, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), 26, p. 32, 1907—Mexiana; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 290, 1907—Maracá and Marajó; idem, l.c., 56, p. 13, 1908—Cachoeira, Rio Purús; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 363, 1907—Borba, Rio Madeira; idem, l.c., 17, p. 312, 1910—Calama and Allianca, Rio Madeira; BERLEPSCH, l.c., 15, pp. 139, 318, 1908—Cayenne (?) and Carsevenne River, French Guiana; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 61, p. 525, 1913 (ecology); idem, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 348, 1914—Rio Tocantins (Arumatheua), Rio Xingú (Forte Ambé), Cussary, Rio Tapajóz (Santarém), Rio Purús (Cachoeira), Marajó (Soure), Maracá, Monte Alegre, Serra de Paituna, Rio Jamundá (Faro), and Maranhão.

Tityra personata (not of JARDINE and SELBY) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S. Lond., 1873, p. 284—Yurimaguas, Peru; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 73, 1889—part, Río Napo.

Tityra semifasciata semifasciata HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 90, 1912—Rio Muriá, Pará; l.c., p. 120, 1912—Mexiana; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 488, 1917—Buenavista, eastern Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 538, 1926—Napo, Río Suno, and near Macas, eastern Ecuador.

Range: Northern Brazil, from northern Maranhão, the estuary of the Amazon, and the confines of French Guiana (Carsevenne River) west through the Amazon Valley and its tributaries to extreme northern Peru (Iquitos; Yurimaguas; Xeberos = Jeveros), north through eastern Ecuador to the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Colombia (Buenavista), south to the middle stretches of the Rio Madeira (Calama; Allianca; Porto Velho).[1]

3: Brazil (Porto Velho, Rio Madeira 3).

[1]A single specimen from the Peruvian Amazon and two from Coca, Ecuador, appear to be inseparable from a series of Brazilian skins. Birds from the Rio Madeira (Allianca, Calama, Porto Velho), in size, agree with the type and other examples from Pará. The black markings on the lateral rectrices are exceedingly variable in different individuals within the same locality.

Material examined.—Brazil: Pará (including the type) 2; Rio Muriá, Pará 1; Manáos 1; Santarém 2; Rio Madeira, Borba 1, Calama 1, Allianca 1, Porto Velho 3; Tonantins, Rio Solimões 1.—Peru: Iquitos 1.—Ecuador: Coca, upper Napo 2.

***Tityra semifasciata fortis** *Berlepsch and Stolzmann.*[1] Greater Band-tailed Tityra.

Tityra semifasciata fortis Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 369, 1896—La Gloria, Vitoc and La Merced, Chanchamayo, dept. Junín, Peru; Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 65, 1920—Chaquimayo, dept. Puno, Peru (crit.).

Psaris semifasciatus (not *Pachyrhynchus semifasciatus* Spix) Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 41, 1837—Santo Corazón, Chiquitos, Bolivia (spec. in Paris Museum examined); d'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 307, 1839—Santo Corazón, Bolivia; Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., 10, (1), p. 272, 1844—Peru; idem, Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 146, 1846—wood region of central Peru.

Tityra semifasciata Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 70, 1857—eastern Peru (ex Tschudi) and Santa Cruz, Bolivia (monog.); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 119, 1868—part, Caiçara, Engenho do Gama, and [Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso, Matto Grosso; Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1874, p. 540—Monterico, Peru; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1879, p. 617—Simacu and Santo Corazón, Bolivia; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 353, 1884—part, Monterico and Carabaya; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 330, 1888—part, spec. s'-u', Simacu, Bolivia; Ménégaux, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 8, 1912—Pisana, upper Huallaga, Peru.

Tityra personata (not of Jardine and Selby) Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 88, 1889—Falls of the Rio Madeira and Reyes, northern Bolivia.

Tityra personata semifasciata Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 5, p. 110, 1893—Chapada, Matto Grosso.

Tityra semifasciata semifasciata Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 14, 1925—Santo Corazón, Chiquitos and Santa Cruz, Bolivia (crit.).

Range: Central and southeastern Peru, north to the upper Huallaga (Pisana, Huachipa); northern and eastern Bolivia; and adjacent section of Matto Grosso, Brazil.

2: Peru (Huachipa, dept. Huánuco 1); Bolivia (Cerro Hosane, dept. Santa Cruz 1).

***Tityra semifasciata columbiana** *Ridgway.*[2] Colombian Tityra.

Tityra semifasciata columbiana Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 119, 1906—La Concepción, Santa Marta, Colombia; Hellmayr, P.Z.S.Lond.,

[1] *Tityra semifasciata fortis* Berlepsch and Stolzmann: Similar to *T. s. semifasciata*, but larger, with heavier bill. Wing 124-131; tail 76-80.

Specimens from Matto Grosso are intermediate in size between *semifasciata* and *fortis*, but nearer the latter.

Material examined.—Peru: Huachipa, Huánuco 1; Chaquimayo, Puno 1.—Bolivia: Cerro Hosane 1, Santa Cruz 2, Santo Corazón, Chiquitos 1.—Brazil, Matto Grosso: Caiçara 1; Villa Bella de Matto Grosso 1.

[2] *Tityra semifasciata columbiana* Ridgway: Male very similar to *T. s. semifasciata* and about the same size, but lower mandible distinctly tipped with black,

1911, p. 1142—part, Nóvita, Chocó, Pacific Colombia (crit., excl. Esmeraldas, Ecuador); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 489, 1917—Nóvita, Dabeiba, and Puerto Valdivia, lower Cauca, Colombia; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 322, 1922—Chirua, La Tigrera, Minca, Onaca, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, Las Vegas, Fundación, and Pueblo Viejo, Santa Marta Region; BANGS and BARBOUR, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 213, 1922—Mount Sapo, Darién.

Tityra semifasciata heteromelaena TODD, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 29, p. 96, 1916—Sierra de Carabobo, Venezuela (type in Carnegie Museum examined).

Tityra personata (not of JARDINE and SELBY) SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 70, 1857—part, Santa Marta; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1879, p. 517—Remedios and Neche, Antioquia (eggs descr.); SALVIN and GODMAN, Ibis, 1880, p. 169—Minca, Santa Marta; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 305, 1884—Bucaramanga.

Tityra semifasciata (not *Pachyrhynchus semifasciatus* SPIX) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 330, 1888—part, spec. e'-i', Minca, Remedios, Santa Marta, and Venezuela; BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 158, 1898—Pueblo Viejo, Santa Marta; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 13, p. 154, 1900—Minca, Cacagualito, and Valparaiso, Santa Marta Region.

Range: Tropical Zone of eastern Panama (Darién), Colombia (except the extreme southwest and the Amazonian slope of the Eastern Andes), and adjacent districts of western Venezuela (Colón, Táchira; Cumbre de Valencia and Sierra de Carabobo, Carabobo; Loma Redonda, north coast mountains, near Caracas).

1: Venezuela (Colón, Táchira 1).

and the white basal zone of the lateral rectrices generally less extensive; female browner above, especially on the pileum, and more like *T. s. costaricensis*, from which it may, however, be distinguished by its brownish gray instead of deep brown back.

T. s. heteromelaena appears to have been based on an individual variant of the present form. In the type, the black of the pileum is more extended than in any other specimen examined, and reaches as far back as the posterior border of the eye, while there is less white in the tail, both basally and apically. Another adult male from northern Venezuela (Loma Redonda), however, in tail-pattern as well as in the restricted amount of black on the anterior crown agrees with average specimens from Santa Marta, and a female from La Cumbre de Valencia hardly differs from a topotypical series by slightly browner pileum and mantle. A male from Colón, Táchira, finally is an exact duplicate of Colombian examples.

MEASUREMENTS	WING	TAIL
Ten adult males from Santa Marta, Colombia	120-124	70-77
One adult male from Nóvita, Chocó, Colombia	122	77
One adult male from Colón, Táchira, Venezuela	124	76
One adult male from Sierra de Carabobo, Venezuela (type of *T. s. heteromelaena*)	121	76
One adult male from Loma Redonda, Venezuela	119	73
Four adult females from Santa Marta, Colombia	117-126	70-77
One adult female from Nóvita, Chocó, Colombia	114	70
One adult female from Cumbre de Valencia, Venezuela	117	71

Material examined.—Colombia: Nóvita, Chocó 2; Santa Marta, Cincinnati 7, Pueblo Viejo 2, Fundación 2, Minca 2, Las Vegas 1.—Venezuela: Sierra de Carabobo 1; Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo 1; Loma Redonda, north coast mountains, near Caracas 1; Colón, Táchira 1.

***Tityra semifasciata nigriceps** *Allen.*[1] Black-faced Tityra.

Tityra nigriceps Allen, Auk, 5, p. 287, 1888—"headwaters of the Río Napo," errore; we suggest near Gualea, western Ecuador (type in American Museum of Natural History, New York, examined); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 73, 1889—"Napo;" Chapman, l.c., 55, p. 539, 1926—"Napo" (crit.).

Tityra semifasciata esmeraldae Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 33, p. 320, 1914—Esmeraldas, northern Ecuador; idem, l.c., 36, p. 489, 1917—Barbacoas, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 539, 1926—Esmeraldas and Chone, western Ecuador.

Tityra nigriceps gualeae Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 75, 1922—near Gualea, 4500 ft., western Ecuador; Gyldenstolpe, l.c., 19, A, No. 1, p. 71, 1926—near Gualea.

Tityra personata (not of Jardine and Selby) Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 28, p. 295, 1860—Esmeraldas; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 73, 1889—part, San Miguel, Ecuador; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 709—Santo Domingo.

Tityra semifasciata (not *Pachyrhynchus semifasciatus* Spix) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 330, 1888—part, spec. j'-l', Esmeraldas and Balzar, Ecuador; Hartert, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 489, 1898—Paramba, Ecuador.

Tityra semifasciata personata Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 668, 1906—part, n.w. Ecuador.

[1] *Tityra semifasciata nigriceps* Allen: Nearest to *T. s. columbiana*, but somewhat smaller; male above pure white (instead of pale neutral gray), only tertials and rump very faintly tinged with pale grayish, and below also whiter; black subterminal area of tail much more extensive, leaving only a restricted basal zone white; female more nearly resembling that of *T. s. semifasciata*, but with the black subterminal band much broader, the basal gray band correspondingly reduced. Wing 112-117, (female) 108-114; tail 68-76, (female) 63-70; bill 25-26.

The type of *T. nigriceps*, a skin of the ordinary Quito "make," is doubtless erroneously labeled as coming from the "Río Napo." In whiteness of the body plumage, reduction of white at the base of the rectrices, and in coloring of bill (both mandibles conspicuously tipped with blackish), it agrees perfectly with other males from western Ecuador; whereas *T. s. semifasciata* from Coca, Río Napo, like Lower-Amazonian skins has the back, breast, and sides decidedly grayish (very near pale neutral gray on the upper parts), an extensive, sharply defined white basal area in the tail, and hardly any trace of the black tip to the bill. The amount of black on the pileum is extremely variable in the west-Ecuadorian form. The majority have the black frontal band of about the same width as *T. s. columbiana*; but in a male from Vacqueria (Esmeraldas) it extends as far back as the posterior angle of the eye (as in the type of *T. s. heteromelaena*), bridging the gap between the normal form (*esmeraldae*) and the type of *T. nigriceps*, which has the entire pileum black, and even the hind neck black, spotted and edged with white. The white basal tail-area is likewise variable, and one bird from northwestern Ecuador has just as little white as the type of *T. nigriceps*. The description of *T. n. gualeae* corresponds in every detail to the type specimen (an adult male with rudimentary second primary) in the American Museum of Natural History, which, I have not the least doubt, merely represents an individual variant of *T. s. esmeraldae* with the maximum of black about the head being carried down to the upper throat.

Material examined.—Western Ecuador: Santo Domingo 1; prov. Esmeraldas, Vacqueria 2, Carondelet 3, Pambílar 1; Paramba 2; "headwaters of the Río Napo" (type of *T. nigriceps*) 1.

Tityra semifasciata columbiana (not of RIDGWAY) HELLMAYR, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1142—part, prov. Esmeraldas, Ecuador.

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador and extreme southwestern Colombia (Barbacoas, Nariño).

1: Ecuador (Vacqueria, prov. Esmeraldas 1).

***Tityra semifasciata costaricensis** *Ridgway*. COSTA RICAN TITYRA.

Tityra semifasciata costaricensis RIDGWAY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 119, 1906—Bonilla, Costa Rica; idem, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 869, 1907—Panama to southern Honduras (monog.); BANGS, Auk, 24, p. 303, 1907—Boruca and Barranca de Puntarenas, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 662, 1910—Costa Rica (habits); FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 269, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, p. 269, 1918—Gatún, Panama; RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 12, p. 23, 1919—Pacuarito, Costa Rica, and San Juan del Norte, Ometepe, and Muyogalpa, Nicaragua; KENNARD and PETERS, Proc. Boston Soc. N.H., 38, p. 457, 1928—Almirante, Panama; GRISCOM, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 180, 1929—El Tigre, Rio Cupe, Darién.

Tityra mexicana (not *Psaris mexicanus* LESSON) SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 24, p. 141, 1856—David, Chiriquí.

Tityra personata (not of JARDINE and SELBY) SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 70, 1857—part, Nicaragua and Chiriquí; SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1864, p. 361—Lion Hill, Panama; SALVIN, l.c., 1867, p. 149—David, Panama; idem, l.c., 1870, p. 199—Calovevora, Veragua and Bugaba, Chiriquí; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 7, p. 295, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama; idem, l.c., 9, p. 116, 1868—San José, Guaitil, and Barranca, Costa Rica; FRANTZIUS, Journ. Orn., 19, p. 309, 1869—Santa Ana and Pacaca, Costa Rica; SALVIN, Ibis, 1872, p. 318—Chontales, Nicaragua; BOUCARD, P.Z.S. Lond., 1878, p. 65—Orosi, Costa Rica; NUTTING, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 5, p. 397, 1882—La Palma de Nicoya, Costa Rica; RIDGWAY, l.c., p. 500, 1882—San José, Costa Rica; idem, l.c., 6, p. 393, 1884—Ometepe, Nicaragua; idem, l.c., 10, p. 589, 1887—Segovia River, Honduras; ZELEDÓN, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 118, 1887—Navarro, Pozo Azul de Pirris, Naranjo de Cartago, Monte Redondo, Río Sucio, Alajuela, Jiménez, Las Trojas, and Cartago, Costa Rica; CHERRIE, Auk, 9, p. 322, 1892—San José, Costa Rica (nest and eggs descr.); idem, Expl. Zool. en Costa Rica 1890—91, p. 36, 1893—Lagarto, Boruca, Térraba, and Buenos Aires; RICHMOND, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 16, p. 507, 1893—Río Escondido, Nicaragua (habits).

Tityra semifasciata (not *Pachyrhynchus semifasciatus* SPIX) CABANIS, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 239, 1847—part, Central America; BONAPARTE, Compt. Rend. Ac. Sci. Paris, 38, p. 658, 1854—Nicaragua; idem, Not. Orn. Coll. Delattre, p. 88, 1854—Nicaragua; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 330, 1888—part, spec. s-d', Chontales and Ometepe (Nicaragua), Cachi, Turrialba, and San José (Costa Rica), Calovevora, Bugaba, and Lion Hill (Panama); SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 118,

1890—part, Panaman, Costa Rican and Nicaraguan references and localities, and Segovia River, Honduras; Underwood, Ibis, 1896, p. 439—Volcán de Miravelles, Costa Rica.

Tityra semifasciata personata Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 23, 1900—Loma del León, Panama; idem, l.c., 3, p. 40, 1902—Boquete, Panama; Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 668 (in text), 1906—part, Managua, Nicaragua.

Range: Southern Honduras (Río Segovia), southward through Nicaragua and Costa Rica to western Panama (Chiriqui; Veraguas: Panama Railroad).[1]

20: Nicaragua (San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua 1); Costa Rica (Guayabo 7, Limón, 8, Turrialba 1, San José 1, unspecified 1); Panama (Boquete, Chiriquí 1).

***Tityra semifasciata personata** *Jardine and Selby*. Mexican Tityra.

Tityra personata Jardine and Selby, Illust. Orn., 1, Part 2, pl. 24, June, 1827—Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico (=male); Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 70, 1857—part, Vera Cruz and Xalapa, Mexico, and Guatemala (monog.); Moore, l.c., 27, p. 56, 1859—Belize, British Honduras; Sclater, l.c., p. 366, 1859—Jalapa; idem, l.c., p. 385, 1859—Playa Vicente, Vera Cruz; Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 124—near Iguana, a day's journey from Izabel, Guatemala; Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 1864, p. 176—City of Mexico; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1870, p. 837—Honduras; Sumichrast, Mem. Boston Soc. N.H., 1, p. 558, 1869—Vera Cruz; Lawrence, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 4, p. 28, 1876—Tapana and Santa Efigenia, Oaxaca; Ferrari-Perez, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 9, p. 156, 1886—Jalapa (?), Vera Cruz; Richmond, l.c., 18, p. 629, 1896—Alta Mira, Tamaulipas.

Psaris mexicanus Lesson, Rev. Zool., 2, p. 41, 1839—Mexico (descr. of male).

Tityra tityroïdes Lesson, Rev. Zool., 5, p. 210, 1842—"San Carlos, Centre-Amérique" = San Carlos, near La Unión, Salvador.

Tityra mexicana Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 24, p. 297, 1856—southern Mexico.

Tityra semifasciata (not of Spix) Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., 13, (1), p. 239, 1847—part, Jalapa, Mexico; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 330, 1888—part, spec. j-r, Belize, Guatemala, and San Pedro, Honduras; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 118, 1890—part, east Mexico, British Honduras, Guatemala, and San Pedro, Honduras; Lantz, Trans. Kansas Ac. Sci., 16, p. 221, 1899—Naranjo, Guatemala.

Tityra semifasciata personata Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 39, p. 149, 1903—Ceiba and Yaruca, Honduras; Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19, p. 120, 1906—central Honduras to eastern Mexico (crit.); idem, Bull.

[1]Specimens from Panama (Lion Hill), which we have not seen, are said to be intermediate to *T. s. columbiana*. A single female from San Emilio, Lake Nicaragua is much like females from Tabasco and Guatemala, being much less brownish above than a series from Costa Rica, but possibly it does not represent the normal type of the Nicaraguan bird.

U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 871, 1907—part, central and northern Honduras, Guatemala, and eastern Mexico, excl. Yucatán (monog.); HELLMAYR, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No 3, p. 668 (in text), 1906—part Jalapa, Mexico; DEARBORN, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 99, 1907—Los Amates, Mazatenango, and Patulul, Guatemala; PETERS, Auk, 30, p. 375, 1913—Xcopen and Camp Mengel, Quintana Roo; BANGS and PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 67, p. 478, 1927—Presidio, Vera Cruz; idem, l.c., 68, p. 398, 1928—Chivela, Oaxaca.

Range: Central and northern Honduras (Santa Ana, San Pedro, San Pedro Sula, Yaruca, Ceiba, etc.), Salvador, and northward through Guatemala and British Honduras to eastern Mexico, in Campeche, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Chiapas, Oaxaca (Santa Efigenia, Chivela, Tapana), Vera Cruz, Hidalgo, and southern Tamaulipas.

15: Honduras (San Pedro Sula 2); Guatemala (Patulul, Sololá 5, Los Amates, Izabal 3, Mazatenango 1, El Rancho, Zacapa 1, Cobán to Clusec 1); British Honduras (Arenal 1); Mexico (Tampico, Tamaulipas 1).

***Tityra semifasciata deses** *Bangs.*[1] YUCATÁN TITYRA.

Tityra semifasciata deses BANGS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 28, p. 125, 1915—Chichen-Itza, Yucatán.

Tityra personata (not of JARDINE and SELBY) LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 9, p. 204, 1869—northern Yucatán; BOUCARD, P.Z.S.Lond., 1883, p. 448—Yucatán; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 8, p. 284, 1896—Chichen-Itza, Yucatán.

Tityra semifasciata (not of SPIX) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 330, 1888—part, spec. g-i, Mérida, Yucatán; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 118, 1890—part, Mérida, Yucatán; COLE, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50, p. 133, 1906—Chichen-Itza, Yucatán.

Tityra semifasciata personata RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 871, 1907—part, Yucatán; GRISCOM, Amer. Mus. Novit., 235, p. 15, 1926—Chunyaxche, Yucatán.

Range: Yucatán.

1: Yucatán (unspecified 1).

Tityra semifasciata griseiceps *Ridgway.*[2] GRAY-HEADED TITYRA.

Tityra personata griseiceps RIDGWAY, Auk, 5, p. 263, 1888—Mazatlán, Sinaloa; MILLER, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 21, p. 355, 1905—Los Pieles, Juan Lisiarraga Mts., Sinaloa.

[1] *Tityra semifasciata deses* BANGS: Nearly allied to *T. s. personata*, but male above paler grayish, and with the under parts nearly pure white; female (according to Bangs) paler, more uniform and decidedly more brownish on the dorsal surface.

Judging from a single adult male, this form appears to be well characterized.

[2] We are not acquainted with this race.

Tityra personata (not of Jardine and Selby) Lawrence, Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 289, 1874—Mazatlán, Sinaloa, and Sierra Madre, Colima (habits).

Tityra semifasciata (not *Pachyrhynchus semifasciatus* Spix) Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 330, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Presidio, Sinaloa; Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 118, 1890—part, localities in Sinaloa, Colima, Jalisco, and Guerrero.

Tityra semifasciata griseiceps Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **19**, p. 120, 1906—western Mexico (crit.); idem, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 873, 1907—western Mexico (monog.); McLellan, Proc. Calif. Ac. Sci., (4), **16**, p. 37, 1927—Tepic Road.

Range: Western Mexico, in states of Sinaloa, Durango, Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero, Oaxaca (Pinotepa, Pluma, Cacoprieto), and Nayarit (Tepic).

***Tityra inquisitor inquisitor** (*Lichtenstein*). Inquisitive Tityra.

Tyrannus atricapillus (not of Vieillot, 1807) Vieillot, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Orn., **2**, livr. 93, p. 256, 1823—based on Azara, No. 206, Paraguay.

Lanius inquisitor (Olfers MS.) Lichtenstein, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 50, 1823—São Paulo.

Psaris jardinii Swainson, Zool. Illust., 2nd ser., **1**, No. 7, pl. 35 (=male), 1830—interior of Brazil (descr. of immature male).

Psaris natterii (sic) Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 286, Dec., 1837—"southern (?) Brazil" (type in Cambridge (Eng.) Museum examined; =adult male).

Psaris selbii Swainson, Anim. Menag., p. 286, Dec., 1837—"southern Brazil" (type in Cambridge (Eng.) Museum examined; =adult male).

Exetastes albinuchus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., **2**, p. 83, 1859—Brazil (types in Heine Collection examined).

Psaris inquisitor Kaup, P.Z.S.Lond., **19**, "1851," p. 47, Oct., 1852 (diag.); Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., **2**, p. 456, 1856—part, São Paulo and "Goyaz."

Tityra inquisitrix Cabanis, Arch. Naturg., **13**, (1), p. 239, 1847—Brazil (synon. in part); Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., **25**, p. 71, 1857—part, São Paulo (monog.).

Tityra (Erator) inquisitrix Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., **2**, p. 120, 1868—Goyaba, Ypanemá, Irisanga, and Cubatão, São Paulo (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Exetastes inquisitor Cabanis, Journ. Orn., **22**, p. 89, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio.

Tityra inquisitor Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 331, 1888—part, spec. a-c, Brazil and "Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul"; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., **3**, p. 211, 1899—São Paulo; idem, l.c., **4**, p. 156, 1900—Cantagallo; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., **1**, p. 305, 1907—Ubatuba and Rincão (São Paulo),

São Francisco (Santa Catharina), and Rio Doce (Espirito Santo); CHUBB, Ibis, 1910, p. 602—Sapucay, Paraguay; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1914—Alto Paraná.

Tityra atricapilla BERTONI,[1] Anal. Cient. Parag., Ser. 1, No. 1, p. 109, 1901—Alto Paraná, Paraguay (descr. of male).

Tityra tephronota BERTONI, Anal. Cient. Parag., Ser. 1, No. 1, p. 109, (in text), 1901—new name for *Tyrannus atricapillus* VIEILLOT, 1823.

Tityra inquisitor erythrogenys (not *Psaris erythrogenys* SELBY) REISER, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 76, p. 70, 1910; p. 153, 1925—Burity, near Parnaguá, Piauhy (spec. in Vienna Museum examined).

Tityra inquisitor inquisitor HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 32, 1912 (crit., diag., range); SZTOLCMAN, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 179, 1926—Salto de Ubá and Foz Iguassú, Paraná; HELLMAYR, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 337, 1929—Burity, Piauhy (crit.).

Erator inquisitor inquisitor DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 309, 1910—Alto Paraná, Paraguay.

Range: Eastern Brazil, from Piauhy and Bahia south to Santa Catharina, and adjoining districts of Paraguay (Sapucay; Alto Paraná) and Argentina (Misiones).[2]

8: Brazil (Macaco Secco, near Andarahy, Bahia 1; Victoria, São Paulo 1; Joinville, Santa Catharina 1); Argentina, Misiones (Eldorado 3, Puerto Segundo 2).

[1] *Tityra Azarae* (sic) BERTONI (Rev. Agron. y Ciene. Aplic., 1, p. 529, 1899—eastern Paraguay), hardly more than a nomen nudum, may likewise belong here.

[2] This form is perhaps divisible into two races, birds from the northern parts of the range (Bahia, Piauhy) being on average smaller. The female of *T. i. inquisitor* has the back decidedly brownish, coarsely spotted with blackish, and the throat and brest washed with dingy grayish buff. While three Bahia females—except in smaller size—do not appreciably differ from southern examples, one from Burity, Piauhy has the (wider) frontal band and the sides of the head much deeper rufous and shows, on the breast, numerous narrow dusky streaks, of which there is no trace in the skins from other localities. The type of *P. natterii*, now in the Museum of Cambridge (Eng.) University, an adult male with modified (rudimentary) second primary, agrees in size with specimens from southern Brazil, Swainson's name becoming thus an absolute synonym of *L. inquisitor*. *P. jardinii* also appears to have been based on a male in first annual plumage (without spurious primary) of the large southern bird.

The type of *P. selbii* SW., likewise forwarded for my inspection by Dr. Hans Gadow from the Cambridge Museum, however, is decidedly smaller, agreeing in dimensions with birds from Bahia and Piauhy. It is an adult male and, in agreement with Swainson's description, the first primary falls between the fourth and fifth, if the rudimentary (second) wing feather is not taken into account. The locality "southern Brazil" is doubtless wrong, and if the slight difference in size be deemed of sufficient importance, the northern race must be called *T. inquisitor selbii* (SWAINSON).

The types of *E. albinuchus* from "Brazil" in the Heine Collection are hard to allocate, but appear to be nearer typical *inquisitor* from southern Brazil. The

***Tityra inquisitor pelzelni** *Salvin and Godman.*[1] Pelzeln's Tityra.

Tityra pelzelni Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 120, Dec., 1890—Matto Grosso, Brazil (type from Villa Bella de Matto Grosso in British Museum examined).

Psaris inquisitor (not *Lanius inquisitor* Lichtenstein) Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 41, 1837—Chiquitos and Santa Cruz, Bolivia (spec. in Paris Museum examined); d'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 302, 1839—Chiquitos and Santa Cruz, Bolivia; Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 456, 1856—part, Matto Grosso and Bolivia.

Tityra albitorques (not of Dubus) Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 120, 1868—part, Engenho do Gama and [Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso, Matto Grosso (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 332, 1888—part, spec. y, Matto Grosso; Riker and Chapman, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Diamantina, Santarém (spec. in U.S.National Museum examined).

Tityra inquisitrix Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 71, 1857—part, Bolivia; idem and Salvin, l.c., 1879, p. 617—Bolivia (ex d'Orbigny).

Tityra inquisitor Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 5, p. 110, 1893—Corumbá and Chapada, Matto Grosso (spec. examined); Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 290, 1907—Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará.

alleged color-characters do not hold good, and the shape of the bill is too variable a feature to be of diagnostic value.

	Measurements	
Adult males	Wing	Tail
Four from Misiones	108,108,108,114	66,67,69,69
Eight from São Paulo	107,110,111,111, 112,113,114,115	68,68,69,70, 70,71,71,73
Five from Minas Geraes	110,112,114,114,115	68,71,71,72,—
Type of *P. natterii* Sw.	115	73
Types of *E. albinuchus* C. & H.	108,108	65,67
One from Macaco Secco, Bahia	102	69
One from Burity, Piauhy	106	68
Type of *P. selbii* Sw.	103	65
Adult females		
Three from São Paulo	106,106,110	67,68,71
Three from Minas Geraes	107,108,110	67,67,69
Three from Bahia	103,104,107	68,68,70
One from Burity Piauhy	102	66

Material examined.—Argentina, Misiones: Puerto Segundo 2, Eldorado 3.—Santa Catharina: Joinville 1.—São Paulo: Victoria 3; Alambary 1; Ituverava 1; Ipanemá 4; Cubatão 3; Goyaba 1; Irisanga 1.—Minas Geraes: São Francisco 1; Rio Jordão, near Araguary 2; Agua Suja, near Bagagem 4.—Bahia: "Bahia" 3; Macaco Secco, near Andarahy 1.—Piauhy: Burity, near Parnaguá 2.—"Brazil" (unspecified) 4.

[1] *Tityra inquisitor pelzelni* Salvin and Godman: Similar to, and agreeing with, *T. i. inquisitor* in the male having the cheeks and auriculars black, but tail extensively white at the base and frequently with a distinct white apical margin; female much like *T. i. erythrogenys*, but not quite so purely gray above, though similarly spotted with black, and white basal area of tail more extensive; size on average smaller than in *T. i. inquisitor*.

This form combines the black sides of the head of *T. inquisitor* with the tail markings of *T. i. albitorques*. There is much individual variation in the extent of the white area at the base of the rectrices, certain specimens (from Bolivia and Matto Grosso) with the least amount of white being inseparable from typical

Tityra inquisitor erythrogenys (not *Psaris erythrogenys* SELBY) HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, pp. 32, 90, 1912—Peixe-Boi and Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará; idem, l.c., p. 33, 1912—part, Pará localities; BEEBE, Zoologica (N.Y.), 2, p. 93, 1916—Utinga, Pará.

Tityra erthrogenys SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 348, 1914—part, Santo Antonio do Prata, Pará.

Tityra inquisitor pelzelni HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 33, 1912—Matto Grosso and eastern Bolivia (monog.); idem, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 15, 1925—Chiquitos and Santa Cruz, Bolivia (crit.); HELLMAYR, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 338, 1929—Mangunça Island, Maranhão.

Range: Eastern Bolivia (Chiquitos; dept. Santa Cruz) and western Brazil, in state of Matto Grosso, and apparently extending along the south bank of the Amazon as far east as Pará (Peixe-Boi; Santo Antonio do Prata) and northern Maranhão (Mangunça Island).

1: Brazil (Mangunça Island, Maranhão 1).

inquisitor. The white apical margin is not a constant feature either, it being absent in four Bolivian and three Matto Grosso skins, and but faintly suggested in two from the former and two from the latter country. Other individuals, however, show a very distinct white apical band, and in coloration of tail closely approach *albitorques.*

Birds from the lower Amazon may prove to be separable. They have even more white than the Matto Grosso skins with the maximum of white in the tail, and the auriculars, in some of the males, are streaked with white. A female from Peixe-Boi, Pará district, however, does not differ in tail markings from the average of *pelzelni,* as represented by a series from Matto Grosso, and the examination of additional material seems desirable before any further separation is attempted.

MEASUREMENTS

Adult males	Wing	Tail
Two from Chiquitos, Bolivia	104,105	67,—
Two from Buenavista, Bolivia	108,108	67,69
Two from Palmarito, Río San Julian, Bolivia	107,108	65,66
One from Santa Cruz, Bolivia	108	63
Two from Villa Bella de Matto Grosso	104,105	63,65
Two from Chapada, Matto Grosso	107,110	66,69
One from Corumbá, Matto Grosso	107	69
One from Urucúm, Matto Grosso	106	64
Two from Santarém, Rio Tapajóz	102,105	66,67
One from Mangunça Island, Maranhão	103	63
Adult females		
Two from Chiquitos, Bolivia	102, 103	64,66
One from Buenavista, Bolivia	105	63
Three from Matto Grosso	100,103,106	62,64,68
Two from Santarém, Rio Tapajóz	94,96	61,62
One from Peixe-Boi, Pará	98	62

Material examined.—Bolivia: Chiquitos 2; Río Quisera, northern Chiquitos 1; Palmarito, Río San Julian, Chiquitos 3; Santa Cruz 1; Buenavista 3.—Matto Grosso, Brazil: Villa Bella de Matto Grosso (including the type) 3; Engenho do Gama, Rio Guaporé 1; Chapada 4; Corumbá 1; Urucúm 1.—Rio Tapajóz: Santarém 1; Diamantina 1; Colonia do Mojuy, Santarém 1.—Peixe-Boi, Pará 1.—Mangunça Island, Maranhão 1.

***Tityra inquisitor erythrogenys** (*Selby*).[1] Rufous-cheeked Tityra.

Psaris erythrogenys Selby, Zool. Journ., 2, No. 8, p. 483, April, 1826—"Pernambuco," errore; we suggest Cayenne, French Guiana[2] (type in Paris Museum examined; =adult female); Swainson, Natur. Libr., Orn., 10, (Flycatchers), p. 82, pl. 3, 1838 (descr. and figure of type).

Tityra inquisitrix (not *Lanius inquisitor* Lichtenstein) Sclater, P.Z.S. Lond., 25, p. 71, 1857—part, Cayenne and Bogotá.

Tityra inquisitor Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 331, 1888—part, spec. b,c,g, Cayenne and Bogotá.

Tityra erythrogenys Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 55, 1902—Río Catañapa, Perico, and Maipures, Río Orinoco, and Suapure, Caura, Venezuela (crit.; spec. examined); Beebe, Zoologica (N.Y.), 1, p. 94, 1909—La Brea, Orinoco Delta; (?) Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 348, 1914—part, Rio Jamundá (Faro).

[1] *Tityra inquisitor erthrogenys* (Selby): Similar to *T. i. inquisitor* in having only the extreme base of the tail white and no white apical margin, and the cheeks and auriculars black in the male sex; but smaller; male with less white on the hind neck; female with back clear pale gray (without any brownish suffusion), more or less spotted with black, and neither throat nor chest tinged with buffy.

Specimens from various parts of Venezuela and Bogotá skins agree with those from the Guianas. The amount of spotting in the females is subject to much individual variation, some examples being heavily marked with black above, while others show just a few narrow streaks on the anterior portion of the back.

Measurements

Adult males	Wing	Tail
One from Pied Saut, Oyapock, French Guiana	101	65
One from near Paramaribo, Surinam	98	62
One from La Bomba, Cuyuni River, Venezuela	103	68
Four from the Caura River, Venezuela	102,105,107,107	65,65,65,67
One from Maipures, Orinoco River, Venezuela	100	63
One from San Esteban, Carabobo, Venezuela	101	64
One from Sab. Mendoza, Mérida, Venezuela	104	66
One from "Bogotá," Colombia	105	64
Adult females		
One from "Pernambuco" (type)	94	62
Two from French Guiana	95,99	64,64
Two from Paramaribo, Surinam	97,99	63,63
One from La Bomba, Cuyuni, Venezuela	103	66
Two from Caura River, Venezuela	99,101	64,66
Three from the Orinoco River (Perico, Maipures, and Río Catañapa)	99,100,106	62,66,68
Two from El Trompillo, Carabobo	98,102	61,68
One from Lagunillas, Mérida	99	—
Three from "Bogotá," Colombia	99, 100, 102	60, 62, 65

Material examined.—French Guiana: Cayenne 1; Pied Saut, Oyapock 2.—Dutch Guiana: Near Paramaribo 3.—Venezuela: Caura District, Suapure 2, El Llagual 4, San Pedro 1; La Bomba, Cuyuni River 2; Orinoco River, Maipures 3, Río Catañapa 1, Perico 1; San Esteban, Carabobo 4; El Trompillo, Carabobo 2; Lagunillas, Mérida 1; Sabana de Mendoza, Mérida 1.—Colombia: Bogotá 6.

[2] The type is quite distinct from specimens recently collected in the neighboring states of Bahia and Piauhy, but agrees in every particular with females from French Guiana. It was obtained in exchange from a dealer, J. Verreaux, whose localities are not always reliable, and I have little doubt it really came from Cayenne, and *not* from Pernambuco, where either *T. i. inquisitor* or the doubtfully separable *T. i. selbii* (see above, p. 217) may be expected to occur.

Tityra inquisitor erythrogenys HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, pp. 327, 328, 1906—part, "Pernambuco," Surinam, Venezuela, and Colombia (crit.); BERLEPSCH, l.c., 15, p. 140, 1908—Cayenne; HELLMAYR, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 32, 1912—part, diag. and habitat, excl. Pará localities and Archidona, Ecuador.

Erator inquisitor erythrogenys CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 251, 1916—Caicara and above the falls of Atures, Orinoco Region, Venezuela.

Range: French, Dutch, and (?) British Guiana; Venezuela (Orinoco Valley and its tributaries; San Esteban and El Trompillo, Carabobo; Lagunillas and Sabana de Mendoza, Mérida) and west to the eastern base of the Eastern Andes of Colombia ("Bogotá").

1: Colombia ("Bogotá" 1).

Tityra inquisitor buckleyi *Salvin and Godman.*[1] BUCKLEY'S TITYRA.

Tityra buckleyi SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 120, Dec., 1890—Yanayacu, eastern Ecuador (type in British Museum examined;=adult male); HELLMAYR, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1143 (in text)—Ecuador (crit.); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 490, 1917—Florencia, Caquetá, Colombia (spec. examined).

Tityra albitorques (not of DUBUS) ALLEN, Auk, 5, p. 287, (in text), 1888—Ecuador (crit.); idem, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 73, 1889—Río Napo (spec. examined).

Tityra inquisitor (not *Lanius inquisitor* LICHTENSTEIN) SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 331, 1888—part, spec. h, Yanayacu; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 710—Archidona, Ecuador (spec. in Tring Museum examined; one female).

[1] *Tityra inquisitor buckleyi* SALVIN and GODMAN: Nearest to *T. i. erythrogenys* and with white restricted to extreme base of rectrices, but male with cheeks and auriculars white as in *T. i. albitorques*; female not distinguishable with certainty from *erythrogenys*.

The type has the rump decidedly white in contrast to the pallid neutral gray of the back and tail coverts, while in two other males, one from the Río Napo, the other from Florencia, Caquetá, the dorsal surface is uniform pale grayish as in the allied races. The tail, as a rule, is entirely black except for the extreme base; but the Río Napo male has distinct, though small, white apical spots on the three outer rectrices and more white at the base of the outer web of the penultimate tail feather, thus diverging in the direction of *T. i. albitorques*. The white nuchal zone appears to be slightly more pronounced than in *T. i. erythrogenys*. Two females do not differ, so far as I can see, from the average of *erythrogenys*, the back being pale neutral gray, heavily spotted with black. More material of this little-known form, which combines the tail markings of *erythrogenys* with the white auriculars of *albitorques* in the male sex, is urgently desired.

MEASUREMENTS

	Wing	Tail
One adult male from Yanayacu, Ecuador (type)	103	62
One male (first annual) from Río Napo, Ecuador	104	66
One adult male from Florencia, Caquetá, Colombia	102	63
One adult female from Florencia, Colombia	102	65
One adult female from Archidona, Ecuador	96	62

Tityra inquisitor erythrogenys (not *Psaris erythrogenys* Selby) Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 328, 1906—part, Archidona; idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 32, 1912—part, Archidona.

Erator buckleyi Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 540, 1926—Río Napo, Ecuador (crit.).

Range: Southeastern Colombia (Florencia, Caquetá) and eastern Ecuador (Yanayacu; Archidona; Río Napo).

*Tityra inquisitor albitorques *Dubus.*[1] White-collared Tityra.

Tityra albitorques Dubus, Bull. Ac. Roy. Belg., 14, Part 2, p. 104, 1847—Peru; Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 11, p. 244, 1848 (crit.); Sclater, P.Z.S. Lond., 23, p. 150, 1855—Bogotá; idem, l.c., 25, p. 71, 1857—Peru and Bogotá (monog., excl. syn. *P. fraserii*); Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1867, pp. 751, 757—Chyavetas, Peru (spec. examined); Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 120, 1868—part, Barra = Manáos (spec. in Vienna Museum examined); Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, p. 284—Chyavetas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 517—Remedios, Colombia; Salvin and Godman, Ibis, 1880, p. 169—Valencia, Santa Marta; Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1882, p. 23—Yurimaguas, Peru; idem and Berlepsch, l.c., 1883, p. 559—

[1] *Tityra inquisitor albitorques* Dubus is distinguished from the allied races by the combination, in the male sex, of the white cheeks and auriculars with an extensive white basal area of the tail, occupying about three-fourths of its length and separated from the very conspicuous white apical margin by a broad black subterminal band of about 20 mm. width; while the female, in addition to the tail markings, may be recognized from *erythrogenys* and *buckleyi* by having the back unspotted and slightly washed with brownish.

The distribution of this form is very peculiar, it having been found both in western Ecuador and eastern Peru, whereas eastern Ecuador is tenanted by another closely allied race (*T. i. buckleyi*). A single adult male secured by E. Bartlett at Chyavetas, the only one seen from Peru, appears to me indistinguishable from others taken in western Ecuador and various parts of Colombia and, what is even more surprising, a couple of adults obtained by J. Natterer at Manáos on July 21, 1833 are also referable to the same form. The male has the white auriculars, the female the plain brownish gray back, and both the distinctly bicolored tail with white apical margin, exactly like specimens from the Pacific coast of Colombia. More material from northern Brazil is urgently needed to explain this extraordinary range.

Measurements

Adult males	Wing	Tail
One from Chyavetas, Peru	106	67
One from Manáos, Brazil	106	68
One from Milagro, prov. Guayas, Ecuador	106	67
Four from Chocó, western Colombia	103,105,106,107	64,64,67,67
One from Fundación, Santa Marta	104	63
Adult females		
One from Manáos, Brazil	95½	65
Two from Chocó, western Colombia	100,103	64,64
Two from Fundación, Santa Marta	99,100	60,61
One from Guayaquil, Ecuador	102	62

Material examined.—Peru: Chyavetas 1.—Brazil: Manáos 2.—Ecuador: Guayaquil 1; Milagro 1.—Colombia: Nóvita 1; Noanamá 1; El Tigre, Río Tamaná 2; Quibdó 2; Gamarra, lower Magdalena 1; Fundación, Santa Marta 4; "Bogotá" 12.

Guayaquil, Ecuador; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 355, 1884—Chyavetas and Yurimaguas, Peru; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 332, 1888—part, spec. n-x, Remedios, Bogotá, Valencia, Balzar (Ecuador), and Chyavetas; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 119, 1890—part, South American references and localities.

Tityra albitorques albitorques HELLMAYR, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1142—Nóvita, Noanamá, and El Tigre, Río Tamaná, Chocó, Colombia (crit.).

Erator albitorques RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 863, 1907—part, South American references and localities; TODD and CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 14, p. 323, 1922—Tucurinca and Fundación, Santa Marta, and Gamarra, Magdalena Valley, Colombia (crit.; spec. examined).

Erator albitorques albitorques CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 539, 1926—Bucay and Daule, Ecuador; GRISCOM, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 181, 1929—Cana, Darién.

Range: Eastern Peru (Chyavetas; Yurimaguas); northern Brazil (Manáos); western Ecuador (Guayaquil; Milagro; Daule; Bucay; Balzar); Colombia (Quibdó, Nóvita, Noanamá, and El Tigre, Río Tamaná, Chocó, Pacific coast; Valencia, Tucurinca, and Fundación, Santa Marta District; Gamarra, lower Magdalena; "Bogotá" collections), north to eastern Panama (Darién).

1: Ecuador (Milagro, prov. Guayas 1).

***Tityra inquisitor fraserii** (*Kaup*).[1] FRASER'S TITYRA.

Psaris fraserii KAUP, P.Z.S.Lond., 19, "1851," p. 47, pls. 37, 38, Oct., 1852—no locality given (types in Lord Derby's collection, now in the Liverpool Museum, examined).[2]

[1] *Tityra inquisitor fraserii* (KAUP) differs from *T. i. albitorques* in larger size, generally heavier bill, and in the male sex by darker gray back, decidedly grayish (instead of nearly pure white) under parts, and slightly broader black subterminal tail band. The female is even more different, having the back chiefly Verona brown and the breast tinged with grayish, while the tail is not distinctly bicolored, the basal portion being grayish and blending gradually with the blackish subapical zone. Certain specimens from Costa Rica, however, form the transition to *albitorques* in both coloration of back and pattern of tail.

Material examined.—Forty specimens from Yucatán to western Panama.

[2] The Liverpool Museum has three specimens, marked "type of *P. fraseri*, KAUP," none with any specified locality. Two, an adult male with spurious second primary (Derby Museum, No. 1868) and a female (D. M., No. 1868a) are typical examples of the Central American race, but the third skin, an adult male purchased of Leadbeater in 1842 and bearing the Derby Museum No. 1868b, is just as decidedly referable to the pale, small-billed *T. a. albitorques*, of northern South America. Kaup's (rather general) diagnosis might apply to either of the two males, and the measurements (wing 105-113; tail 63-70) evidently cover them both, No. 1868b corresponding to the minimum, No. 1868 to the maximum of his figures. On the other hand, the figure 32 mm., given for the length of the bill from the gape, can have been taken only from No. 1868, since the other bird (No. 1868b) barely measures 24 mm. The plates 37 and 38, without any shadow of doubt, depict the Central American form, and are faithful representations of Nos. 1868 and 1868a. Under these circumstances we feel that *P. fraseri* should be restricted to the northern form, and designate No. 1868 as the type, suggesting Vera Cruz, Mexico, as terra typica.

Tityra albitorques (not of Dubus) Moore, P.Z.S.Lond., **27**, p. 56, 1859—Petén, Guatemala; Sclater, l.c., p. 384, 1859—Playa Vicente, Vera Cruz; Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1860, p. 400—Choctum, Guatemala; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., **7**, p. 295, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama; idem, l.c., **8**, p. 182, 1867—Greytown, Nicaragua; idem, l.c., **9**, p. 116, 1868—Pacuaré, Costa Rica; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., **14**, p. 332, 1888—part, spec. a-m, Oaxaca (Mexico), Choctum and Vera Paz (Guatemala), Tizimín (Yucatán), British Honduras, Bebedero (Costa Rica), Bugaba (Chiriquí); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, **2**, p. 119, 1890—part, Mexican and Central American references and localities.

Tityra fraseri Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 757—Mexico and Central America (crit.); Salvin, l.c., 1870, p. 199—Bugaba, Panama; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., p. 837—Honduras; Boucard, l.c., 1883, p. 449—Yucatán; Ridgway, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., **10**, p. 589, 1887—Segovia River, Honduras; Cherrie, Expl. Zool. in Costa Rica 1890-91, p. 36, 1893—Lagarto, Costa Rica.

Tityra albitorques fraseri[1] Ridgway, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., **5**, p. 397, 1882—La Palma de Nicoya, Costa Rica; Richmond, l.c., **16**, p. 508, 1893—Río Escondido, Nicaragua; Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **39**, p. 149, 1903—Yaruca, Honduras; idem, Auk, **24**, p. 303, 1907—Paso Real, Costa Rica.

Erator albitorques Sumichrast, Mem. Boston Soc. N.H., **1**, p. 558, 1869—Vera Cruz; Ridgway, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., **50**, Part 4, p. 863, 1907—part, Mexican and Central American references and localities; Ferry, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 269, 1910—Guayabo, Costa Rica.

Erator albitorques fraseri Dearborn, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Orn. Ser., **1**, p. 100, 1907—Los Amates, Guatemala; Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **6**, p. 663, 1910—Guayabo, Juan Viñas, Pozo Azul de Pirris, Bolson, Palo Verde, Guapiles, Bebedero, and El Pozo de Térraba, Costa Rica; Kennard and Peters, Proc. Boston Soc. N.H., **38**, p. 458, 1928—Almirante, Chiriquicito, and Boquete Trail, Panama.

Range: Southeastern Mexico, in states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Chiapas, and Yucatán, and southward through Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to western Panama.[2]

6: Mexico (Yucatán 1); Guatemala (Los Amates 1); Costa Rica (Jiménez 1, Limón 1, Lagarto 1, Guayabo 1).

[1]Variously spelled *fraseri*, *fraserii*, and *frazeri*.

[2]Owing to lack of material I am unable to indicate the exact eastern limit of the range. The most easterly localities whence specimens have been available for examination are Bugaba, Chiriquí and Natá, Coclé, Panama.

Tityra leucura *Pelzeln.*[1] WHITE-TAILED TITYRA.

Tityra (Erator) leucura PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, pp. 120, 183, 1868—Salto do Girão, Rio Madeira, Brazil (type in Vienna Museum examined).

Tityra leucura HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 312, 1910—Salto do Girão (crit.).

Range: Western Brazil, on the banks of the upper Rio Madeira (Salto do Girão).

Genus **HAEMATODERUS** Bonaparte.

Haematoderus BONAPARTE,[2] Ateneo Italiano, 2, No. 11, p. 314 (=Consp. Volucr. Anisod., p. 4), 1854—type by monotypy [*Haematoderus*] *militaris* "GM."[3] = *Coracina militaris* SHAW.

Haematoderus militaris (*Shaw*). CRIMSON FRUIT-CROW.

Coracina ? militaris SHAW, Mus. Lever., No. 2, p. 61, with col. plate, 1792—Cayenne; LATHAM, Ind. Orn., Suppl., p. XXVII, 1801—Cayenne (ex SHAW).

Ampelis militaris VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 8, p. 164, 1817—based on *Coracina militaris* LATHAM and "Le Grand Cotinga" LEVAILLANT, Hist. Nat. Ois. Nouv. et Rares Amér. et Indes, 1, p. 56, pl. 25 (adult), 26 (young), 1801, French and Dutch Guiana.

Querula rubra VIEILLOT, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Orn., 2, livr. 91, p. 768, 1822—based on *Coracina militaris* LATHAM and "Le Grand Cotinga" LEVAILLANT, French and Dutch Guiana.

[1] *Tityra leucura* PELZELN is known from a single male, molting from the juvenile into the first annual plumage. It is most nearly related to *T. inquisitor albitorques* and resembles it in the white cheeks and auricular region; but the upper parts and breast are much more strongly tinged with gray, without any white on the hind neck, and the tail lacks the black subterminal band. The rectrices are pale gray, with the base of the inner webs white for about twenty millimeters (as in *T. i. inquisitor*), and at the tips broadly, though not abruptly, margined with white. The outermost pair shows a narrow blackish shaft streak in the second third of the inner web, and a similar, but smaller spot exists near the base of the central rectrix. The coloration of the tail gives an abnormal impression, and may be due to the absence of melanin in the pigment cells during the process of growth. The bill, too, appears to have been retarded in its development. It is only one-third the size of the allied species and, instead of black, dark horn brown, paler below. The top of the head is mainly black, with slight metallic gloss, though on the forehead, superciliary region, and hind crown a number of the hazel brown juvenile feathers may yet be seen. The second primary, as is also the case in the first annual plumage of the allied species, is fully developed and very nearly as long as the third.

Additional material is required to establish the status of this alleged species. Measurements of the type: Wing 101; tail 63; bill 16½.

[2] *Haematoderus* BONAPARTE (Ann. Sci. Nat., (4), Zool., 1, p. 134, 1854) is a pure nomen nudum.

[3] There being no "*militaris* GMELIN," the generic name is almost unidentifiable. CABANIS and HEINE (Mus. Hein., 2, p. 107, 1859) have, however, used it in connection with *Coracina militaris* LATHAM [=SHAW].

Querula purpurea Lesson, Traité d'Orn., p. 362, end of 1830—based on *Coracina militaris* Shaw and Levaillant's "Le Grand Cotinga" (excl. syn. *Ampelis phoenicea*).

Coracina militaris Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 2, pp. 143, 147, 1848—Canuku Mts. (descr. of female); Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 420, 1856 (descr.).

Threnoedus militaris Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 690, 1848—Canuku Mountains.

Haematoderus militaris Bonaparte, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 36, 1857—Cayenne; Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 107, 1859—"Venezuela"; Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 580—Cametá, Rio Tocantins; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 134, 1868—Pará; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 305—British Guiana (ex Schomburgk); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 395, 1888—Cayenne and "Amazons;" Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 12, p. 295, 1905—Igarapé-assú, Pará (crit., plumages); Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 315, 1907—range; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 143, 1908—Cayenne; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 173, 1910—Surinam; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 91, 1912—Pará, Igarapé-assú; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 358, 1914—range; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 306, 1921—Tiger Hill, Demerara River and Canuku Mountains.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and northeastern Brazil, in state of Pará (Pará; Igarapé-assú; Cametá, Rio Tocantins).[1]

Genus **QUERULA** Vieillot.

Querula Vieillot, Analyse Nouv. Orn. Élém., p. 37, 1816—type by monotypy "Piauhau" Buffon = *Muscicapa purpurata* P. L. S. Müller.

Threnoedus Gloger, Gemeinnütz. Hand- und Hilfsbuch Naturg., p. 319, 1841—new name for *Querula* Vieillot.

*Querula purpurata (*Müller*). Purple-throated Fruit-Crow.

Muscicapa purpurata P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 169, 1776—based on Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 381, Cayenne.

Muscicapa cruenta Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 23, 1783—based on Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 381; "Le Piauhau" Buffon; and Brisson (Orn., 2, p. 386), Cayenne.

Muscicapa rubricollis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 933, 1789—based on Buffon, Daubenton, and Brisson, Cayenne.

Muscicapa porphyrobroncha Shaw (and Nodder), Natur. Misc., 2, No. 9, pl. 63 (=male), 1791—Cayenne.

[1]A single adult from Pará differs somewhat from Cayenne specimens, but owing to the excessive rarity of the species I have not been able to examine a satisfactory series. Its plumages are still imperfectly understood.

Material examined.—Cayenne 2; Surinam 1; Igarapé-assú, Pará 1.

Querula rubricollis VIEILLOT (and OUDART), Galerie Ois., 1, (2), p. 181, pl. 115 (=male), 1823; DESCOURTILZ, Orn. Brés., p. 23, pl. 25, fig. 2, circa 1856—"Bahia," "Maranhão," and Pará; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 265, 1857—Rio Javarri and "Tunantins" [=Tonantins], Rio Solimões; BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 36, 1857—Cayenne.

Ampelis rubricollis SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 1, p. 183, 1847—Barima River.

Threnoedus rubricollis CABANIS in SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 691, 1848—coastal forests and Canuku Mountains.

Querula cruenta SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 153, 1855—Bogotá; CASSIN, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1860, p. 143—Turbo, Colombia; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 7, p. 296, 1862—Lion Hill, Panama; idem, l.c., 9, p. 117, 1868—Angostura and Payua, Costa Rica; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1864, p. 362—Isthmus of Panama; idem, l.c., 1866, p. 191—upper Ucayali; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 580—Capim River; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 134, 1868—Forte do Rio Branco and Serra Caraumán, Rio Branco, and Pará; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, p. 285—upper Ucayali and Rio Javarri; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 520—Pocuné and Remedios, Colombia; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 389, 1884—Río Javarí; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 305—Bartica Grove, British Guiana; ZELEDÓN, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 118, 1887—Angostura and Pacuaré, Costa Rica; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 396, 1888—Demerara, Bartica Grove, Cayenne, Chamicuros, Río Ucayali, Sarayacu and Balzar (Ecuador), Medellín, Neche, Bogotá, Panama, Montaña del Vermejo (Veragua), and Angostura (Costa Rica); RIKER and CHAPMAN, Auk, 8, p. 25, 1891—Santarém, Rio Tapajóz; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 144, 1891—Costa Rica, Panama, and South America; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 339, p. 6, 1899—Punta de Sabana, Darién; idem, l.c., No. 362, p. 18, 1899—Río Peripa, Ecuador; BANGS, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 2, p. 23, 1900—Loma del León, Panama; MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., 10, p. 181, 1904—Camopi, French Guiana; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 292, 1907—Pará and Ourém, Rio Guamá; PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 174, 1910—Surinam; MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 8, 1911—Pisana, at junction of Mixiollo and Huallaga rivers, Peru.

Querula purpurata CASSIN, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, p. 256 (crit.); BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 58, 1902—Suapure and La Pricion, Caura, Venezuela; BERLEPSCH, l.c., 15, pp. 143, 319, 1908—Ipousin, R. Approuague, Cayenne, and Camopi, French Guiana; IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 315, 1907—Santarém; RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 875, 1907—Costa Rica to the Amazon Valley (monog.); SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 56, p. 13, 1908—Cachoeira, Rio Purús; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 661, 1910—Caribbean lowlands of Costa Rica (habits); HELLMAYR, P.Z.S.Lond., 1911, p. 1148—Noanamá, Sipi, and Nóvita, Pacific Colombia; idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, pp. 36, 91, 1912—Ipitinga, Rio Acará, and Pará localities; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 358, 1914—Pará, Ananindeua, Benevides, Peixe-Boi, Rio Guamá (Ourém), Cussary, Rio

Purús (Cachoeira); Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 255, 1916—Caura River; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 500, 1917—Salaqui, Chocó, Alto Bonito, Nóvita, Buenaventura, San José, Barbacoas, Puerto Valdivia, Puerto Berrio, and La Morelia, Colombia; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 70, p. 270, 1918—Gatún, Panama; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 72, 1918—near Paramaribo, Lelydorp, Javaweg, and Rijsdijkweg, Surinam; Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 23, 1919—Talamanca, Sipurio, and Siquirres, Costa Rica; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 308, 1921—numerous localities; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 553, 1926—Bucay, Esmeraldas, and Río Suno, Ecuador; Kennard and Peters, Proc. Boston Soc. N.H., 38, p. 458, 1928—Almirante, Panama; Stone, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 80, p. 169, 1928—Castanhal, Pará; Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 345, 1929—Santo Antonio (Bôa Vista), Goyaz; Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69, p. 181, 1929—El Real and Cana, Darién.

Range: Tropical Zone of Caribbean Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia (except Santa Marta region), and Ecuador; eastern Peru; the whole of the Amazon Valley east to Pará; French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and eastern Venezuela (Caura Valley).[1]

14: Costa Rica (Talamanca 1, Mouth of Río Matina 1); Veraguas (unspecified 1); Colombia (Alto Bonito 1, San José 1); Dutch Guiana (Paramaribo 1, Javaweg 1); British Guiana (Demerara River 2); Brazil (Conceição, Rio Branco 2; Serra Grande, Rio Branco 1; Santo Antonio, lower Tocantins, Goyaz 1; Magoary, Pará 1).

Genus **PYRODERUS** Gray.

Pyroderus Gray, List Gen. Birds, p. 38, 1840—type by orig. desig. *Coracias scutata* Shaw.

*Pyroderus scutatus scutatus (*Shaw*). Scutated Fruit-Crow.

Coracias scutata Shaw, Mus. Lever., No. 4, p. 199, with col. plate, 1792—"native country . . . . not certainly known"; idem, Gen. Zool., 7, (2), p. 401, 1809—(reprint) "native region supposed to belong to South America"—southeastern Brazil accepted as type locality.

Coracina rubricollis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 8, p. 7, 1817—"Brésil" (type in Paris Museum).

Ampelis sanguinicollis Lichtenstein, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 56, 1823—based on Azara, No. 56 (ex Noseda), Paraguay, and Temminck, Pl. Col., pl. 40, Brazil.

Coracina scutata Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 7, pl. 40, 1820—Brazil; Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (1), p. 406, 1830—southeastern Brazil[2]

[1]Sixty-five specimens from the whole range examined.

[2]Specimens were taken at Fazenda Tiririca, Rio de Janeiro and Villa Nova de Benevente, Espirito Santo (see Wied, Reise Bras., 4to ed., 1, pp. 72, 178, 1820).

(habits); LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 275, 1846—Brazil (crit.); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 417, 1856—Nova Friburgo, Rio and Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes; idem, Abhandl. Naturf. Ges. Halle, 3, "1855," pp. 191-212, pl. 8, 1856 (anatomy); DESCOURTILZ, Ornith. Brés., p. 24, pl. 26, fig. 2, circa 1856—Brazil (habits).

Pyroderus scutatus CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 109, 1859—Brazil; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 135, 1868—Registo do Sai, Rio de Janeiro, Mattodentro, Ypanemá and Rio Paraná (São Paulo), Curytiba (Paraná); REINHARDT, Vid. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 315—near Lagôa Santa and Uberaba, Minas Geraes; HAMILTON, Ibis, 1871, p. 306—São Paulo (habits); BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 267, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina; CABANIS, l.c., 22, p. 90, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. Ges. Orn., 2, p. 141, 1885—Taquara and Arroio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 397, 1888—Brazil; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 128, 1899—[Taquara do] Mundo Novo; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 217, 1899—São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 157, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 315, 1907—Campos do Jordão (São Paulo), Rio Doce (Espirito Santo), and Ourinho (Paraná); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, pp. 313, 431, 1910—Santa Ana, Misiones; idem, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 350, 1914—Misiones; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1914—Alto Paraná, Paraguay; MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., No. 115, p. 334, 1918—Villa Lutetia, near San Ignacio, Misiones; REBORATTI, El Hornero, 1, p. 193, 1918—Concepción, Corrientes; FIEBRIG, l.c., 2, p. 206, 1921—Paraguay; LIMA, Rev. Mus. Paul., 12, (2), p. 100, 1920—Ilhéos to Belmonte, southern Bahia; SZTOLCMAN, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 5, p. 180, 1926—Invernadinha and Vermelho, Paraná.

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia and Minas Geraes south to Rio Grande do Sul, and adjacent sections of Paraguay and Argentina (prov. Corrientes and terr. Misiones).[1]

3: Argentina, Misiones (Río Paranay 1, Puerto Segundo 1, Eldorado 1).

***Pyroderus scutatus granadensis** (*Lafresnaye*).[2] EAST COLOMBIAN FRUIT-CROW.

Coracina granadensis LAFRESNAYE, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 277, 1846—"Nouvelle-Grenade" = Bogotá.

[1]The present form has nowhere been found outside the area above circumscribed, and Messrs. Penard (Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 174, 1910) are undoubtedly mistaken in including it in the fauna of Surinam.

Nineteen specimens from Brazil and Misiones examined.

[2]*Pyroderus scutatus granadensis* (LAFRESNAYE): Very similar to *P. s. scutatus*, but decidedly smaller, with much shorter bill and tarsi; rufous brown pectoral spots as a rule somewhat paler.

A single adult from Táchira and three specimens obtained by S. Briceño near Mérida appear to me indistinguishable from Bogotá skins.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 5, Bucaramanga 1.—Venezuela: San Cristóbal, Táchira 1; near Mérida 3.

Pyroderus grenadensis Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 153, 1855—Bogotá.

Pyroderus granadensis Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 109, 1859—New Granada; Wyatt, Ibis, 1871, pp. 123, 334—Canuto, south of Ocaña, Santander, Colombia; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 398, 1888—Bogotá.

Pyroderus scutatus granadensis Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 306, 1884—Bucaramanga, Santander, Colombia and Táchira, Venezuela (crit.); Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 500, 1917—La Palma and San Augustín, head of the Magdalena Valley, and Fusugasugá, Colombia.

Range: Subtropical Zone of eastern slope of Central Andes and Eastern Andes of Colombia, extending into western Venezuela (in states of Táchira and Mérida).

2: Colombia (Bogotá 2).

Pyroderus scutatus orenocensis (*Lafresnaye*). Orinocan Fruit-Crow.

Coracina orenocensis Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 9, p. 277, 1846—"le pays situé a l'embouchure de l'Orénoque" (type in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge examined).

Pyroderus orenocensis Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 109, 1859—"Caracas," Venezuela (spec. examined); Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S. Lond., 1869, p. 252—Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 398, 1888—part, spec. b,c, Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 175, 1910—Surinam (?); Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 310, 1921—Cuyuni and Demerara rivers.

Pyroderus scutatus orenocensis Hellmayr and Seilern, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 95, 1912—Paso Honda, San Esteban Valley, Carabobo, Venezuela; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 255, 1916—Altagracía, lower Orinoco.

Range: Northern Venezuela, from the state of Carabobo (Puerto Cabello; San Esteban Valley; Cumbre de Valencia) and the vicinity of Caracas south to the Orinoco Valley (Altagracía), and east into British Guiana (Cuyuni and Demerara rivers).[1]

***Pyroderus scutatus occidentalis** *Chapman.*[2] West Colombian Fruit-Crow.

Pyroderus scutatus occidentalis Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 33, p. 631, 1914—San Antonio, Western Andes of Colombia; idem, l.c., 36, p. 500,

[1]Two specimens from Carabobo have the rufous color beneath somewhat darker and less extensive than two topotypes from the Orinoco, thus verging in the direction of the black-bellied *P. s. granadensis*. One of the "Caracas" birds, however, hardly differs from the Orinoco examples.

Material examined.—Venezuela: Orinoco (including the type) 2; Altagracía, Orinoco 1; Puerto Cabello 1; San Esteban Valley 1; Cumbre de Valencia 1; "Caracas" 3.

[2]*Pyroderus scutatus occidentalis* Chapman: Nearest to *P. s. orenocensis*, but under parts, including under wing coverts, darker, hazel rather than cinnamon

1917—Las Lomitas, San Antonio, Río Lima, Cerro Munchique, Gallera, La Florida, Miraflores, Salento, and La Frijolera, Colombia.

Pyroderus orenocensis (not of LAFRESNAYE) SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S. Lond., 1879, p. 520—Concordia, Frontino, and Santa Elena, Colombia; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 398, 1888—part, spec. d-f, Concordia.

Range: Subtropical Zone of Western Andes and western slope of Central Andes of Colombia.

3: Colombia (San Antonio 1, Río Lima 1, Miraflores, east of Palmira 1).

Pyroderus scutatus masoni *Ridgway*.[1] MASON'S FRUIT-CROW.

Pyroderus masoni RIDGWAY, Auk, 3, p. 333, 1886—"interior of Venezuela," errore; we suggest Pozuzo, dept. Huánuco, Peru (type in U.S.National Museum examined); CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 33, p. 632, 1914—Peru (crit.).

Pyroderos granadensis (not of LAFRESNAYE) TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 392, 1884—Montañas del Mayro, Peru.

Range: Tropical Zone of eastern Peru, in dept. of Huánuco (Pozuzo; Cushi Libertad; Montaña del Mayro).

Genus **CEPHALOPTERUS** Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.

Cephalopterus GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 13, pp. 235, 238, 1809—type (by monotypy and orig. desig.) *Cephalopterus ornatus* GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE.

Alticeps GISTEL, Naturg. Thierr. Höhere Schulen, p. viii, 1848—new name for *Cephalopterus* GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE.

rufous; lower abdomen and under tail coverts more deeply black; upper parts, wings, and tail slightly more glossy. Wing (adult male) 230-250; tail 150-160; bill 35-38.

Material examined.—Western Andes: San Antonio 3; Río Lima 5; "Jorne," Cauca Valley 3; Alto de las Ances 1; Antioquia (unspecified) 5.—Central Andes: Miraflores 2.

[1] *Pyroderus scutatus masoni* RIDGWAY: Most nearly related to *P. s. occidentalis*, but rather smaller; basal portion of the red-tipped throat feathers deeper in tone; rufous area of under parts much duller, chestnut bay rather than hazel, as well as less extensive, leaving a distinct prepectoral band black; upper parts duller, lacking the iridescent gloss to the margins of the dorsal feathers. Wing 215-234; tail 138-146; bill 36-38.

This race, based on fragments attached to some ethnological specimens from an unknown locality, was at one time believed to be a native of the interior of Venezuela, until F. M. Chapman suggested its Peruvian origin. Many years previously, however, the late W. Hoffmanns had discovered its true habitat by taking specimens in August, 1903 at Cushi Libertad, alt. 1820 meters, and in March, 1904 at Pozuzo, alt. 950 meters, in the dept. of Huánuco, although this finding was never put on record.

Material examined.—Peru, dept. Huánuco: Pozuzo 1, Cushi Libertad 6 (Tring Museum and Berlepsch Collection).—Unspecified (including the type) 2.

***Cephalopterus ornatus ornatus** *Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.* Umbrella-Bird.

Cephalopterus ornatus Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 13, p. 238, pl. 15, 1809—Brazil;[1] Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 3, p. 161, pl. 41, fig. 2, July, 1830—Brazil; Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 39, 1837—Bolivia; d'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 296, 1839—Río Beni, Bolivia; Tschudi, Untersuch. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 141, 1846—eastern Peru (anatomy); Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 691, 1848—Canuku Mts.; Wallace, P.Z.S.Lond., 18, p. 206, 1850—opposite the mouth of the Rio Madeira, in some islands, abundant on the Rio Negro, and in the "Sohuives" [= Solimões] as far as the boundaries of Brazil (habits); Sclater, l.c., 25, p. 18, 1857—Bogotá; idem, l.c., 25, p. 265, 1857—Rio Javarri; idem, l.c., 26, p. 71, 1858—Río Napo, Ecuador; Bates, The Naturalist on the Amazon, 2, pp. 283, 387, 1863—island of Catuá, near Ega, and Fontebôa, Rio Solimões; Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1866, p. 191—Rio Ucayali; idem, l.c., 1867, p. 581—wooded islands of lower Rio Negro, between Barra and the mouth of the Rio Branco, also on the banks of the Uaupés, above the cataracts; idem, l.c., p. 751—Chyavetas, Peru; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 135, 1868—Rio Galera, Villa Maria, Caiçara, Rio Guaporé, Engenho do Gama, São Vicente, and [Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso), Forte do Principe (Rio Madeira), Forte do Rio Branco, Rio Cauamé, and Serra Caraumán (Rio Branco); Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1873, p. 286—Cashiboya, Ucayali, and Chyavetas, Peru; Taczanowski, l.c., 1874, p. 541—Monterico, Ayacucho, Peru; Pelzeln, Ibis, 1875, p. 331—"Spanish Guiana" = Bogotá; Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 618—Tilotilo and Apolobamba, Bolivia; Taczanowski, l.c., 1882, p. 24—Huambo, Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 391, 1884—Peruvian localities; idem and Berlepsch, P.Z.S.Lond., 1885, pp. 94, 121—Mapoto, Ecuador; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 306—British Guiana (ex Schomburgk); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 399, 1888 (monog.); Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P.Z.S.Lond., 1896, p. 370—Chanchamayo and Borgoña, dept. Junín, Peru; idem, Ornis, 13, p. 114, 1906—Río Cadena, dept. Cuzco, Peru; Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 18, 1899—Río Santiago, San José, and Méndez, Ecuador; Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 58, 1902—Samborge and Nericagua, Río Orinoco, Venezuela; Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 316, 1907 (range); Hagmann, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), 26, p. 32, 1907—Mexiana (?); Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 177, 1910 (ex Schomburgk); Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 316, 1910, —Forte do Principe and Rio Guaporé, Rio Madeira; Ménégaux, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 8, 1911—Nuevo Loreto, Río Mixiollo, Peru; Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 359, 1914—Rio Purús; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 256, 1916—Orinoco River, above the Río

[1]The describer expressly states that the specimens came from Brazil, and as no record exists for its occurrence either in French or Dutch Guiana, there is no reason to "correct" the type locality to "Cayenne," as was proposed by Berlepsch and Hartert (Nov. Zool., 9, p. 58, 1902) and again by Berlepsch (l.c., 15, p. 143, 1908).

Meta; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 501, 1917—Florencia and Buenavista, Colombia; BANGS and NOBLE, Auk, 35, p. 453, 1918—northeast of Perico, Peru; HELLMAYR, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 67, 1920—Chaquimayo, dept. Puno, Peru; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 310, 1921—British Guiana (ex SCHOMBURGK); CHAPMAN, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 117, p. 101, 1921—Río Comberciato, Urubamba region, Peru; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 12, 1925—Bolivia; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 553, 1926—Zamora, Macas region, and Río Suno, eastern Ecuador; BERLIOZ, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 34, p. 72, 1928—San José, Ecuador.

Ampelis umbellata SHAW (and NODDER), Natur. Misc., 21, No. 6, pl. 897, Feb., 1810—new name for *Cephalopterus ornatus* GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE.

Coracina cephaloptera VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 8, p. 5, pl. B, fig. 2, 1817—Brazil; idem (and OUDART), Galerie Ois., 1, (2), p. 179, pl. 114, 1823—Brazil; TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 43, pl. 255, 1824—Brazil.

Coracina ornata SPIX, Av. Bras., 1, p. 63, pl. 59, 1824—Fontebôa, Rio Solimões; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 420, 1856—Brazil.

Range: Amazonia, from the Rio Madeira, Rio Negro, and Rio Branco in northern Brazil, and the upper Orinoco in southern Venezuela west to the eastern base of the Andes in Colombia and Ecuador, south through eastern Peru to Bolivia and western Matto Grosso; casual in British Guiana (one record from the Canuku Mountains).

3: Brazil (Conceição, Rio Branco 1); Colombia (unspecified 1); Peru (Poco Tambo 1).

***Cephalopterus ornatus penduliger** *Sclater*. LONG-WATTLED UMBRELLA-BIRD.

Cephalopterus penduliger SCLATER, Ibis, 1, p. 114, pl. 3, 1859—Pallatanga, Ecuador; idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 27, p. 142, 1859—Pallatanga; idem, l.c., 28, p. 67, 1860—Pallatanga; idem, l.c., p. 92, 1860—Nanegal; BERLEPSCH and TACZANOWSKI, l.c., 1883, p. 560—Chimbo; idem, l.c., 1884, p. 298—El Placer; SCLATER Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 400, 1888—Pallatanga; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 490, 1898—Capal Grande, above Chimbo, and Paramba, Ecuador; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 18, 1899—Río Peripa; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 715—Santo Domingo (habits); MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B65, 1911—Santo Domingo; LÖNNBERG and RENDIAL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 76, 1922—Río Blanco, below Mindo, and Napa road to Santo Domingo de los Colorados; CHAPMAN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 501, 1917—"Los Tambos" [=Los Jambos], Western Andes, Colombia; idem, l.c., 55, p. 553, 1926—Rio de Oro, Manaví, and La Chonta, Ecuador.

Range: Tropical Zone of western Ecuador and western slope of Western Andes of Colombia.

1: Ecuador (Puente de Chimbo 1).

***Cephalopterus ornatus glabricollis** *Gould*. Bare-necked Umbrella-Bird.

Cephalopterus glabricollis Gould, P.Z.S.Lond., 18, "1850," p. 92, pl. 20, pub. March, 1851—Cordillera of Chiriquí; Cabanis, Journ. Orn., 9, p. 254, 1861—Costa Rica; Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 150—Cordilleras de Tolé and Chiriquí; idem, l.c., 1870, p. 201—Calovevora and Calobre, Veragua; Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 9, p. 117, 1868—Dota Mts., Angostura, and San José, Costa Rica; Boucard, P.Z.S.Lond., 1878, p. 66—San Carlos and Volcán de Irazú, Costa Rica; Zeledón, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1, p. 119, 1887—Turrialba, Naranjo de Cartago, Jiménez, Santa María de Dota, El Zarcéro de Alajuela, Costa Rica; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 400, 1888—Turrialba (Costa Rica), Cordillera de Tolé and Calovevora (Veragua); Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr. Amer., Aves, 2, p. 145, 1891—Costa Rica and Panama; Bangs, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 51, 1902—Boquete, Panama; Ridgway, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 878, 1907—highlands of Costa Rica and western Panama (monog.); Carriker, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 6, p. 661, 1910—La Hondura, La Vijagua, Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, Guacimo, Río Sicsola, El Hogar, Costa Rica; Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 12, No. 8, p. 23, 1919—Siquirres, Costa Rica.

Range: Costa Rica and western Panama (Chiriquí and Veraguas).

3: Costa Rica (Limón 1, Siquirres 2).

Genus **PERISSOCEPHALUS** Oberholser.

Gymnocephalus (not of Bloch and Schneider, 1801) Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 13, p. 237, 1809—type by orig. desig. *Corvus calvus* Gmelin.

Perissocephalus Oberholser, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 209—new name for *Gymnocephalus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire preoccupied.

Calvifrons Richmond (ex Daudin),[1] Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 24, p. 671, 1902—type by orig. desig. *Corvus calvus* Gmelin.

***Perissocephalus tricolor** (*Müller*). Capuchin-Bird.

Corvus tricolor P.L.S. Müller,[2] Natursyst., Suppl., p. 85, 1776—based on "Choucas chauve de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 521, Cayenne; Cassin, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, p. 242 (crit.).

[1] *Calvifrons* Daudin (Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 3, p. 146, 1804), proposed for "Chauvard," an unidentifiable vernacular name, appears to be a nomen nudum.

[2] Müller's name, although rejected by the late Count Berlepsch (Nov. Zool., 15, p. 143, 1908), is of unquestionable pertinence. It was obviously based on Daubenton's plate 521. This figure shows indeed a greenish tinge on the upper parts, which accounts for Müller's misleading expression: "die Hauptfarbe ist grün."

Corvus calvus GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 372, 1788—based on DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl. 521, and BUFFON, Cayenne.

Gymnocephalus capucinus GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 13, p. 237, 1809—new name for *Corvus calvus* GMELIN; LESSON, Traité d'Orn., p. 359, pl. 41, fig. 1, end of 1830—"Guyane."

Coracina gymnocephala VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 8, p. 5, 1817—French Guiana.

Ampelis calva LICHTENSTEIN, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 56, 1823—Cayenne (ex *Corvus calvus* GMELIN).

Gymnocephalus calvus HAHN, Vögel aus Asien, etc., Lief. 2, pl. 4, 1818—Cayenne; CABANIS in SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 690, 1848—British Guiana; WALLACE, Trav. Amaz. and Rio Negro, p. 228, 1853—Cobati, Rio Negro; BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 423, 1856—northern Brazil; BONAPARTE, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 36, 1857—Cayenne; SCLATER and SALVIN, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 581—Guia, Rio Negro; PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 135, 1868—Rio Vaupé, Forte do Rio Branco, and Rio Branco above the Cachoeira, Brazil; SALVIN, Ibis, 1885, p. 306—Bartica Grove, Camacusa, and Roraima, British Guiana; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 401, 1888—Cayenne, Maroni River (Surinam), Bartica Grove, Camacusa, Roraima; MÉNÉGAUX, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 181, 1904—Camopi and Lunier River, French Guiana; SNETHLAGE, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 292, 1907—Monte Alegre; PENARD and PENARD, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 176, 1910—Surinam.

Coracina calva SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 1, p. 415, 1847—Nappi River, Canuku Mts. (call-note).

Calvifrons calvus IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 316, 1907 (range); BERLEPSCH, Nov. Zool., 15, pp. 143, 319, 1908—Ipousin, Approuague River, Cayenne, Camopi, and Lunier River, French Guiana; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 359, 1914—Rio Jary (Santo Antonio da Cachoeira) and Monte Alegre, Brazil; BANGS and PENARD, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 72, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 313, 1921—numerous localities.

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and northern Brazil, from the confines of the Guianas south to the north bank of the lower Amazon, west to the Rio Negro.

2: British Guiana (Demerara River 2).

Genus **GYMNODERUS** Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.

Gymnoderus GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 13, p. 237, 1809—type by orig. desig. *Corvus nudus* GMELIN = *Gracula foetida* LINNAEUS.

*Gymnoderus foetidus (*Linnaeus*). BARE-NECKED GRACKLE.

Gracula foetida LINNAEUS, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 108, 1758—"America, ROLANDER"; we accept Surinam as type locality (ex BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 58, 1902).

Corvus nudicollis Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 37, 1783—based on "Le Colnud, de Cayenne" Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 609, Cayenne.

Corvus nudus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (1), p. 371, 1788—based on Buffon and Daubenton, Pl. Enl. 609, Cayenne.

Gymnoderus cayennensis Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 13, p. 237, 1809—new name for *Corvus nudus* Gmelin.

Coracina gymnodera Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 8, p. 6, 1817—"Guyane"; idem (and Oudart), Galerie Ois., 1, (2), p. 178, pl. 112, 1823—"la Guyane."

Gymnoderus foetidus Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 691, 1848—Canuku Mountains; Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 425, 1856—northern Brazil; Bonaparte, Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, 2, p. 36, 1857—Cayenne; Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 25, p. 265, 1857—Rio Javarri; idem and Salvin, l.c., 1867, p. 581—right bank of lower Rio Negro; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 286—Rio Javarri; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 135, 1868—Villa Maria [=São Luiz de Caceres], Rio do Cabaçal, Retiro, Caiçara, Engenho do Gama, and [Villa Bella de] Matto Grosso (Matto Grosso), Rio Guaporé and Borba (Rio Madeira), and Barra do Rio Negro; Taczanowski, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 390, 1884—Rio Javarri; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 306—British Guiana (ex Schomburgk); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 402, 1888—Cayenne, Surinam, Barra do Rio Negro, Caiçara, and Sarayacu, Ecuador; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 88, 1889—Río Beni, Bolivia; Berlepsch, Journ. Orn., 37, p. 303, 1889—Yurimaguas, Peru; Chapman, Auk, 8, p. 26, 1891—Santarém; Goodfellow, Ibis, 1901, p. 714, pl. 14—Río Coca, upper Napo, Ecuador (descr. adult male); Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 58, 1902—Mataben, Munduapo, and Bichaco, Río Orinoco, Venezuela; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul., 6, p. 435, 1905—Rio Juruá; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 316, 1907—Rio Juruá; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 14, p. 364, 1907—Humaythá, Rio Madeira; Hagmann, Zool. Jahrb., (Syst.), 26, p. 32, 1907—Mexiana; Snethlage, Journ. Orn., 55, p. 292, 1907—Pará and Mexiana; idem, l.c., 56, p. 13, 1908—Monte Verde, Rio Purús; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 143, 1908—Cayenne; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 178, 1910—Surinam; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 17, p. 317, 1910—Calama, Rio Madeira; idem, Abhandl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., Math.-phys. Kl., 26, No. 2, p. 120, 1912—Mexiana (ex Hagmann); Snethlage, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 359, 1914—Pará, Quati-purú, Rio Purús (Monte Verde), Mexiana, and Monte Alegre, Brazil; Cherrie, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 256, 1916—Orinoco River, above the mouth of the Río Meta; Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 62, p. 72, 1918—vicinity of Paramaribo, Surinam; Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 314, 1921—upper Takutú Mountains, Berbice River, and Canuku Mountains; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 553, 1926—eastern Ecuador; Young, Ibis, 1929, p. 233—Blairmont, British Guiana.

Range: French, Dutch and British Guiana; southern Venezuela (upper Orinoco); and the whole of the Amazon Valley and its tribu-

taries from Pará west to eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru, south to western Matto Grosso and northern Bolivia.

1: Peru (Yurimaguas 1).

Genus **PROCNIAS** Illiger.

Procnias ILLIGER, Prodr. Syst. Mamm. et Av., p. 228, 1811—type by subs. desig. (GRAY, List Gen. Birds, p. 34, 1840) "*P. variegatus* (L.) ILL." = *Ampelis variegata* GMELIN = *Ampelis averano* HERMANN.

Casmarhinchos TEMMINCK, Man. d'Orn., 2nd ed., 1, p. LXIII, 1820—type by subs. desig. (SCLATER, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 14, p. 403, 1888) *Ampelis variegata* GMELIN = *Ampelis averano* HERMANN.

Casmarhynchos TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 9, pl. 51, 1821—type by monotypy "*Casmarhynchos variegatus*" = *Ampelis carnobarba* CUVIER.

Averano Anonymous, Cat. Coll. Cabinet Riocour, p. 17, 1829—type by subs. desig. (ZIMMER, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., 16, p. 12, 1926) "*Averano caronculatus*" = *Ampelis alba* HERMANN.

Arapunga LESSON, Traité d'Orn., livr. 5, p. 365, end of 1830—type by subs. desig. (SCLATER, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 14, p. 403, 1888) *Ampelis nudicollis* VIEILLOT.

Eulopogon GLOGER, Gemeinütz. Hand- und Hilfsbuch Naturg., 1, p. 321, 1841—type by monotypy *Ampelis variegata* VIEILLOT (not of GMELIN) = *Ampelis carnobarba* CUVIER.

Vavasouria CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 40, p. 107, 1920—type by orig. desig. *Ampelis nivea* BODDAERT = *Ampelis alba* HERMANN.

Calloprocnias CHUBB, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., 40, p. 107, 1920—type by orig. desig. *Chasmorhynchus tricarunculatus* J. and E. VERREAUX.

*Procnias alba (*Hermann*). WHITE BELL-BIRD.

Ampelis alba HERMANN, Tab. Affin. Anim., p. 213, note, 1783—based on "Le Guira Panga ou Cotinga Blanc" MONTBEILLARD in BUFFON, Hist. Nat. Ois., 4, p. 454, Cayenne.

Ampelis nivea BODDAERT, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 49, Dec., 1783—based on "Cotinga Blanc, de Cayenne" DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl. 793 (male), 794 (female).

Ampelis carunculata GMELIN, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 841, 1789—based on "Le Cotinga Blanc" BRISSON (Orn., 2, p. 356) and BUFFON, Cayenne; R. H. SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana and Orinoco, p. 197, 1841—junction of the Rivers Moschieba and Berbice, three days' journey above New Amsterdam, Brit. Guiana.

Chasmarhynchos carunculatus SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 1, pp. 343, 430, 1847—Canuku Mountains (habits, call-note).

Chasmarhynchus carunculatus CABANIS in SCHOMBURGK, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 692, 1848—Demerara, Berbice, and Canuku Mountains (habits); BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 427, 1856—Guyana.

Casmarhynchos carunculata (us) Wallace, Travels Amaz. and Rio Negro, p. 132, 1853—"seen" at Nazaré, near Pará; C. B. Brown, Canoe and Camp Life Brit. Guiana, p. 181, 1876—Surama Landing, Burroburro River (habits).

Procnias nivea Léotaud, Ois. Trinidad, p. 261, 1866—"Trinidad"; Sclater, Ibis, 1867, p. 108—occurrence in Trinidad questioned.

Chasmorhynchus niveus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 108, 1859—Guiana; Sclater, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 258, 1862—Cayenne; Salvin, Ibis, 1865, p. 92—Cayenne (descr.); Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 580—Río Negro, about twenty miles above Barra [=Manáos], also "seen" near Pará; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 134, 1868—Barcellos, Rio Negro; Finsch, P.Z.S.Lond., 1870, p. 574—"Trinidad"; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 306—Bartica Grove, Merumé Mts., Atapurow River, Roraima, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 403, 1888—Cayenne, Surinam, Bartica Grove, Carimang River, Atapurow River, Merumé Mts., Roraima, "Venezuela"; Ihering and Ihering, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 316, 1907—Guiana and Lower Amazonia; Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., 15, p. 143, 1908—Cayenne; Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 179, 1910—Surinam.

Chasmorhynchus albus Sclater, Ibis, 1866, p. 407—Guiana.

Procnias alba Stresemann, Nov. Zool., 27, p. 330, 1920 (crit.).

Vavasouria alba Chubb, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 320, 1921—British Guiana (numerous localities).

Range: French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and adjacent parts of northern Brazil (Rio Negro).[1]

3: British Guiana (Demerara River 2).

***Procnias nudicollis** (*Vieillot*). Naked-throated Bell-Bird.

Ampelis nudicollis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 8, p. 164, 1817—"le Brésil" (descr. of male and female; types in Paris Museum examined).

Procnias ventralis Hahn, Vögel aus Asien, Afrika, etc., Lief. 7, pl. 2, 1820—Brazil.

Cotinga alba (not *Ampelis alba* Hermann, 1783) Thunberg, Mém. Soc. Imp. Natur. Moscou, 6, p. 177, 1823—Brazil (descr. of male).

Casmarhynchus ecarunculatus Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 3, pl. 4, 1825—Rio de Janeiro (type in Munich Museum examined; =male); Hellmayr, Abhandl. 2. Kl. Bayr. Ak. Wiss., 22, No. 3, p. 639, 1906 (crit.).

Procnias nudicollis Wied, Reise Bras., 1, p. 52 (8vo ed., p. 51), 60 (8vo ed., p. 59), 1820—Serra de Inua and Guaripana, near Rio; idem, l.c., 2, p. 158, 1821—Rio Pardo, southern Bahia; Descourtilz, Orn. Brés., p. 24, pl. 27, fig. 2 (=male), circa 1856—Brazil (habits); Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 432, 1910—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay; Bertoni, Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1914—Puerto Bertoni.

[1]There is no reliable record of its occurrence in Trinidad, Venezuela, or Pará.

Casmarhynchos nudicollis TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 62, pl. 368 (male), 383 (female), 1825—eastern Brazil; WIED, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., 3, (1), p. 377, 1830—near Rio de Janeiro and Cabo Frio, and in Bahia at Barra da Vareda, Rio Pardo, etc.; A. DE SAINT-HILAIRE, Voyage prov. Rio de Janeiro et Minas Geraes, 1, pp. 16-17, 1830—Rio, Espirito Santo, and Minas Geraes (descr. habits); idem, Voyage distr. des Diamants et Litt. du Brésil, 1, p. 107, 1833—Fazenda d'Ocubas, Serra da Lappa, Minas Geraes; idem, Voyage aux sources du Rio San-Francisco et prov. Goyaz, 1, p. 26, 1847—between Ubá and Rio Parahyba, Rio.

Procn[ias] araponga ("PR. MAX" MS.) CUVIER, Régne Anim., nouv. éd., 1, p. 364, 1829—new name for TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., pls. 368, 383, Brazil.

Arapunga nudicollis LESSON, Traité d'Orn., livr. 5, p. 365, end of 1830—Brazil.

Chasmarhynchus[1] *nudicollis* BURMEISTER, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 426—Nova Friburgo, Rio; SALVIN, Ibis, 1865, p. 91—southeastern Brazil; SCLATER, l.c., 1866, p. 407—Brazil (call-note); PELZELN, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 134, 1868—Rio de Janeiro, Mattodentro and Ypanemá, São Paulo; BURTON, Expl. Highl. Brazil, 2, p. 85, 1869—near Gouvéa, on the way from the Rio das Velhas to Diamantina, Minas Geraes; REINHARDT, Vidensk. Medd. Naturhist. Foren., 1870, p. 316—Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes and Hytú, São Paulo (habits); HAMILTON, Ibis, 1871, p. 306—São Paulo; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 21, p. 266, 1873—Blumenau, Santa Catharina; CABANIS, l.c., 22, p. 90, 1874—Cantagallo, Rio; PELZELN, Nunq. Otios., 2, p. 292, 1874—Nova Friburgo, Rio; BERLEPSCH and IHERING, Zeits. Ges. Orn., 2, p. 141, 1885—Linha Pirajá, Rio Grande do Sul; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 404, 1888—Bahia, São Paulo, "Pelotas," Rio Grande do Sul; IHERING, Annuario Est. Rio Grande do Sul, 16, p. 128, 1899—Rio Grande do Sul; idem, Rev. Mus. Paul., 3, p. 218, 1899—Piracicaba and Iguapé, São Paulo; idem, l.c., 4, p. 157, 1900—Cantagallo and Nova Friburgo, Rio; idem, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 316, 1907—Alto da Serra, São Paulo and Nova Hamburgo, Rio Grande do Sul; BERTONI, Rev. Inst. Parag., 1907, p. 5—Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay; idem, Anal. Soc. Cient. Arg., 75, p. 94, 1913—Misiones; DABBENE, Bol. Soc. Physis, 1, p. 350, 1914—Paraguay.

Procnias averano (not of HERMANN) HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 27, p. 329, 1920 (crit.).

Range: Wooded region of southeastern Brazil, from southern Bahia and Minas Geraes to Rio Grande do Sul, and adjacent parts of Argentina (Misiones) and eastern Paraguay (Puerto Bertoni).

1: "Brazil."

***Procnias averano averano** (*Hermann*). MARCGRAVE'S BLACK-WINGED BELL-BIRD.

Ampelis Averano HERMANN, Tab. Affin. Anim., pp. 211, 214, 1783—based on "L'Averano" BUFFON (Hist. Nat. Ois., 4, p. 457, 1778) ex "Guirapunga."

[1]Variously spelled *Chasmarhynchus*, *Chasmorhynchus*, and *Chasmorhynchos*.

Marcgrave, Hist. Nat. Bras., p. 201—northeastern Brazil (descr. of male in change of plumage).

Ampelis variegata Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 1, (2), p. 841, 1789—same basis; Lichtenstein, Abhandl. Ak. Wiss. Berlin, Phys. Kl., for 1816-17, p. 164, 1819—note on "Guirapunga" of Marcgrave.

Procnias averano averano Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Pub., Zool. Ser., 12, p. 345, 1929—Grajahú and Tranqueira, Maranhão (crit.).

Range: Northeastern Brazil, in state of Maranhão, extending without doubt into some of the neighboring provinces.

5: Brazil, Maranhão (Grajahú 1, Tranqueira 4).

Procnias averano carnobarba (*Cuvier*).[1] Black-winged Bell-Bird.

Ampelis carnobarba Cuvier, Règne Animal, 4, p. 172, pl. 4, fig. 4 (=adult male), 1817—no locality stated (the type, examined in the Paris Museum, was obtained by Robin on the island of Trinidad).

Averano carnobarba Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 5, p. 365, pl. 52, fig. 1, end of 1830—Trinidad (descr. of male and female).

Ampelis variegata (not of Gmelin) Vieillot (and Oudart), Galerie Ois., 1, (2), p. 184, 1823—no locality stated (descr. of male and female, excl. Marcgrave's account).

Ampelis averano (not of Hermann) Vieillot (and Oudart), Galerie Ois., 1, (2), pl. 117, 1823 (=adult male).

Procnias lumbriciferus Gistel, Naturg. Thierr. Höh. Schulen, p. 90, 1848—"in Wäldern Brasiliens," errore (descr. of male and female).

Casmarhynchos variegatus Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 9 pl. 51 (= male), 1821—"Brésil," errore.

Chasmarhynchus variegatus Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 428, 1856 (descr.).

Chasmorhynchus variegatus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 107, 1859—Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; Salvin, Ibis, 1865, p. 91—"Brazil" (descr.); Sclater, l.c., 1866, pp. 406, 407—Valencia, Venezuela and Bande de l'Est, Trinidad; Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1868, pp. 168, 172—forest of Casuaré, Nueva Andalucía, Venezuela; idem, l.c., 1868, p. 628—San Esteban, Venezuela; Goering, l.c., 1869, p. 251—San Esteban; Sclater, Ibis, 1869, p. 462—near the Arapu River, one day's journey from Mount Roraima, British Guiana (call-note); Salvin, Cat. Strickland Coll., p. 331, 1882—Guiana, Venezuela, Trinidad; idem, Ibis, 1885, p. 306—Roraima, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 405, 1888—Roraima, San Esteban; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 6, p. 47,

[1] *Procnias averano carnobarba* (Cuvier): Very similar to *P. averano averano*, but body plumage of adult male grayish (pale gull gray to pallid neutral gray) instead of pure white.

Material examined.—Trinidad: Heights of Aripo 12, unspecified (the type) 1.—Venezuela: San Esteban 2.—British Guiana: Roraima 2.

1894—Trinidad; idem, l.c., 7, p. 323, 1895—Caparo and Caura Valley, Trinidad; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 13, p. 28, 1906—Aripo, Caparo, and Valencia, Trinidad.

Chasmorhynchus niveus (not *Ampelis nivea* BODDAERT) TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 88—Trinidad.

Procnias variegata DESCOURTILZ, Orn. Brés., p. 25, pl. 27, fig. 3 (=male), circa 1856—"Brésil" (errore); LÉOTAUD, Ois. Trinidad, p. 259, 1866—Trinidad; HELLMAYR and SEILERN, Arch. Naturg., 78, A, Heft 5, p. 165, 1912—San Esteban, Venezuela.

Casmorhynchus variegatus C. BROWN, Canoe and Camp Life in Brit. Guiana, p. 123, 1876—common from the Cotinga to Roraima, rare east of the Cotinga.

Procnias carnobarba HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 27, p. 330, 1920 (crit.); CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 317, 1921—Mount Roraima and Cotinga River.

Range: Mountains of western British Guiana (from the Cotinga to Roraima, rare farther east), Trinidad, and northern Venezuela (from Sucre to Carabobo).

***Procnias tricarunculata** (*J. and E. Verreaux*). COSTA RICAN BELL-BIRD.

Casmarhynchus tricarunculatus J. and E. VERREAUX, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2), 5, p. 193, 1853—"Bocos del Toro (Nouvelle Grenade)"=north side of Isthmus of Panama.

Chasmorhynchus tricarunculatus SALVIN, Ibis, 1865, pp. 90-95, pl. 3—Costa Rica (crit.); idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, p. 150—Santiago de Veragua and Cordillera de Tolé, Veragua; idem, l.c., 1870, p. 200—Calovevora, Veragua; LAWRENCE, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N.Y., 9, p. 117, 1868—"San José," Dota, Cervantes, and Turrialba, Costa Rica; BOUCARD, P.Z.S.Lond., 1878, p. 66—Volcán de Irazú, Costa Rica; RIDGWAY, Proc. U.S.Nat. Mus., 5, p. 496, 1882—Volcán de Irazú; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 405, 1888—Costa Rica, Chiriquí, Veragua; SALVIN and GODMAN, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, 2, p. 142, 1891—Costa Rica and Panama; idem, Ibis, 1892, p. 327—Matagalpa, Nicaragua; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 339, p. 6, 1899—Chiriquí; BANGS, Auk, 18, p. 365, 1901—Divala, Panama; idem, Proc. New Eng. Zool. Cl., 3, p. 51, 1902—Boquete, Chiriquí; idem, Auk, 24, p. 303, 1907—Pozo del Rio Grande, Costa Rica.

Procnias tricarunculata RIDGWAY, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 50, Part 4, p. 883, 1907—Nicaragua to Panama (monog., full bibliography); FERRY, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., 1, p. 269, 1910—Volcán de Turrialba, Costa Rica; CARRIKER, Ann. Carnegie Museum, 6, p. 660, 1910—La Estrella, Azahar de Cartago, Turrialba, Pozo Azul de Pirris, Cariblanco de Sarapiquí, Guapiles, Irazú, El Hogar, Costa Rica; KENNARD and PETERS, Proc. Boston Soc. N.H., 38, p. 458, 1928—Almirante, Panama.

Range: Highlands of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

21: Nicaragua (San Rafael del Norte 4); Costa Rica (Limón 7, Volcán de Turrialba 7, Térraba 1, unspecified 2).

Family RUPICOLIDAE.

COCKS-OF-THE-ROCK.

Genus **RUPICOLA** Brisson.

Rupicola Brisson, Orn., 4, p. 437, 1760—type by monotypy "Rupicola" = *Pipra rupicola* Linnaeus.

***Rupicola rupicola** (*Linnaeus*). Cock-of-the-Rock.

Pipra rupicola Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1, p. 338, 1766—based on "Rupicola" Brisson (Orn., 4, p. 437, pl. 34, fig. 1, 1760, "Surinam et toute la Guyane"), "The Hoopoe Hen" Edwards (Glean. Nat. Hist., 2, pl. 264, fig. 2, Surinam), and "Gallus ferus saxatilis" Barrère (Essai Hist. Nat. France Équin., p. 132, "Cayenne"); we accept French Guiana as type locality.

Pipra rubicolla Meuschen, Mus. Geversianum, p. 46, 1787—no locality stated; Walch (Naturforscher, 11, p. 5, 1777) gives "Cayenne" for the specimen in the Gevers Collection.

Rupicola crocea Bonnaterre, Tabl. Enc. Méth., Orn., 1, livr. 51, p. 266, 1792—based on "Le Coq de Roche" Buffon (Hist. Nat. Ois., 5, p. 157—"dans la montagne Luca, près d'Oyapoc, et dans la montagne Courouaye, près de la rivière d'Aprouack") and "Felsenhahn" Walch (Naturforscher, 11, p. 5, pl. 1, 1777, "Cayenne"), French Guiana; Cabanis in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, 3, p. 694, 1848—Canuku Mountains and Avarimatta, Wenamu River, upper Cuyuni; Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 2, p. 437, 1856—northern districts of Brazil; Gould, P.Z.S. Lond., 27, p. 99, 1859—"Cayenne" and Demerara (crit.); Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1867, p. 580—Serra de Cobati, Rio Negro; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., 2, p. 131, 1868—Forte do São Gabriel and Cocuy, above Marabitanas, Rio Negro; Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 304—Camacusa, Merumé Mts., and Atapurow River, British Guiana; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 369, 1888—Carimang River, Merumé Mts., Atapurow River, Camacusa, Demerara, British Guiana, "Cayenne," and Guía, Rio Negro; Lloyd, Timehri, (n.s.), 9, p. 231, 1895—Pirara River, British Guiana (nest and egg descr.); idem, Ibis, 1896, p. 429 (reprint); Ménégaux, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 10, p. 181, 1904—Ouanary, French Guiana (descr. of young male); Penard and Penard, Vog. Guyana, 2, p. 165, 1910—interior of Surinam (habits).

Rupicola aurantia Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 29, p. 551, 1819—new name for *Pipra rupicola* Linnaeus; "Montagne Courouaye, près de la rivière d'Aprouack," French Guiana; idem (and Oudart), Galerie Ois., 1, (2), p. 316, pl. 189, 1824—same locality; Schomburgk, Naumaunia, 1, Heft 2, pp. 34-38, 1850—British Guiana (habits); Descourtilz, Orn. Brés., p. 34, pl. 38, fig. 2, 1856—Brazil.

Rupicola elegans STEPHENS in SHAW, Gen. Zool., 13, (2), p. 257, 1826—new name for *Pipra rupicola* LINNAEUS; R. H. SCHOMBURGK, Reisen in Guiana und am Orinoko, pp. 332, 446, 1841—Canuku Range, British Guiana and mountains at the sources of the Río Padamo, Venezuela.

Rupicola cayana SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, 2, p. 253, 1837—based on DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl. 39, French Guiana; WALLACE, Trav. Amazon and Rio Negro, p. 474, 1853—range confined to granite formation.

Rupicola cayanna C. B. BROWN, Canoe and Camp Life in British Guiana, p. 288, 1876—Amailah Fall, Curiebrong River, tributary of the Potaro.

Rupicola rupicola BERLEPSCH and HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 9, p. 58, 1902—mountains west of Suapure, Caura River, Venezuela; BERLEPSCH, l.c., 15, pp. 142, 319, 1908—"Cayenne" and Ouanary, French Guiana; IHERING and IHERING, Cat. Faun. Braz., 1, p. 312, 1907—range; SNETHLAGE, Bol. Mus. Goeldi, 8, p. 355, 1914—Rio Negro and Matta Atraz dos Campos de Ariramba, between Rio Erepecurú and Rio Curuá do Norte, lower Amazon; CHERRIE, Mus. Brookl. Inst., Sci. Bull., 2, p. 256, 1916—about the Maipures Rapids, Orinoco River, Venezuela; CHUBB, Birds Brit. Guiana, 2, p. 293, 1921—various localities.

Range: Mountain ranges of French, Dutch, and British Guiana, southern Venezuela (Caura, Orinoco, and Padamo rivers), and northern Brazil (Rio Negro; Campos de Ariramba, north of the lower Amazon).[1]

3: French Guiana ("Cayenne" 1); British Guiana (Roraima 1, unspecified 1).

***Rupicola peruviana sanguinolenta** *Gould*.[2] BLOOD-RED COCK-OF-THE-ROCK.

Rupicola sanguinolenta GOULD, P.Z.S.Lond., 27, pp. 90, 100, 1859—"Quito," Ecuador; SCLATER, l.c., 28, p. 91, 1860—Nanegal; SCLATER and SALVIN, Exotic Orn., p. 29, pl. 15, 1867—western Ecuador; idem, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 519—Concordia and Frontino, Colombia (habits; eggs descr.); SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 371, 1888—"Quito," Intac, Concordia, and near Medellín; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 74, 1889—Milligalli; HARTERT, Nov. Zool., 5, p. 490, 1898—Milligalli; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 17, 1899—Intac and Gualea; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 712—Gualea and Milligalli (habits);

[1]Material examined.—French Guiana: "Cayenne" 5, Ouanary 1.—British Guiana 7.—Brazil: Rio Negro (São Gabriel and Cocuy) 10.

[2]*Rupicola peruviana sanguinolenta*, while separated from the range of *R. p. aequatorialis* by the intervening Cauca Valley, is clearly but an intensely colored race, the gap between the two forms being to a certain extent bridged by *R. p. saturata*, of Bolivia and southern Peru.

Birds from the Western Andes of Colombia appear to be inseparable, though they average slightly darker, while the crest is often not quite so long.

Material examined.—Colombia: La Florida 1, Castilla 1, Riolima 8, San Pablo 6.—Ecuador: Gualea 8, Milligalli 7, Nanegal 1, Nono 2.

Ménégaux, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Armée Mes. Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B62, 1911—San Nicolas; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 547, 1926—Gualea and Milligalli.

Rupicola peruviana (not of Latham) Jardine, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n.s.), 2, p. 118, 1855—part, towards base of the Andes on the western slopes, Ecuador.

Rupicola peruviana sanguinolenta Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 36, p. 497, 1917—Nóvita Trail, San Antonio, Munchique, La Florida, Gallera, and Cocal, Western Andes of Colombia; Lönnberg and Rendahl, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 75, 1922—Nanegal and Milligalli, Ecuador; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 11, 1925—western Ecuador.

Rupicola peruviana aurea (not of Chapman) Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 11, 1925—Riolima, Western Andes of Colombia.

Range: Western Ecuador and Western Andes of Colombia.

6: Colombia (La Florida, west of Popayán, Cauca 1; Castilla Cauca 1); Ecuador (Nono 2; Nanegal 1; unspecified 1).

***Rupicola peruviana aequatorialis** *Taczanowski.*[1] Equatorial Cock-of-the-Rock.

Rupicola peruviana aequatorialis Taczanowski, Warszawski Uniwersytet Izvestja, 1889, No. 4, p. 19, 1889—based on *Rupicola peruviana* (not of Latham) Taczanowski and Berlepsch, P.Z.S.Lond., 1885, p. 93, Machay and Mapoto, eastern Ecuador; Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 547, 1926—Zamora, Macas region, Huilca (near Macas), Baeza, below Río Sardinas, below Oyacachi, and lower Sumaco, eastern Ecuador (crit.); Sztolcman and Domaniewski, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 6, p. 151, 1927—Mapoto (type in Warsaw Museum).

Rupicola peruviana aurea Chapman, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 31, p. 156, 1912—Salento, Central Andes, Colombia; idem, l.c., 36, p. 496, 1917—Salento, La Palma, Andalucía, near San Agustín, Buenavista, and "Barrigon," Colombia.

Pipra peruviana (not of Latham) Goudot, Mag. Zool., (2), 5, text to pls. 67-68, pp. 1-4, 1843—Río Combayma, Central Cordillera of Colombia (habits).

[1] *Rupicola peruviana aequatorialis* Taczanowski: Similar to *R. p. peruviana*, but general coloration of males deeper orange and the gray on the apical portion of the tertials more restricted, not wholly concealing the blackish basal area.

The range of this form apparently extends south to northern Peru. Two adult males from Huayabamba, when compared with a large series from more northern localities, agree in the pattern of the tertials, but are perhaps—if anything—very slightly paler, less orange, than the majority from Colombia and Ecuador. Bogotá skins exhibit a large amount of variation, as far as intensity of coloration is concerned, and certain specimens closely approach *sanguinolenta*.

Material examined.—Colombia: Bogotá 14; Bucaramanga 1; San Agustín 2; La Palma 1.—Ecuador: below Baeza 6, near Bãnos 3.—Peru: Huayabamba, dept. San Martín 5.

Rupicola peruviana GOUDOT, Rev. Zool., 6, p. 1, 1844—Colombia (nest descr.); DES MURS, Mag. Zool., (2), 5, pl. 37, 1843—Colombia (egg descr.); JARDINE, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (n.s.), 2, p. 118, 1855—part, towards base of the Eastern Andes, Ecuador; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 126, 1855—Bogotá (range in part); idem, l.c., 26, p. 71, 1858—Río Napo; GOULD, l.c., 27, p. 99, 1859—Bogotá (crit.); SCLATER and SALVIN, l.c., 1867, p. 751—Chyavetas, Peru; idem, l.c., 1873, p. 285—Chyavetas; idem, l.c., 1875, pp. 237, 238—San Cristóbal, Táchira, Venezuela; WYATT, Ibis, 1871, p. 334—Potrerras, south of Ocaña, Santander, Colombia; TACZANOWSKI, P.Z.S.Lond., 1882, p. 24—Huambo; TACZANOWSKI, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 373, 1884—part, Chyavetas and Huambo; BERLEPSCH, Journ. Orn., 32, p. 306, 1884—Bucaramanga; TACZANOWSKI and BERLEPSCH, P.Z.S.Lond., 1885, p. 93—Mapoto, Machay, Sarayacu, Ecuador (crit.); BERLEPSCH, Zeits. Ges. Orn., 4, p. 184, 1887—Bogotá; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 370, 1888—part, spec. g-q, San Cristóbal, Bogotá, "San Lucas," Chiquinda, Chyavetas, Peru; SALVADORI and FESTA, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 14, No. 362, p. 18, 1899—Chuquibamba, Río Zamora, Río Santiago, and San José, Ecuador; STONE, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 306—"Nevada" de Tolima; GOODFELLOW, Ibis, 1901, p. 711—below Baeza, eastern Ecuador; MÉNÉGAUX, Miss. Serv. Géogr. Armée Mes. Arc Mérid. Equat., 9, p. B62, 1911—Río Napo, Ecuador; idem, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 2, p. 8, 1917—Nuevo Loreto, Río Mixiollo, Huallaga drainage basin, Peru; LÖNNBERG and RENDAHL, Ark. Zool., 14, No. 25, p. 75, 1922—Baeza, Ecuador.

Rupicola peruviana peruviana HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 34, p. 11, 1925—northern Peru to Colombia.

Range: Extreme western Venezuela (San Cristóbal, state of Táchira); Central and Eastern Andes of Colombia; eastern Ecuador; and northern Peru, south to depts. Amazonas and San Martín (Chyavetas; Huayabamba; Nuevo Loreto, Río Mixiollo).

5: Colombia (Bogotá 2; La Palma, Huila 1; near San Agustín, Huila 2).

***Rupicola peruviana peruviana** (*Latham*). PERUVIAN COCK-OF-THE-ROCK.

Pipra peruviana LATHAM, Ind. Orn., 2, p. 555, 1790—based on "Le Coq-de-Roche du Pérou" BUFFON, Hist. Nat. Ois., 4, p. 437, and DAUBENTON, Pl. Enl. 745, Peru; Chanchamayo, dept. Junín, suggested as type locality by CHAPMAN (Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 55, p. 547, 1926).[1]

[1]It is with considerable reluctance that I follow Dr. F. M. Chapman in the disposition of the name *peruviana*, since Buffon's specimen, the sole basis of Latham's description, is far more likely to have come from northern Peru (Maynas) than from the central provinces, then practically unknown. As explained elsewhere (Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 66, 1920), I do not attach much importance to the absence of the black portion of the tertials in Daubenton's plate 745, a feature that might easily be concealed in a mounted specimen. Since, however, the type no longer exists in the Paris Museum, it is perhaps preferable to accept Chapman's designation of Chanchamayo as final rather than to rename the central-Peruvian form.

Rupicola peruviana Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat., 46, p. 453, 1827—Peru (ex Buffon); Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1874, p. 540—Soriano, dept. Junín, and (?) Monterico, dept. Ayacucho; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 373, 1884—part, Soriano and (?) Monterico; Berlepsch and Stolzmann, P.Z.S. Lond., 1896, p. 369—La Gloria, Garita del Sol, and San Emilio, dept. Junín.

Rupicola peruana Tschudi, Untersuch. Fauna Peru., Aves, p. 142, 1846—Peru, unquestionably dept. Junín.

Range: Central Peru, in depts. of Huánuco and Junín, possibly also Ayacucho (Monterico, east of Huanta).[1]

5: Peru, dept. Huánuco (Chinchao 2; Huachipa 2; mouth of Cayumba River 1).

Rupicola peruviana saturata *Cabanis and Heine.*[2] Bolivian Cock-of-the-Rock.

Rupicola saturata Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 99, 1859—Bolivia.

Rupicola peruviana (not of Latham) Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 38, 1837—Yungas and Yuracares, Bolivia; d'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 294, 1839—Yungas and east of Cochabamba, Bolivia; Sclater, P.Z.S.Lond., 23, p. 152, 1855—part, Bolivia; Sclater and Salvin, l.c., 1869, p. 598—Cosnipata, dept. Cuzco, Peru; idem, l.c., 1879, p. 618—Yungas, Cochabamba, Simacu, and Tilotilo, Bolivia; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 370, 1888—part, spec. r-v, Simacu and Tilotilo, Bolivia.

Rupicola peruviana saturata Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, 13, pp. 90, 114, 1906—Idma, above Santa Ana, Urubamba, and Huaynapata, Marcapata, dept. Cuzco, Peru; Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., 85, A, Heft 10, p. 66, 1920—Chaquimayo, dept. Puno, Peru (crit.); idem, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 11, 1925—southeastern Peru and Bolivia.

Rupicola peruviana peruviana Chapman, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 117, p. 100, 1921—Huiro, Idma, and San Miguel Bridge, Urubamba, Peru.

Range: Southeastern Peru (in depts. of Cuzco and northern Puno) and northern Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamba).

[1]Material examined.—Peru: Chinchao 2, Huachipa 2, mouth of Cayumba River 1; La Gloria, Chanchamayo 2, Vitoc 4.

[2]*Rupicola peruviana saturata* Cabanis and Heine: Similar to *R. p. peruviana* in pattern of tertials, but coloration of males much redder, flame scarlet rather than orange chrome.

Birds from Cuzco and Marcapata agree with Bolivian specimens, while those from Idma, by slightly lighter coloring, diverge in the direction of the typical form.

Material examined.—Bolivia: Locotal, Yungas of Cochabamba 5; Songo, Yungas of La Paz 16.—Peru: Marcapata 5; Callanga, Cuzco 12; Ocobamba, Cuzco 1; Chaquimayo, Puno 1.

FAMILY PHYTOTOMIDAE.

PLANT-CUTTERS.

Genus **PHYTOTOMA** Molina.

Phytotoma MOLINA, Saggio Stor. Nat. Chili, pp. 254, 345, 1782—type by monotypy *Phytotoma rara* MOLINA.

*Phytotoma rara *Molina*. CHILEAN PLANT-CUTTER.

Phytotoma rara MOLINA, Saggio Stor. Nat. Chili, p. 254, 1782—Chile; LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 37, 1837—Chile (male and female descr.); D'ORBIGNY, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 293, 1839—Valparaiso, Chile; EYDOUX et GERVAIS, Mag. Zool., 8, cl. 2, pl. 86, 1838—anatomy; idem, Voy. Favorite, 5, Zool., Part 2, p. 64 bis, pl. 25, 1839—anatomy; EYDOUX and SOULEYET, Voy. Bonite, Zool., 1, p. 92, 1841—anatomy; DARWIN, Zool. Voy. Beagle, 3, Part 15, p. 106, 1841—central Chile; EYTON, l.c., p. 153, 1841—anatomy; BRIDGES, P.Z.S. Lond., 11, p. 113, 1843—Chile (habits); YARRELL, l.c., 15, p. 53, 1847—Chile (eggs descr.); TSCHUDI, Untersuch. Faun. Peru., Aves, p. 139, 1846—"Peru" (no locality specified);[1] DES MURS in GAY, Hist. Fis. Pol. Chile, Zool., 1, p. 363, 1847—Coquimbo to Chiloé, Chile; BIBRA, Denks. Math.-naturw. Kl. Ak. Wiss. Wien, 5, p. 130, 1853—lowlands, less common in the Cordilleras of central Chile; HARTLAUB, Naumannia, 1853, p. 214—Valdivia, Chile; BOECK, l.c., 1855, p. 505—Valdivia; CASSIN in GILLISS, U. S. Astron. Exp. So. Hemis., 2, p. 183, 1855—Valparaiso-Santiago Road, Chile; GERMAIN, Proc. Boston Soc. N.H., 7, p. 312, 1860—Chile (nest and eggs descr.); PELZELN, Reise Novara, Zool., 1, Vögel, p. 95, pl. 6, fig. 11 (egg), 1865—Chile; SCLATER, P.Z.S.Lond., 1867, pp. 327, 338—Chile; PHILIPPI, Anal. Univ. Chile, 31, p. 266, 1868—Chile; LANDBECK, Zool. Garten, 18, p. 260, 1877—Chile (habits); REED, Anal. Univ. Chile, 49, p. 553, 1877—Cauquenes; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 406, 1888—Colchagua and Valparaiso, Chile; ALLEN, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 88, 1889—"Mapiri, Bolivia" (errore); WAUGH and LATASTE, Act. Soc. Scient. Chile, 4, p. LXXXVI, 1894—Peñaflor, Santiago; idem, l.c., p. CLXXII, 1895—San Alfonso, Quillota; LATASTE, l.c., 5, p. XXXIV, 1895—Caillihue, Vichuquen; LANE, Ibis, 1897, p. 35—Hacienda Mansel, near Hospital, prov. Santiago, and Corral and Callecalle, prov. Valdivia, Chile; SCHALOW, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl., 4, p. 711, 1898—Santiago (nest and eggs descr.); HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 206, pl. 3, fig. 8 (egg), 1909—dept. of Río Negro; DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 349, 1910—vicinity of Lake Nahuel Huapi, Neuquén; BARROS, Anal. Zool. Aplic. Santiago de Chile, 6, p. 11, pl. 2, 1919 (habits, food); idem, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 24, p. 147, 1920—Valle de Nilahue, Curicó, Chile; idem, l.c., 25, p. 186, 1921—Los Andes, Aconcagua, Chile; PAESSLER, Journ. Orn., 70, p. 469,

[1]The description corresponds to the Chilean, not to the Peruvian species. The bird was doubtless obtained in Chile, where Tschudi stopped when on his way to Peru.

1922—Coronel, Chile (habits, nest and eggs); Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 326, 1923—Bariloche, Lake Nahuel Huapi, Río Negro; Housse, Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat., 28, p. 49, 1924—Isla La Mocha, Chile; idem, l.c., 29, p. 146, 1925—San Bernardo, Chile; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 10, 1925—Valparaiso, Chile and Lake Nahuel Huapi, Neuquén; Wetmore, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., 24, p. 452, 1926—Bariloche, Río Negro.

Phytotoma bloxamii Jardine and Selby, Illust. Orn., 1, Part 1, pl. 4, Feb., 1827—Valparaiso, Chile; Pidgeon in Griffith, Anim. Kingdom, 7, pl. facing p. 319, 1829—"South America"=Valparaiso; Vigors, Proc. Comm. Sci. Corresp. Zool. Soc. Lond., 2, p. 3, 1832—Chile (note on female); Meyen, Nov. Act. Acad. Leop. Carol. Nat. Cur., 16, Suppl., p. 89, 1834—Chile, particularly common . . . . in the vicinity of Tacna (errore); Lesson Rev. Zool., 5, p. 136, 1842—Valparaiso (crit.).

Phytotoma silens Kittlitz, Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb., (sav. étr.), 1, livr. 2, p. 175, pl. 1, 1830—near Valparaiso, Chile; Chrostowski, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., 1, p. 13, 1921—type from Valparaiso in Leningrad Museum.

Phytotoma rutila (not of Vieillot) Lafresnaye, Mag. Zool., 2, cl. 2, pl. 5, 1832—Valparaiso and Santiago, Chile, and "Peru" (errore).

Phytotoma molina Lesson, L'Institut, 2, No. 72, p. 317, Sept., 1834—environs of Valparaiso, Chile (male and female descr.).

Range: Central Chile, from Coquimbo to Llanquihue, and adjacent districts of Argentina in the vicinity of Lake Nahuel Huapi, on the border line of Río Negro and Neuquén.[1]

16: Chile (Paiguano, Coquimbo 1; Santiago 1; Hacienda Gualpencillo, Concepción 1; Curacautín, Malleco 7; Mafil, Valdivia 2; Riñihue, Valdivia 1; Quellon, Chiloé Island 2; Río Nireguao, Llanquihue 1).

***Phytotoma rutila rutila** *Vieillot.* Reddish Plant-Cutter.

Phytotoma rutila Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 26, p. 64, 1818—based on Azara, No. 91, Paraguay; Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 38, 1837—Corrientes (spec. in Paris Museum examined); d'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 293, pl. 29, fig. 1, 1839—Rincón de Luna, near the Río Batel, Corrientes (descr. of immature male); Burmeister, Journ. Orn., 8, p. 245, 1860—Argentina; idem, Reise La Plata St., 2, p. 451, 1861—Paraná, Mendoza, Córdoba, Tucumán, and Catamarca (habits; female descr.); Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1869, p. 162—Buenos Aires; Sclater (and Hudson), l.c., 1872, pp. 537, 549—lower Río Negro; Doering, Period. Zool. Arg., 1, p. 251, 1874—Río Guayquiraro, Corrientes; White, P.Z.S.Lond., 1882, p. 609—Fuerte de Andalgala, Catamarca; Barrows, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl., 8, p. 203, 1883—Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Rios (nest descr.); Sclater and Hudson, Arg. Orn., 1, p. 164, pl. 8 (male, female),

[1]Three specimens from Lake Nahuel Huapi agree with a Chilean series.

1888—Argentina; SCLATER, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 407, 1888—Mendoza, Cosquin (Córdoba), Paraná, vicinity of Buenos Aires, and Río Negro; WITHINGTON, Ibis, 1888, p. 466—Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires; STEMPELMANN and SCHULZ, Bol. Ac. Nac. Ci. Córdoba, 10, p. 403, 1890—Córdoba; KERR, Ibis, 1892, p. 131—Fortín Page, lower Pilcomayo; HOLLAND, l.c., 1893, p. 487—Santa Elena, Entre Rios; KOSLOWSKY, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 6, p. 281, 1895—Chilecito, La Rioja; LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 8, p. 188, 1902—vicinity of Tucumán; BAER, Ornis, 12, p. 221, 1904—Tapia and Santa Ana, Tucumán; LILLO, Rev. Letr. Cienc. Soc., 3, p. 51, 1905—vicinity of Tucumán; HARTERT and VENTURI, Nov. Zool., 16, p. 206, pl. 3, fig. 6 (egg), 1909—Cosquin (Córdoba), Tapia (Tucumán), and Barracas al Sud (Buenos Aires); DABBENE, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 350, 1910—range in Argentina; BERTONI, Faun. Parag., p. 58, 1914—Paraguay; REED, Av. prov. Mendoza, p. 38, 1916—prov. Mendoza; SANZIN, El Hornero, 1, p. 151, 1918—La Paz and Alto Verde, Mendoza; DAGUERRE, l.c., 2, p. 269, 1922—Rosas, prov. Buenos Aires; SERIÉ and SMYTH, l.c., 3, p. 51, 1923—Santa Elena, Entre Rios; GIACOMELLI, l.c., p. 72, 1923—La Rioja; PEREYRA, l.c., p. 169, 1923—Zeleya and Moreno, Buenos Aires; MARELLI, Mem. Min. Obr. Publ. (Buenos Aires) for 1922-23, p. 650, 1924—Buenos Aires; HELLMAYR, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 11, 1925—Corrientes; MÉNÉGAUX, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., 17, p. 326, 1925—Río Salado, near Icaño, Santiago del Estero; WETMORE, Bull. U.S.Nat. Mus., 133, p. 339, 1926—Las Palmas (Chaco), Riacho Pilaga (Formosa), Victorica (Pampa), and Potrerillos (Mendoza); TREMOLERAS, El Hornero, 4, p. 19, 1927—Rincón de Latorre, dept. San José, Uruguay; SANBORN, Auk, 46, p. 251, 1929—Estancia Concordia, s. w. of Dolores, Soriano, Uruguay.

Phytotoma rutila rutila PETERS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 65, p. 326, 1923—Río Colorado, Argentina; FRIEDMANN, l.c., 68, p. 209, 1927—Concepción, Tucumán.

Phytotoma angustirostris (not of LAFRESNAYE and D'ORBIGNY) LILLO, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 8, p. 188, 1902—vicinity of Tucumán; BAER, Ornis, 12, p. 221, 1904—Tapia, Tucumán (spec. examined); LILLO, Rev. Letr. Cienc. Soc., 3, p. 51, 1905—vicinity of Tucumán.

Range: Argentina, from the Río Negro north to Catamarca, Tucumán, Chaco, Formosa, and Corrientes; the Paraguayan Chaco; Uruguay.[1]

[1]Specimens from eastern Argentina (Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires; Corrientes) and Uruguay agree well together. All the birds I have seen from Córdoba and Tucumán are likewise referable to *P. r. rutila*. Certain examples with more white than usual on the lateral rectrices have no doubt given rise to the reported occurrence of *P. angustirostris* in northwestern Argentina. I have examined two skins from Tapia, Tucumán, so identified by the late G. A. Baer. They are, however, much smaller and have less white in the tail than a Bolivian series, and as the majority from Tucumán are identical with the average from eastern Argentina, they must undoubtedly go with *rutila*.

Material examined.—Uruguay: Near Dolores, Soriano 1.—Argentina: Corrientes 1; Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires 4; Santa Elena, Entre Rios 1; Mendoza 1; Cosquin, Córdoba 3; Tapia, Tucumán 6; Concepción, Tucumán 21.

22: Uruguay (Estancia Concordia, s. w. of Dolores, dept. Soriano 1); Argentina (Concepción, Tucumán 21).

***Phytotoma rutila angustirostris** *Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny.*[1] Bolivian Plant-Cutter.

Phytotoma angustirostris Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny, Syn. Av., 1, in Mag. Zool., 7, cl. 2, p. 37, 1837—La Paz, Bolivia (types in Paris Museum examined); d'Orbigny, Voyage Amér. Mérid., Ois., p. 292, pl. 29, fig. 2, 1839—La Paz, Cavari, Enquisivi, Palca, Sicasica, Ayupaya, Cochabamba, Mizque, Chuquisaca, Bolivia; Sclater and Salvin, P.Z.S.Lond., 1879, p. 619—Tilotilo, Yungas, and d'Orbigny's localities, Bolivia; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 407, 1888—Tilotilo, La Paz; (?) Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 10, No. 208, p. 12, 1895—Chilcas, Salta; (?) idem, l.c., 12, No. 292, p. 17, 1897—Tala and Cara-huassi, Salta; Lönnberg, Ibis, 1903, p. 455—San Luís, Tarija, Bolivia; (?) Dabbene, Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires, 18, p. 349, 1910—Salta; Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., 32, p. 10, 1925—La Paz, Bolivia (note on types).

(?) *Phytotoma rutila* (not of Vieillot?) Bruch, Rev. Mus. La Plata, 11, p. 256, 1904—Orán, Salta.

Range: Mountainous parts of Bolivia, from La Paz to Tarija, and (?) extreme northwestern Argentina (prov. Salta).

7: Bolivia (Parotani, dept. Cochabamba 7).

Phytotoma raimondii *Taczanowski.*[2] Peruvian Plant-Cutter.

Phytotoma raimondii Taczanowski, P.Z.S.Lond., 1883, p. 71, pl. 17 (male)—Túmbez, northwestern Peru; idem, Orn. Pér., 2, p. 395, 1884—Túmbez; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus., 14, p. 408, 1888—Túmbez; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H., 2, p. 88, 1889—"Valparaiso, Chile" (errore).

Range: Littoral of northwestern Peru, in depts. of Túmbez (Túmbez) and Libertad (Trujillo; Virú).

[1] *Phytotoma rutila angustirostris* Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny: Very similar to *P. r. rutila*, but larger, with stronger bill; lateral tail feathers more broadly tipped with white. Wing 94-100, (female) 94-97 (against 83-89, in *P. r. rutila*); tail 88-94, (female) 85-89; bill 12-13.

Sclater is quite wrong in describing the under parts of this form as "brownish red," since these parts, in the adult male, are just as deep cinnamon rufous as in the typical race. The larger size and the longer white tips to the tail, however, serve to distinguish it from its southern ally.

It is somewhat questionable whether *P. r. angustirostris* really extends into Argentina, since Salvadori, in referring Salta specimens to the present form, may have been misled by Sclater's key. In the absence of material, I am unable to decide the point.

Material examined.—Bolivia: La Paz (including the types) 13; Parotani, Cochabamba 7; Valle Grande 4; Samaipata 1.

[2] *Phytotoma raimondii* Taczanowski: Readily distinguished from *P. rutila angustirostris* by its much more elongated bill; by lacking in the male sex the cinnamon rufous frontal patch and by having the foreneck, chest, and sides of the breast extensively mouse gray (instead of cinnamon rufous like the rest of the under parts). Wing 93, (female) 90; tail 90, (female) 82-84; bill 14.

Material examined.—Peru, dept. Libertad: Trujillo 1; Virú 2.

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